

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

CONTAINING
PORTRAITS, VIEWS, BIOGRAPHY, ANECDOTES,
LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,
ARTS, MANNERS,
AND
AMUSEMENTS OF THE AGE.

VOL. 64,
FROM JULY TO DECEMBER,
1813.

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1813.

THE European Magazine

FOR JULY, 1813.

[Embellished with, 1. an elegant Frontispiece, representing Mr. PITT'S MONUMENT, in GUILDHALL; and, 2. a PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN MANBY.]

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London:

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL,

And may be had of all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

This Publication is found to be a most acceptable Present to Friends abroad, as it not only contains Portraits and Views, together with the Biography, Anecdotes, Literature, History, State Papers, Parliamentary Journal, Gazettes, Politics, Arts, Manners, and Amusement of the Age; but also, Intelligence Foreign, Domestic, and Literary; Births, Marriages, and Obituary; with a Monthly List of Bankrupts, their Attornies and Meetings; Prices of Canals, Docks, Fire-office, Water-works, Bridges, and Institution Shares; with the Rates of Government Life Annuities; Loan for the year 1813; Course of Exchange and Bullion; also the highest and lowest Daily Prices of Stocks, published by authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, &c. &c.

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N.B. All Letters must be POST PAID, and a Reference for the Payment in England.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The elegant Ode, entitled "THE REVEREND CHIEF," by an ingenious and learned friend, we did not receive until the 26th. Of course, our notice of it could not appear in this; but it shall be inserted in our next MAGAZINE.

We must leave the grievance complained of by O. P. to remedy itself. If persons are found willing to work for nothing, and even to pay for the privilege of so doing, we apprehend that the public press has little to do with it.

If occasion should offer, we will think of IV. P.

The first attempt in Anacron is never done.

The verses on the late venerable and worthy Granville Sharp, Esq. having appeared in almost all the newspapers, the author must excuse our declining them.

S. A. is, no doubt, a good patriot; but he is not a poet.

We are so overloaded with communications (in verse particularly) which have not merit enough for insertion, that it would be too much to expect us to preserve and return such articles. We do not undertake any such thing: Correspondents are, therefore, requested to preserve copies of what they send to us.

We have more than once expressed our intention not to give admission to enigmas on particular individuals. The author of the poem, beginning "Go, generous hero, must recollect this.

Several other favours are deferred for want of room.

It gave us great pleasure to recognise the hand-writing of our old friend and Correspondent, B. C. whose further communications we earnestly solicit.

Albion is inadmissible.

A Constant Reader will observe, by this month's Magazine, that he is angry without a cause.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORNS from July 17 to July 1 1815.										
MARITIME COUNTIES					INLAND COUNTIES					
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	124 00	0 49	0 11	0 78	0	Middlesex	125 11	0 52	0 17	8 79 11
Kent	120 07	0 51	0 7	0 77	0	Surrey	115 00	0 50	0 49	4 62 0
Sussex	122 10	0 00	0 30	0 01	0	Hertford	110 10	0 40	0 14	0 81 6
Suffolk	114 02	0 47	1 11	1 74	11	Bedford	115 00	0 38	0 30	0 80 0
Cambridge	106 10	0 06	0 33	5 66	2	Huntingd.	110 10	0 00	0 38	8 65 9
Norfolk	104 10	0 45	9 63	4 72	0	Northampton	116 00	0 30	6 19	3 36 0
Lincoln	108 40	0 53	3 37	0 80	0	Rutland	111 00	0 01	1 45	0 60 0
York	104 02	0 55	8 39	4 72	1	Leicester	111 77	0 70	7 44	1 35 0
Durham	104 300	0 00	0 31	0 06	0	Nottingham	112 173	0 75	0 47	8 87 10
Northumb.	104 581	2 68	0 41	3 80	0	Derby	114 100	0 00	0 46	5 97 0
Cum gratia	108 585	4 56	7 41	8 00	0	Stafford	124 400	0 00	8 48	1 75 8
Westmorl.	115 388	0 57	0 43	0 01	0	Salop	119 297	6 71	0 47	4 00 0
Yorkshire	119 00	0 00	0 34	10 00	0	Hereford	116 128	1 20	4 32	1 75 6
Chester	115 00	0 61	2 49	0 00	0	Worcester	118 1100	0 04	7 16	0 81 5
Gloucester	115 400	0 63	4 45	0 76	7	Warwick	126 100	0 61	0 51	11 93 4
Somerset	125 00	0 73	1 52	2 84	0	Wilt	119 800	0 34	0 13	8 88 4
Monmouth	131 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	151 30	0 31	1 11	4 73 0
Devon	120 400	0 38	4 36	4 00	0	Oxford	123 400	0 38	0 47	5 78 6
Cornwall	113 800	0 30	9 50	10 00	0	Bucks	124 800	0 01	5 28	10 77 0
Dorset	118 600	0 62	6 00	0 77	0	WALLES				
Hants	123 600	0 54	5 44	9 81	0	N. Wales	119 000	0 60	0 55	1 00 0
						S. Wales	97 1100	0 36	0 30	6 00 0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22 CORNHILL.										
1815.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	1816.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	
Jun. 25	29 19	64	E	Fair	July 12	29 90	67	NW	Fair	
26	30 15	59	E	Drizzle	13	29 77	67	SSW	Drizzle	
27	30 09	62	NE	Drizzle	14	29 70	66	S	Rain	
28	29 97	54	E	Drizzle	15	29 60	66	NW	Drizzle	
29	29 76	65	SW	Drizzle	16	29 52	64	W	Fair	
30	29 63	56	SW	Rain	17	29 84	67	W	Drizzle	
July 1	29 65	54	W	Drizzle	18	29 80	64	SW	Drizzle	
2	29 75	64	N	Fair	19	29 74	60	S	Drizzle	
3	29 93	56	N	Drizzle	20	29 53	60	NNW	Drizzle	
4	30 10	61	NW	Drizzle	21	29 52	64	N	Drizzle	
5	30 20	63	NW	Drizzle	22	29 53	65	SW	Drizzle	
6	31 04	67	S	Drizzle	23	29 51	67	S	Drizzle	
7	29 74	67	S	Drizzle	24	29 48	62	SW	Rain	
8	29 66	68	SW	Drizzle	25	29 50	64	SW	Drizzle	
9	29 55	68	W	Drizzle	26	29 56	66	S	Fair	
10	29 55	68	W	Drizzle	27	29 74	63	S	Drizzle	

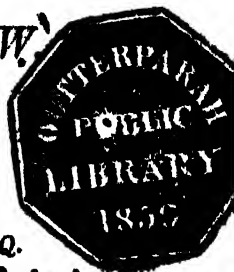
THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW.

FOR JULY, 1813.

MEMOIR OF
GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY, ESQ.

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY, &c. &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY J. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING,
BY S. LANE.]



*Aspera crescat hymis, omnisque è parte feroces
Bella gerunt ventis, strolaque indignantis miscent.
Et ce cadunt largi resolutis nubibus imbris,
Inque fletum cretas tunc descendere calum,
Inque plagas æthi tumefactum ascendere pontum :*

*— Caret ignibus æther,
Cæcæque nox prematur tenebris, æternisque sinisque
Discutiant tamen has, et præcipua surgentia læmen
Fulmina, fulminibus præcipua surgentia læmen.*

OVID. MET. L. XI

CONTEMPLATING the volume that precedes the BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR of this the sixty-fourth volume of our work, the subject to which it so directly adverts brought to our recollection the lines that we have chosen for our motto; and although their elegant author had merely in his mental view the *Mediterranean Sea*, storms on which have, by *English sailors*, been termed *only caps full of wind*, yet if he had consulted the commentaries of his immediate precursor *Jahus Casar*, he would have discovered that the *elementary war of the British Channel*, engendered in the *Northern Ocean*, though not perhaps more terrific in description, was far more destructive in reality, of the latter, a *modern poet*, who had certainly seen the passage that we have quoted of the *ancient*, has adapted the subject to a *zone*, to which storms are more connatural, indeed to the region of *tempest*. of this, he says,

‘ I love sullen seas,
That wash’d the ungrat’d Pole, will rest no more

Beneath the thickles of the mighty north,
But rousing all their waves restless heave;
And hark! the lengthen’d roar continuous runs

the rifted deep; at once it bursts,
And scatters thousand mountains o’ the clouds.
On the bark with trembling wretches
charg’d,
That toss’d among the floating fragments
sinks;
While night o’erwhelms the sea, and horror
looks
More horrible ”

THOMSON.

It was scenes like these, which every winter occur in that part of the *North Sea*, termed the *German Ocean*, that introduced into the active energetic and susceptible mind of the gentleman to whose PORTRAIT we have adverted an ardent desire, as we shall again have occasion to state, to counteract, as far as human genius, calling to its aid *mathematical skill*, and stimulating *mechanical powers*, could counteract, the dreadful effects of those *boreal tempests*, and *marine perturbations*, which had periodically come within the scope of his observation, and consequently to save the lives of *shipwrecked mariners*, and *sea-beaten wanderers*, that induced him to publish a volume descriptive of his plan, explanatory of the machinery calculated to effect a purpose so humane, so interesting, and so truly patriotic; and to ap-

peal, in a variety of forms, to the nautical genius and marine feelings of the people of this united kingdom.* It also urged us in the review of the publication to which we have alluded, to venture many remarks upon its scientific principles, and its extreme utility. To those remarks, we shall, in the course of this speculation, have frequent opportunities to recur; but at present it is necessary to expatiate upon another subject; for as the former regarded the *machinery*, this may more particularly be termed *argumentum ad hominem*, and applies directly to the man.

In the extensive range of those characters, which are to the mental eye of the biographer so frequently exhibited, many owe their celebrity to circumstances that involve the fate of empires, and include the military and civil transactions of the world, operating in their progress or results upon the domestic affairs of this united kingdom. Heroes, legislators, and statesmen must, therefore, frequently come within the scope of his observation; the pious, the learned, and the scientific, must form important links in his contemplated series; consequently, while he takes his themes from the acme of admiration, to the profundity of respect, while he is in both cases warmed by the animated glow of approbation, he will feel that this sensation is peculiarly due to those men by whose studies and exertions the condition of mankind is meliorated, the arts and sciences improved, and above all, to those by whose inventions human life is preserved.

The wreck of ships, and the distresses of seamen, have been a theme among the historians and poets, both of ancient and modern times: they are recognized by Homer and Herodotus; the Athenians had a law whose object was, the prevention of accidents, even on the ferry from their city to Salamis;† and the Romans, whose poet, Virgil, has

given beauty to the horrors of a tempest, and rendered elementary concussion most elegantly picturesque, were so impressed with the idea of nautical danger, that it was their custom to have the circumstances of the shipwreck, from which any of their mariners had been saved, represented on a tablet, and hung in some public place, as a memorial of the event. But, if the best of things may be perverted, these tablets were probably, by impostors, procured and exhibited in situations where they could best excite the compassion of the public; to this custom the poet ‡ adverts in the following lines:

— Mersa rate, naufragus assem
Dum rogat, et picta se tempestate tuelur, §

and the success of which plainly shews the sense that the Romans had of the danger to which marine adventurers were exposed.

This, among other reasons, most unquestionably induced that sagacious and humane people to decree the *corona civica* to any one that had saved the life of a Roman citizen; an ornament which, although, intrinsically, it was of no value, yet in its appendages, in consequence of the greatest importance; it was highly estimated, and so reverential measures, were the persons who had by their exertions merited the *civic crown*, that, when they entered any public place, the whole company, *patricians*, as well as *plebeians*, the *senatus*, as well as the people, rose up with one accord, to shew their veneration and respect for them: they were then conducted to the seats of honour, and not only excused from all duties and offices that were troublesome in their own persons, but also had the happiness of procuring the same immunity for their grandfathers, fathers, and, we think, other of their relatives. ||

Such were the ideas that formerly obtained upon this important subject; the salvation of human life, in a city then termed in arms, in arts, and letters, the mistress of the world, with respect to him that had, by skill or courage,

* This work was reviewed, in an article elucidated with numerous engravings on wood, explanatory of different parts of the apparatus, in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, Vol. LX. page 190, for Aug. 1812, under the title of "An Essay on the preservation of the lives of shipwrecked persons, &c."

† *Dischines in Ctesiphont*. By the Rhodian law, ships wrecked were not to be plundered. The Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus enacted a law to the same effect, A.D. 161.

‡ Juvenal, Satire 14.

§ It is a curious circumstance, that this mode of exciting compassion, that is, by pretending to have been shipwrecked, is practised, though with a little variation as to the supplicatory manner, to the present hour.

|| Vide Plin. lib. 16 c. 4.

merely rescued from destruction as an individual. The Romans were by no means, like the Phœnicians, a commercial people, their voyages seldom extended far beyond the coasts of the *Mediterranean*; their fleets, such as they were, for a considerable time shrunk from the hostile banners of the *Carthaginians*: they therefore, although well aware of the general dangers of the sea, had no idea of combining mathematical with mechanical powers, in order as much as it was possible to avert the calamity of shipwreck, and therefore never supposed cases, which it was impossible for them to contemplate. On the contrary, the trade of GREAT BRITAIN, the immensity of her navy, and the periodical impracticability of navigating her seas, avoiding her shores, or opposing her currents, gave to her hardy and adventurous mariners a peculiar character; yet their fortitude in the hour of distress, although upon many occasions it enabled them successfully to oppose their native storms, still at others, from the want of means (of which, had such been offered to them, they could well have availed themselves), it was reserved to lengthen their ineffective labours, and at last to shew their impotence, especially as it has been stated, and we feel with some truth, that those storms have been counteracted, and many vessels suffered to be wrecked, which timely assistance from the shore might have preserved.

On the coasts of the British isles, we mean those contiguous to the maritime ports, every exertion, has from the earliest period, of traffic, been used by the residents, to save the lives of shipwrecked persons, and the property of mercantile adventurers; but in places far remote from London, the emporium of commerce, its subordinate towns and cities, and its numerous *Nautical Settlements*, we are sorry to be compelled to state, that the inhabitants have not always been distinguished by a character so humane, or for feelings so disinterested.

It is unpleasant to reflect upon this subject; therefore, we shall only observe, that storms have by those nefarious pirates been formerly considered as blessings, and that elementary horrors have been increased by human cupidity; thus while the revenue was defrauded by wretches, who, according to the proverbial saying, could not be drowned, vessels in distress have been frequently plundered

on spots where they might have expected every species of assistance and relief, and their crews treated with the most diabolical cruelty, though their distress would, even in the bosoms of savages,* have excited compassion.

To rescue human beings from those dangers attendant upon shipwreck, and avert those complicated evils, to which, with expressions cold and languid, compared to our sensibility upon the subject, we have faintly, indeed too faintly, alluded, many men of genius and philanthropy have, within these last fifty years, exerted their talents in the very best way that talents could have been exerted; namely, in the invention and superintending of the construction of machines calculated to effect those benevolent purposes, and in promulgating to the inhabitants of coasts, even the most remote from the metropolis of this united kingdom, rules and regulations, such as the great objects which they had in view demanded, and their experience and benevolence suggested; life-boats, and other means of nautical preservation, have, therefore, been invented, and humane societies instituted; the former generally emanating from the ingenuity of individuals, the latter arising from the sensibility and philosophy of many philanthropists.

Among the mechanical means that we have just mentioned, the apparatus

* This observation certainly applies to former times, rather than to later discoveries. The inhabitants of the *Pelre Islands*, for instance, were, by the Spaniards of a distant period, said to have been "a savage race of cannibals." Yet how did they behave to our distressed sailors, in consequence of the shipwreck of the *Antelope* packet? Captain Wilson's account of their feelings upon the subject, would, we hope, to those natives plunderers to whom we have above alluded, have been quite edifying, could they have seen it at the time it was published, for he says, "They," the *Pelre Islanders*, "felt that our people were distressed, and in consequence wished they should share whatever they had. It was not that worldly magnificence that bestows and spreads its favours with a distant eye to compensation. It was the pure emotion of native benevolence. It was the love of man to man. It was a scene that pictures human nature in triumphant colouring, and whilst their liberality gratified the sense, their virtue struck the heart." It was, he might have added, indigenous and innate; for they certainly were thoroughly acquainted with the Terrentian proposition, *Homo sum & humani a me nil alienum puto*, although they so rarely practised it.

for the preservation of shipwrecked persons, invented by GEORGE MANBY, Esq. a description of which has been already adverted to, seems to us, to be the best calculated to effect a purpose so desirable; but, although in a former volume of this *Magazine*, we made many observations upon this interesting subject, yet we did not state one, which we think more important than any that we then offered to the public; namely, that whithersoever the arts and sciences travel, *civilisation* is their associate, and *humanity* their attendant; therefore, if, from these circumstances, the preservation of an individual life was an object of such high consideration at Rome, by the same rule, how much more, in this liberal and enlightened Kingdom, ought that man to be honoured and rewarded, through whose medium, not only thousands of *human beings* may be annually saved from the devouring ocean; but also by the means necessary to effect this *patrician purpose*, of which the example and exertions of the adventurous and humane are its most expressive features, benevolent efforts may become a *principle* in places where those of a *contrary nature* have formerly been, almost prevalent.

These national objects may, we conceive, be attained in the manner to which we have alluded; let us, therefore, as a tribute to genius and philanthropy, and a necessary appendage to the *romance* that precedes this speculation, briefly advert to the prominent traits of the life of the gentleman whom it correctly represents.

Captain GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY was born at *Damer Cottage*, near *Downham*, or as it is correctly termed *Market Downham*, in the county of *Norfolk*, on the 28th of November, 1765; his family, it appears, was a very ancient one, in that division of the kingdom; and branches of it are recorded to have extended to the adjacent counties of *Yorkshire* and *Lincolnshire*, where they possessed considerable estates. It has been said, and is truly said, that the first objects that attract the attention of the infantile mind, frequently leave a lasting, an indelible impression, which operates upon, and sometimes determines the pursuits of future life. The county of *Norfolk*, particularly that district of it where Captain Manby first drew breath, exposed to all the terrors of the *German Ocean*, the periodical

conclusions of which are called from *Saint Whinwallow*, *Whinwall storms*;* were, in all their terrific grandeur presented to his earliest perception; and, we have no doubt, as soon as reflection, excited by *astonishment*, dissolved into *compassion*, could operate on his mind, produced a wish that he had the power to save from the crash of nature, the numerous objects whom he so often beheld involved in its marine devastation.

These were, we believe, the ideas that operated on the mind of Captain Manby, even in his juvenile years; he was, however, soon deprived of a father's care to foster them; for that gentleman, who had from his youth been devoted to the military profession, died in *Ireland*, in the year 1774, while he was serving in the honourable situation of *Aid-de-camp* to his excellency the *Marquis Townsend*, then *Lord Lieutenant*.

YOUNG MANBY, at this period, about nine years of age, was in *Norfolk*, indeed in a grammar-school, at *Lyng*; but as he did not appear during the time he had been at this seminary, to have made any great progress in his studies, he was, at the age of ten, removed to an academy at *Bromley*, in *Middlesex*; but even here, he was not observed to give any indication of that genius which he has since so amply displayed. This inaptitude to learn, or at least to exhibit their acquirements, common among the philosophers of ancient times, and also among many that have become the scientific ornaments of the *middle and latter ages*, might, were we inclined to enter into a philosophical disquisition respecting the progress of the human mind, be easily accounted for; but *Plutarch*, in his treatise on education, seeming to rest this problem upon one point, namely, "young plants

* * *Whinwallow* was a legendary saint, who was by the *Irish*, like *Jolus* in the heathen mythology, supposed to have the winds at his command, and consequently to

"Ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm."

A priory, and of course a chapel, were erected near *Downham*, for a brotherhood of *Benedictine monks*, whose chief duty was to propitiate his benign influence; for so much was his anger dreaded, that this ancient rhyme is still remembered in the neighbourhood:

"First comes David, next comes David,
Then comes Whinwall, as if he was mad."

should be watered, but not be drowned; we shall in its extension merely observe, that the latent spark of inclination to particular studies, or professions, has been frequently repressed by opposition, or overwhelmed by too much company, in its first principles uncongenial to the nature of the soil: this was the case with the pupillage of *Socrates*, *Cimon*, and *Magliabechi*; the divine flame of genius, latent perhaps in adolescence, burst forth in early manhood with astonishing brilliancy; of this mental *anacrostic*, many modern instances might be adduced, not only among the writers of other countries, but of our own; yet this, although we shall just mention *Swift* and *Foote*, we conceive to be here unnecessary.

GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY, after quitting *Bromley*, was placed under the care of the late *R. when Burrows*, professor of mathematics, in the military drawing room, at the *Lower of London*; here it was, that his innate talents, which had, it appears, been mis-directed, first seemed conspicuous. Entering with ardour upon a course of study so congenial to his inclination, he soon became a great proficient in that abstruse species of philosophy, as it was connected with the *Archimedeian powers*, and applied to the branches of modern fortification, the construction of engines, &c.: the following year he was admitted a *cadet* in the under *Military Academy*, at *Woolwich*; and thence in due course advanced to the upper, after undergoing a most severe examination, by that able mathematician, *Doctor Hutton*.

Having thus attained the first object of his wishes, our *tyro* became more strongly than ever attached to mathematical pursuits: and his ardour to reduce theory to practice reigned predominant. The desire to witness experiments, whether of improvements in artillery, or the production of inventive missiles, was, therefore, his ruling passion; indeed, so far did this mental propensity carry him, that he cast a *glance* for that purpose; and it is still remembered, that on a visit to his mother* during the holidays, he projected a cord over the church of the parish

where he resided; a circumstance that incurred the displeasure of the clergyman.

The delay of getting a commission in the *Royal Artillery* being greater than the sanguine temper of Mr. M. had led him to expect, he made a tender of his services to the Hon. *East India Company*: which was readily accepted, and he was consequently appointed to their corps of *Engineers*; but being unfortunately attacked by a most alarming illness, the fleet in which he was to have taken his departure sailed without him.

The death of his mother at this period, and his disappointment with respect to getting into active service, induced Mr. M. to accept of a commission in a provincial corps, wherein he served for seven years; when having formed a matrimonial connection, he retired on his patrimony to *Woodhall*, in *Norfolk*; his prospects of happiness were, however, soon blasted; and a severe domestic affliction obliged him to leave his native country, and seek for consolation in a retired part of *South Wales*; but, such is the effect of scientific propension, that even sorrow could not suppress that innate energy of mind, which is so distinguishing a trait in his character. *Captain Manby*, therefore, indulging his love for antiquity, published a short history of the place wherein he resided, which he embellished with many excellent drawings. This work was much praised at the time, and by no one more than by that truly excellent and learned prelate, the Bishop of *St. David's*, to whom it was dedicated.

About this period, the great disturber of human nature had promulgated his threats of invading this happy realm, and the whole nation, rising as one man, set his threats at defiance. Several very appropriate and animated addresses upon this occasion issued from the press; and *Captain Manby*, among others, published one in a small pamphlet, entitled "An Englishman's Reflections on the Author of the present Disturbances."

This little work, which was much applauded for its loyal and truly English sentiments, gained its author the friendship of many persons of distinction, and among others, the Right Hon. *Charles Yorke*, who was then Secretary at War; by his interest, *Captain Manby* was promoted to the important situation of *Barriack Master*, at *Portsmouth*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

* This lady died in the year 1763; a circumstance which clearly proves, that *Captain Manby* was the first that made use of projectiles, as I understand did not attempt them till 1791.

It was during this period that he turned his inventive faculties to the consideration of the best means by which the lives of shipwrecked seamen might be preserved; and from this consideration, which probably revived latent ideas, the apparatus that we have formerly described, and latterly advertised to, emanated—the numerous instances that *Captain Manby* had so frequently witnessed, of the destruction of mariners even in the sight of their own shores, had so operated on his benevolent feelings, that all other ideas were absorbed in the contemplation of this patriotic, this noble undertaking—how far he has succeeded, let the voice of a grateful country, let the voice of humanity, testify—with respect to ourselves, we shall only add, that we hope his exertions will meet with every encouragement in the power of a liberal government to bestow! M.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Τμήμα κ'. Βίαν δὲ πείσομαι γοῶ.

Ἐγὼ δ' ἢ τλήμων, ἢ γάμους ἀριτυμήνη,
 Ἐν παρθενίῳ λαίῳ τυκίωμαι σιν,
 Ἄνις τεράμων, εἰς αἰώροφον εἶχην
 Εἰρηκτῆς ἀλιθῆσασα λυγρίας δόμας·
 Ἡ τὸν Θοραῖον, Πύθον, Ὀρίτην Διόν,
 Λίπτοντα λήκτρων ἐκβαλούσα θυμῶν,
 Ὡς δὴ κορίαν ἀφθιτοῖν πεπαιμένη
 Πρὸς γῆρας ἄκρον, Παλλὰδος ζήλωμασι,
 Τῆς μισοσύμφου, Λαφρίας, Πυλαίτιδος,
 Τῆς βιαιῆς φάσσα πρὸς τέρην λήχῃ
 Γαμφαῖσιν ἄρπαις οἶναι ἰκνυδύσεται,
 Ἡ πολλὰ δὴ Βούδειαν, Ἀθύναι, κέρη
 Ἀργῶν αὐδαξούσα, τάξῃ δὲ γάμων,
 Ἡ δ' εἰς τέρασμα δουρατογλήφου εἶχης
 Γλῆνας ἄνω γρίψασα χύσεται γυάτῳ,
 Ἐξ οὐρανοῦ πεσοῦσα, καὶ ἔρπον Διός,
 Ἀνακτὶ πατὴρ κτήμα τιμαλφίστατο.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

SECT. 20.

Cassandra laments her imprisonment—the purposes of Minerva frustrated—the rape of Ajax—from which the goddess turns her eyes.

But here must I a loathsome life extend,
 And pine in wretchedness without a friend.
 In this dark dungeon, where no rafters form
 A roof, whose structure can repel the storm,
 On rocks, my flinty bed, I lay me down;
 No slumbers sweet my sense of sorrow drown;
 Nor from ignominious beds indignant drove
 A dæmonial god, and spur'd his proffer'd love.

As will'd, that to life's latest date
 Old beauty's constant bloom should wait:

A maiden's lot she bade me still prefer,
 And by that preference resemble her:
 She, spoil-clad maid, the guard of city-gates,
 Glories in feats of war, but wedlock hates.
 Yet, ah! on me his dove the hawk shall prey,
 Clasp in his claws, and in his eyry lay;
 Me, ready to invoke the sea-born maid,
 And ask of wedlock's advocate her aid:
 But, lo! my royal grandaure's val'd prize
 That fell from Jove's bright mansion in the skies,

High towards the rafter'd roof her eyes shall turn,

And with resentment to the navy burn.

NOTES.

—dark dungeon—] The form of Cassandra's prison was pyramidal. Light was sparingly admitted at a small aperture towards the top

—the hawk—] Ajax.

—wedlock's advocate—] Venus.—τάξισον γάμων. See this passage explained in Remarks on Lycophron's Cassandra.

—valued prize.] The palladium, Minerva's image, that fell from heaven, and was given by Jupiter to Ilus. When Cassandra was violated by Ajax in Minerva's temple, this image turned its eyes towards the roof; as if determined not to be a spectator of scenes so impious and dishonourable. Cassandra has depicted the horrors of her situation in strong and lively colours. R.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

ON the subject of nervous vibrations Dr Hartley says, "They must be conceived to be exceedingly short and small, so as not to have the least efficacy to disturb or move the whole bodies of the nerves or brain. For," adds he, "that the nerves themselves should vibrate like musical strings is highly absurd; nor was it ever asserted by Sir Isaac Newton, or any of those who have embraced his notion of the performance of sensation and motion, by means of vibrations." Now, sir, I request that either you, or some of your medical or philosophical correspondents, will be kind enough to take the trouble to explain to me in what the absurdity would consist; with any further and more familiar explanation of this doctrine, than that learned and ingenious man has given in his celebrated work from which the above extract is made. I do not make this request because I doubt the truth of the account, but merely for information. Your compliance will much oblige, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Lothbury, and constant reader,
 July 25, 1813. JANE WALKER.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. XXIV.

CONCLUSION OF THE MEMOIR OF JOHN STOW, HISTORIAN AND ANTIQUARY OF LONDON.

PF the energy that JOHN STOW displayed in his pursuit of *historical truth*, and the *critical acumen*, nay *metaphysical demonstration*, by and thro' which he developed and discovered the mazes of the various labyrinths wherein fiction and fraud had, for ages, been entangled, we shall, as it will still further tend to establish his character as a detector of *falshood* in general hitherto by his biographers alluded to, but, as we think, hardly sufficiently commented on, enlarge upon the subject, and moreover, while we produce observations, and anecdotes, some of which are *new*, and all *curious*, proceed to state a few more instances of his disquisitive predilection; although candour obliges us to admit, that in one instance, which we shall soon notice, he appears to have been mistaken.

We have already mentioned the work of a historian,* whom *Stow* seems to have deemed as great, although not so moral, & *fabulist* as *Æsop*. In this work it was stated, that *Bartholomew Read*, mayor 1502,† had, in the Goldsmiths'

Hall, *Foster lane*, LONDON, entertained more than a hundred persons of great estate; where, after giving a flourishing account, not only of the company, but of the festal decorations, he proceeded to observe, the dessert, or, as it was then termed, "the banquet," exhibited a *paled park*, adorned with fruitful trees, furnished with *beasts of the chase*, and, of course, their appendages: to these observations he added a number of other contingencies, equally splendid and fanciful.

GOLDSMITHS' HALL, situated on the east side of *Foster lane*, and at the end of *Goldsmiths'-row*, which, we have already stated, was a "goodlie frame of ten *sayre* houses, builded fourstoreys high, opposite the GREATE CROSS in CHEPE." He was a man of great opulence, and concomitant liberality. He died in the year 1509, and was buried in the *Chortreuse*, that is to say, in the burial-ground belonging to the chapel, then in the possession of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and now the site of *Chaute-house-square*.(b) He left one hundred pounds to the parish of St. John Zachary, which is stated to be his parish. His wife, who survived him, was buried in the above church, where a fair monument was erected to her memory, and her picture, in the habit of a widow, set up therein, which was, we believe, among our ancestors, a commemorative tribute of respect to the manes of those that had been their great benefactors; the same was, in ancient times, the practice in the *Flemish* churches; and a great artist once said, that it was the best use that could be made of *portraits*. The effigies of the deceased were anciently carried in grand funeral processions; and although we should strongly object to the making churches exhibitions-rooms, yet we

as occasion served, or their facility of execution and inventive faculties increased by practice, operated. ALLOY, with respect to coin, indeed to every other article of goldsmiths work, was at first unknown. All the most ancient pieces that have descended to us, many of which are marked LONDON, are of pure gold or silver. Some of the coins of the Conqueror had on the obverse the legend PILLEVI (I) REX ANGLOR. and on the reverse GODDION LONDON.

(b) This fabric, which was at that period of stone, and stood in the middle of the area, was dilapidated, probably, at the same time that the hospital was dismantled, and in its place a brick building erected.

(I) WILLIAM: P being the Saxon W, which, in many instances, the minters who, from his appellation *Gudion*, was probably a Saxon, adopted; though it is rather strange he should have spelt the name of the metropolis *Lundnen*.

* "A Brief Collection of History," by Richard Grafton.

† Sir Bartholomew Read, or Rede, goldsmith, mayor, anno 1502, 18th HENRY VII. lived in the parish of St. John Zachary, (a) so far as regarded his manufactory; his shop was in

(a) From the earliest times, the city of LONDON, as we have already shewn, was divided into districts consigned to various trades and manufactories; as the *Founders* in *Leithbury*, *Leatherdissers* in *Bishopsgate*, &c. The *Goldsmiths*, therefore, from the Saxon era, may be traced as having established their manufactories in the district wherein their HALL has stood from the time of their incorporation, ANNO DOM. 1592, 10th RICHARD II. and where they continued to the present hour. Their *sildams*, *sheds*, or *shops*, for there was formerly no distinction betwixt working and trading goldsmiths, were in CHEPE. The metropolitan goldsmiths and moneyers of the Saxons also lived in this district, in whose workshops their coins were hammered, or struck, &c. *Mag. Vol. LXIV. July 1813.*

of *Engain-lane*, or, as it is now called, *Maiden lane*, was, in those times, by no means like the stately structure that at present adorns its site; on the contrary, it was a building so comparatively contracted, that *Stow*, upon his investigation of it, had great doubts of its continent capabilities. To bring, therefore, those efforts of *ingenuity* to the test of *truth*, after examining the *legend* once more, he caused the hall to be measured, the consequence of which was, that all the poetical ideas of *Crafton* vanished before the rod of the *surveyor*; mathematical demonstration convinced him, that the hall of the Company of *Goldsmiths*, so far from being spacious enough to contain the splendid assembly of persons with which, it was said, *Sir Bartholomew Read* had peopled it, had not space sufficient to hold half the number, with their retinues, necessary appendages, food, and furniture; nay, says he, *Westminster-hall* would scarcely have sufficed.*

think, in many instances, *portraits* might be, with as much propriety, introduced as *achievements*. Before we take a final leave of this district, we must observe, that a very ancient house opposite *Goldsmiths' Hall* was not only rendered remarkable by being the civic residence of *Sir Drago Barentine*, *Goldsmith*, mayor 1393, 22d *RICHARD II.* a great benefactor to the parish of *St. John Zachary*, but also for his having thrown an arched gallery cross the line from his house to the hall for the sake of having an aerial communication which served the double purpose of a retreat in times of turbulence, such as he, perhaps, foresaw, or an extension of space in the hours of conviviality, such as he is said to have promoted.— Another large house was at a short distance from *Rede's*, which was in old time called *Shelly House*, because it had belonged to the family of the *Shellys*. In the 1st of *HENRY IV.* 1399, *Sir Thomas Shelly*, *Knt.* was its resident. This mansion came afterwards into the possession of *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*, who rebuilt it from the ground; and residing therein, it obtained the appellation of *Baron House*. *LEAFSTANE*, or *Leafstanes*, *Goldsmith*, provost of *LONDON* in the reign of *HENRY V.* and *Henry Fitz Alwyn*, *Fitz Leafstane*, *Goldsmith*, mayor, 1 *RICHARD I.* 1189, in which office he continued till the 14th of *JUNE*, 1212, when he died, both had lived in *Poster-lane*.

* In this dissertation, rather of curiosity than of consequence, it is necessary to mark the period with some degree of accuracy. *Sir Bartholomew Read* or *Rede*, was elected Mayor of *LONDON* on Michaelmas-day, 1501.

Of the pains that were taken by *John*

His inauguration feast was of course on the 29th of October following; this was unquestionably celebrated in the *Goldsmiths Hall*, but it does not seem to be that to which the historian alluded; on the contrary, we believe he meant to intimate one, which the solemnity of a much more public occasion elicited, and in the celebration of which, the mayor and corporation, together with *Washum*, the Bishop of *LONDON*, most eminently distinguished themselves; this was the reception of *CATHERINE*, the daughter of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, sovereign of *Castile* and *Aragon*, afterwards of the whole of *Spain*, on her entrance into *LONDON* two days antecedent to her marriage with *ARTHUR* Prince of *Wales*, son of *HENRY VII.* (a) Upon this occasion, the full splendour of the metropolis was drawn forth and displayed itself in a variety of exhibitions, such as *pageants*, some of which assumed a dramatic form, *feasts*, and every kind of decoration and embellishment that ingenuity could invent, or opulence procure, to give effect to the various scenes and circumstances that the occasion elicited (b) Of those *Pageants* that were, as we have just observed, absolutely dramatic, the first displayed, in a tabernacle of two floors, or stages, which might with equal propriety have been termed a theatre, the legend of *St. Catherine*; acted, sung, and recited, by young ladies, with appropriate scenery, and gaudy decorations (c).

(a) This Princess arrived at *Plymouth*, October 2, 1501, after a dreadful passage; respecting which it was said, her maids looked like *Mermaids*. This marriage, which had been contemplated ten, and settled five years before, was solemnized in the cathedral of *St. Paul*, the 14th November, 1501: the royal bridegroom was but in the sixteenth year of his age, being born September 20, 1486.

(b) These are all very correctly and copiously detailed in a manuscript of the time, which remains in the College of *Arms*, inserted in *The Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. ii. p. 213, ed. 1808, which is unquestionably the work of an officer of the said college, and contains many particulars of a court almost as little known as those of *Vortigern* or *Alfred*. This work includes, besides, many other curious traits of the manners of its times, which are opened by this brief, but pithy, titular introduction:

"Here begynneth the note and trowth of the moost goodly behavior in the recepyt of the Ladie Kateryne, daughter unto *Ferdinand*, the kyng of *Espayn*, yowen in marriage goynct to Prince *Arthur* son and heir unto of noble sovereygne of *Englond* *Kyng Henry the VIIth*, in the XVII yere of his reign."

(c) The dialogue of this curious piece was chiefly sustained by *St. Catherine* and *St. Ursula*.

Slow to explode vulgar errors, and to correct historical inaccuracies, as far as they could be corrected, another instance occurs, which is strongly in favour of the opinion of the late Lord Orford, as expressed in his "*Historic Doubts*," &c : a work which, whether from the subject or the elevated station of the writer it is here unnecessary to inquire, once caused a very considerable sensation in the republic of letters, in consequence of its acute examination of circumstances which had for more than two centuries been relied upon as firmly established, and controverting assertion that had, for the same space of time, obtained implicit, and almost universal, credence. These doubts in one point (perhaps in more), the deformity of King Richard III. were derived from *Shakspeare*, as appears by the following quotation from *Buck's* history of that monarch, who there says, "that he (Shakspeare) was a man indifferently inquisitive after the verbal relations of the persons of princes, and curious in his descriptions of their features and lineaments, and that in all his inquiries he could find no such note of deformity in King Richard III. as historians commonly relate ; and that he acknowledged, *viva voce*, that he had spoken with some ancient men, who from their own sight and knowledge affirmed, that he was of

boldly shape comely enough, only of low stature.*

* RICHARD III. the last monarch of the unfortunate race of the *Plantagenets*, has, by all the historians of the reigns of the dynasty of the *Tudors*, been depicted and described as a monster in his person, and a devil in his crimes. SHAKSPEARE has fixed their colour, and rendered the descriptions indelible. He has animated deformity, and personified both horror and terror : he has clothed tradition in the garb of truth, and not only designated, perhaps, fatal crimes, but from these deduced material consequences : credence, however it might in the cool moments of closet-examination (on some instances) recoil from the literary page, is, from the first act to the last, chained to the glowing representation of a tyrant and a murderer, in the stage *proscenium* of Shakspeare : such is the force of genius, and such the general effect, that the strong traits of scenic exhibition have, on the drama of RICHARD III. ever had upon the public. Yet from this general, this received opinion there was, even in the early part of the reign of JAMES I. and during the life of our immortal bard, one author, and that author well acquainted both with English antiquities, and dramatic writings, that boldly ventured to express his dissent ; that was George Buc (a) master of the revels, director of those splendid and classical exhibitions, in which the learning and wit of Ben Jonson, and the graphic and architectural taste and talents of Inigo Jones, shone so conspicuous ; Buc, who was then considered as the arbiter elegantiarum of the court, sought to divest the character of RICHARD III. of, at least, its stage deformity ; but in this, so tenacious is prejudice when it has struck root, he had no better success than when, in a *neomantic* age, he attempted to exorcise the witches of *Bolton* and *Shakspeare*, and hold up the mirror of truth to the metaphysical machinery of *Macbeth*. Sir RICHARD BAKER, whose credulity stood in the place of genius, and who published his chronicles at the beginning of the reign of CHARLES I. adopted the popular opinion with respect to the monarch we have alluded to, and consequently has represented him one of the most infernal monsters, of which human ideas can have any conception. *Slow* and

The second Pageant, which was entitled "The Castle of Portentus, or Future and Nobleness," was, in scenery, still more curious than the former, and was set forth at the conduit in "Grave Church Street."

The third piece called "The Angel of Marriage," was exhibited on a stage four feet from the ground in the centre of Cornhill.

The fourth of those dramatic representations was at the Cross in Chepe. The fifth at the adjacent Standard (a). The sixth "Of Honour," was at the farthest end of Chepe, near the Conduit at Pauls.

This was of course the last, but we have only mentioned them to re-observe, that from these splendid spectacles, and the equally splendid civic feast that followed, the historian seems to have taken his ideas of the *Golden Age* banquet, and to have attributed to Sir Bartholomew Read, the ingenuitance and ingenuity displayed at a festival, which seems to have arisen from a combination of the efforts of the whole corporation.

(a) The king, queen, and nobility, viewed this exhibition from the windows of a merchant's house opposite the standard in Chepe.

(a) GEORGE BUC, or, as his name is more generally spelt, *Buck*, was a learned English antiquary : he also wrote a treatise upon the subject of *Masks and Revels*, of which JAMES I. appointed him the master. He was the first vindicator of RICHARD III. whose life he wrote ; and also an historical poem, entitled "THE GREAT PRAXITENES." He likewise wrote a chronicle of the schools, houses of learning, and other antiquities of LONDON.

With respect to the mistake to which we have alluded, it is observed by Mr. Scott, in his poem of "MARMION,"* that *Stow* has recorded a degrading story of the disgrace with which the remains of the unfortunate monarch† were treated in his time. An unhewn column marks the spot. This story is thus stated:—"It was a notable remark made by *Stow* of JAMES IV. the unfortunate King of *Scotland*, respecting the strange neglect, and unseemly disregard of his dead body, which, though once a king, could not obtain a monument, no nor a place of burial. "He was slain in the great battle against the English in *Flodden Field*,‡ and his corpse was brought into *England*, and interred in the monastery of *Shene*: since the dissolution whereof the Duke of *Suffolk* was lodged and kept house there. But among the rums and violences offered to this religious house, the bodies of the dead could not rest in quiet; for here, in an old waste room, among timber, lead, and other rubbish, did *Stow's* curiosity lead him to see the body of that king wrapped in lead close to the head and body § And what became of the body afterwards, who can tell? but for the head, *Stow* traced it further, telling us, that some workmen, for their pleasure, struck it off. Afterward one *Young*, glazier to Queen *Elizabeth*, smelling a sweet savour exhale from it (by reason of its being embalmed), and seeing it dried from all moisture, and yet the form remaining, with the hair of the head and beard red, brought it to London, to his house in *Ward-street, Chepe*, where he kept it for some time, and, in the end, caused the sexton to bury it,

Buc, of course, receded, and the deformity of the person and character of RICHARD III. kept possession both of the stage and the press, until Lord *Oxford* published his "*Historic Doubts*" since which time, we believe, scepticism upon the subject has rather increased than diminished.

* Vide Note XVII. of the following passage:

"View not that corpse so straitfully,
Defac'd and mangl'd tho' it be;
Nor to you bolder castle high,
Look northward with upbraiding eye."
pp 370. 371.

† JAMES IV.

‡ Fought September 9, 1513.

§ This was in the year 1552. Thirty-nine years after the death of the Scottish monarch. Vide *Stow's Annals*, 4to. p. 829; also *Lamb's Flodden-field*, p. 152.

with other common bones taken out of the charnel."¶

Such is *How's* account of the disrespectful treatment attendant on the remains of a monarch, who, although so mixed, so various was his character, it is even at this hour difficult to say, whether good or evil, virtue or vice, in it predominated, was yet "beloved through life, lamented in his end;" and such has been the credit attached to the historian, that it has, from the close of the 16th century, been generally believed; yet has reflection rendered its circumstances dubious, while inquiries have shewn his authority equivocal. the first of these is, his having described the hair of the head and beard of the corpse which he believed to be that of JAMES IV. of Scotland, and, the second, and indeed the most material, is, that the description given by *Stow* of the hair and beard of the head, supposed to be that of the monarch, by no means agrees in colour with that which is to be found in the Scottish historians, or that is, we think, still to be seen in his portraits, the production of the Caledonian painters; but to place the matter beyond the reach of doubt, we

¶ Survey of London, &c 1734.

¶ Red hair has been almost universally given to the warriors, and golden tresses to the virgins of the northern nations; yet this assignment does not appear to have been, except as a general principle, correct. In classical mythology the golden-locks of *Apollo*, the Red hair and beard of *Mars*, the yellow-tresses of *Venus*, and the flaxen braids, that were twisted under the helmet of *Minerva*, by which their curls were ill concealed, sufficiently shew that fair complexions were as well known, and considered as beautiful in the south, as they were in the north of Europe; on the contrary, black hair characterized the prophetic virgins of the *Druids*, and was by the ancient Britons contemplated as an object that heightened their terrific appearance:

"Her sable hair its ringlets spread,
Convolved like snakes around her head,"

a description applied to those females, whom *Gildas* designates infernal spectres, and *St. Chrysostom* terms their hissing speech, *lingua sibilis*, their hair, it is said, was coal black, and their bodies smeared with gock (red); let us now see how a Saxon warrior is depicted.

"Redundant elf-locks raven black;
Stream'd in the gale's tempestuous rack;
When Kewwold midst the battle's storm
Superior raised his giant form."

shall appeal to the author of *Marmion*, who, possessing all the genius, and all the mental powers, necessary for an acute investigation of the subject, to which were added all the advantages that could be derived from *locality*, has given the following elegant description of it, which, were we to quote the page, might, indeed, be termed a *whole length portrait* in verse.

"The monarch's * form was middle size,
Nor feat of strength or exercise,
Shaped in proportion fair;
And hazel was his eagle eye.
And Auburn of the darkest dye
His short-curl'd beard and hair."†

The corpse of this monarch, it is said, was brought to *Eng'land* by the Earl of *Surrey*, and by him conveyed to the monastery at *Shene*, where it lay for a considerable time unburied. What reason the Earl, for he must have acted from his own judgment, or rather his own impulse,‡ could have had for dragging this body four hundred miles, not triumphantly, but *privately*, is now inexplicable, none has ever been given: but admitting the fact of its being in his possession, does it appear in the smallest degree credible, that, in an age when, living or dead, such profound respect was paid to royalty, and particularly when the granting funeral honours was considered as an act of peculiar piety, while funeral pomp and splendor were carried to the greatest excess, *HENRY VIII.* who was at *Shene* when the coffin arrived, whatsoever he might have thought of the principles, or even of the gratitude, of his late brother-in-law, would, with the eyes of all *Europe* upon him, have suffered his mangled corpse to have remained uninterred, had he believed that it *really* was such?§ The thing is im-

possible, without we suppose that he adopted any resentment that his sister bury it, because he died excommunicated (α). But the Scots affirmed it was not the body of their king. They said, that before the battle, he had caused five men of his own stature to wear the same arms as himself, and that the body which the English took for the king, was one *Elphinstone's*, who greatly resembled him.—*Buchanan, Hall, &c.*

In this case it appears, that our historian (*Stow*) had adopted a popular error, without examining the subject of it with his usual accuracy. Of this opinion is *Speed*, who observes, that, "for all *John Stow's* fair tale, this (the skull adverted to). *LEO* XIV, Bishop of *Ross* says, was the head of the Laird *BOVENHARN*, and that King *JAMES* was seen alive the night the battle happened, at *KELSO*, whence he passed to *Jerusalem*, and there ended his days." *John Johnston*, in his historical inscriptions of the *SCOTTISH* Kings, makes the place of his burial uncertain. Yet by *Lib. Monasterii de Walley*, in *Com. Fife*, it appears he was interred among the *Catharians*, in the priory of *Shene*, at *Richmond*, from the testimony of one that saw his sepulchre there, the same year of his death: and *Wever* says, *this was*, no doubt, the place of his burial, notwithstanding what the Scottish authors say. A very considerable doubt respecting this circumstance, does, however, still remain; in the solution of which, we are inclined to think the *Scottish* historians more accurate than the *English*. The well known penitential belt of *Leon*, which the author of *Marmion* thinks, but we do not, he might have laid aside on the day of battle, as encumbering his exertions, was never found. The sword and dagger said to have belonged to

(*) A dispensation was, in this case, granted by Pope *Leo X.* at the request of *Henry VIII.* "under the pretence that *James* had, in his last moments, been some signs of contrition, such as his circumstances would admit of." *Cymer's Fœderis*, vol. vi. par. i. p. 53. What these signs were does not appear; but a sign that *Leo X.* rejoiced in the death of a monarch who happened to differ from him in opinion does, in a congratulatory letter, dated 5 id. Oct. 1513, which he wrote on the occasion to *Henry VIII.* who had before requested of *Leo* a dispensation from excommunication in which had been fulminated at *Rome* by the Cardinal of *York* a very short time before the death of *James*, and without a shadow of reason. The dispensation was, however, granted. The royal corpse was to be interred in *St. Paul's*; and *Henry*, in behalf of the soul of his brother-in-law, was to do penance: the funeral, it appears from *Stow*, was never performed: but what became of the penance does not appear. We think it ended in the abolition of the living monarch from the heresy of the dead.

* *James IV.*

† *Marmion*, 8vo. Ed. canto v. p. 255.

‡ The king, *HENRY VIII.* finished, what has been termed, a glorious campaign in *Flanders*, in October; he set out from *Lille*, and arrived at his palace of *Richmond*, the 17th; but such was the situation of the Earl of *Surrey*, on the borders of Scotland, that it is not to be supposed he could before the battle of *Flodden*, have had much communication with him.

§ King *James IV.* was never seen after the battle of *Flodden*, the English imagined that they found his body wounded in two places, and ordered it to be put into a leaden coffin, without daring, however, to

might have had against her husband, which does not appear, and which certainly he did not avow.

The *Carthusian monastery* of Shene, founded by HENRY V. was, at the dissolution of religious houses, granted by HENRY VIII. to his great favourite, the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset;* but Stow says, that the Duke of Suffolk was lodged, and kept house there. If this notice applied to Charles Brandon, it would afford an additional reason why the body of the monarch, brother-in-law to his wife, would, had he supposed it *real*, have been more respected, even in this country. In Scotland, there were many, both of the nobility, gentry, and historians, that believed, like *Romulus*, he had only for a time shrunk from the public eye, and who, probably, expected every day another *Proculus* to announce his appearance: but from this digression let us return to our memoir.

The avidity with which Stow collected books and manuscripts, and the eagerness with which he perused them, were features so predominant in his character, that it is, in the contemplation of his life, impossible not to recur to them: thus, his predominant mental propensity, so strongly prevailed, that he appears to have read works that could have been of little use to him in his studies, and still less in his effusions: among these may be traced the volumes of *Bradwardin*, *Wolfe*, *Ockham*, *Sanders*, and, perhaps, of a hundred other monkish writers, the fate of whose productions was singular, being at one period esteemed the *treasure*, and at another the *rubbish*, of monastic libraries. In *missals*, also, he is said to have delighted. Of this a curious instance is given, respecting one which he says was most beautifully written on vellum (indeed the fairest he ever saw), by one *John Coke*, a brother of the hospital of St. *Bartholomew*, *Smithfield*, who was, of the age of sixty eight years. Long had this curious volume belonged to the said hospital.

"Until, at last, the cruel spoilers came;"

the monarch, are still preserved in the Herald's college; but surely these might have been brought as the trophies of victory, with the relics of the slain.

* *Owner of lands in Surrey, in the British Museum, No. 4705, Ascough's Cat.*

and having the same respect for the *arts* and *literature* as the soldiers of *Cæsar* or the *banditti* of *Brutus*, they ransacked the museum, which had from its foundation been considered as a sacred depository for books, manuscripts, antiquities, &c. &c.; they defaced and destroyed some, and probably burned many: thus, in an instant, as it seemed, the history of ages, the annals of periods the most interesting, and vestiges of the arts and manners of ancient times were melted into air, torn into fragments, or buried in irretrievable oblivion.†

† This very curious *missal*, upon which we take pleasure in reflecting, because it revives the memory of some of the same nature, that we have formerly admired, was given to the hospital of St. *Bartholomew*, by Sir *John Wakeing*, Prior, 1463; from the circumstance of its having excited the astonishment of Stow, how it could have been executed by a man of the age of 69 years; it appears that it was not only very curiously written, but as curiously illuminated, that is the *capitals*, the commencing words of *psalms*, *psalms*, &c. impressed with letters of *gold*, which our ancestors had the art to liquify, and which they termed *aurum potabile*. (a) These letters they gilded with *ultramarine*, such as is not now to be procured at any price, and burnished to the highest pitch of resplendence. The chapters of those precious volumes were adorned with vignettes, miniature portraits, some of them finished with all the minuteness, and all the accuracy of *Petrus*, or *Zenk*, and historical compositions worked up with the same astonishing delicacy, that is to be seen in the historical enameled of *G. M. Joser*. (b) Specimens of those invaluable volumes are still to be seen in the *British Museum*: one was among the books of the late Sir *John Oldfield*. A most beautiful *missal* was presented to HENRY VI. when a youth, by the Duchess of *Bedford*, his aunt. (c) A collection, it is observed, by the learned and ingenious *Joseph Stow*, in his "*Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*," has been made of these elaborate vestiges from the time of *Edward the Confessor* to HENRY VII. which includes a long

(a) Alluded to by Ben Jonson, in *The Alchemist*.

(b) In the royal and other collections. (c) This was sold at the Duchess of *Portland's* sale, Whitehall, which we well remember by Mr. *Edwards*, a very curious book-seller, *Patwall*. Of this astonishing production, once the constant companion of a most amiable monarch, Mr. *Gough* published in account. To a gentleman, who put no effort of the ingenuity of ancient times to escape him, also, in 1760, published a catalogue of the *Missal* at *Varum* and 1761.

This very curious missal was, however, saved from the general wreck, and came into the hands of Mr. Walter Cope, in whose possession Stow had seen and admired it.

The various and desultory reading of our antiquary having led him very much to observe upon the merits of ancient writers; we, therefore, rather wonder that he has not mentioned "the philosophical," or, rather, the *polemical*, *trad.*, one of the most intimate friends of Chaucer, especially as he has taken notice of the "moral tower," the other associate of our ancient bard, of whose works he was the third editor. The first was the parent of printing in this country, William Caxton, mercer, who was at the pains of collecting the manuscript poems of our Homer, which had been circulated piecemeal, dispersed in conventual libraries, and concealed in monastic cells; for it is certain, that the friars and monks of remote ages had no objection to the contemplation of those strong traits of character, picturesque descriptions, critical situations, and warm colouring, with which those tales, &c. some of which, it is said, had been recited at market-crosses and fairs, abounded, and which, it is believed, endeared them to the recluse of both sexes. The second editor through whose hands the works of Chaucer passed, was William Thynne, Esq. who published them in the reign of Henry VIII. with considerable additions, probably obtained through the same medium, though not exactly in the same manner, as the former. These circumstances are noted by Stow, but we shall here speak for himself. "This

series of portraits of the kings, queens, and nobility, &c. of England, whether these be correct likenesses, it is impossible to ascertain: Godwin observes (a) "we may reasonably believe that the persons they represent never sat to the delineators. Certainly they did not, nor was that either necessary, or indeed possible. The process of miniature painting upon vellum, is too tedious to admit of it. Job, in the course of such a series of revisions and retouchments, would have shrunk from his stool through fatigue and disgust; but this is no reason why he and other artists of former times, might not have been able to have obtained good likenesses of their subjects from large portraits, either in possession of churches, monasteries, or in other places to which they could have as easy access.

work" (Chaucer's Poems, &c.), "since corrected, and twice increased, through my own painful labours, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to wit, in the year 1567, and again beautified with notes by me collected out of divers records and monuments, I delivered to my worthy friend, Thomas Spreight." This gentleman having, as it appears, modernized the materials of our indefatigable compiler, who was, probably, in this business, employed by him, was, with the addition of a glossary, published anno 1597.

Of the works of other ancient historians Stow also possessed a great number, obtained under the circumstances adverted to in the note: * and in order

* The age of Stow was, as we have before observed, a period peculiarly favorable to the cultivators and preservers of black letter literature, for the use of the present; the harvest was great, although the labourers were few; but these collected with avidity those tomes that were then let loose, for many of them had been imprisoned in stone book cases, and literally confined in chains in the conventual libraries (that of the grey friars, for instance) during a long series of centuries, antecedent to the reformation; they have consequently transmitted to us a great number of those volume, —

"Whose clasp-emboss'd, and coat of rough bull's hide, Have now become the Bibliographer's pride;

Anxious, upon each uncouth page they pore, The LETTERS value, but their smut adore."

The booksellers of Paul's, of which we have before us a list of twelve; together with two or three of those at St. Peter's, Cornhill; and the Stocks, were in those times at the head of their profession; that is, they were original publishers, and dealt only in new works. The book-brokers of the metropolis had a long range of shops opposite the Temple conduit, and under St. Dunstan's church. The pamphlet vendors kept close to the wall of Bedlam, the stallmen or stationers were to be found in the King's Field, (now John square) Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Bankside; the Vampers of books in Fine Inkhorn Court, (Grub-street). The publishers of halfpenny histories, murders, ghosts, monstrosities, &c. &c. the collectors of most of the wonders, at Wanley, or indeed of his predecessors, Poole, (b)

(b) MATTHEW POOLE, a non-conformist minister, born at York 1624, educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, rector of St. Michael le Queen, London, died 1679, author of the *Synopsis Criticorum*, and many other works.

to shew how anxious he was to promote the studies that he loved, we must

Turner, (a) &c. from a period almost coeval to the introduction of printing, resided in *Grub-street*. From this literary and philosophic spot, celebrated as the *Lyceum* or the *Academic Grove*, issued many of the earliest of our English lyrics, and most of our miniature histories, and other works, the tendency of which, was "to elevate and surprise" the people. This favoured avenue gave birth to those *flying-sheets* and *volatile pages*, dispersed by such characters as *SHAKESPEARE'S Autolycus*, who does not more truly represent an individual, than a species, common in ancient times. Those, manufactured in *Grub-street*, obtained from it their local appellation, a term much delighted in by *Swift*, (b) and other celebrated ironists; their authors, the vestiges of whose dilapidated dwellings (if that term may be applied to houses of wood, lath, and plaster) we have erst contemplated with the same respect and veneration that we frequently do those that still remain, were, most truly, "the eminent hands" of their own publishers, in whose attic they resided. Respecting the *booksellers*, or *book-factors*, of *Little Britain*, who formed a happy link in the concatenation between the aristocracy of the trade in *Paul's*, and its demobocracy in *Moorfields*, &c. they seem to have luxuriated in the *revulsion of letters* which drew all the fanciful, fantastical, and polemical humours of former ages, and fixed them on one spot, whence they frequently acquired new forms;

"—and in calf's array,
Rushed on the world impatient for the day."

Such was the state of the bibliothecal empire, and commonwealth, which had in the time of *Stow*, become rich in books and MSS. from the ransack of libraries, as other empires and commonwealths, have erst become rich in reality from the ransack of kingdoms. Of the former species of riches he availed

(a) WILLIAM TURNER, vicar of *Walberton*, Sussex, published, with great additions, POOLE'S *Complete History of remarkable Providences*, folio, 1637. * Printed for John Duntton at the Raven, in *Jewin-street*, *Cripplegate*.

(b) e. g. "I have this morning sent out another purg *Grub*."—" *Grub-street* has but 10 days to run, then an act of Parliament takes place that ruins it, by taxing every sheet a half penny."—"Do you know that *Grub-street* is dead and gone, last week? No more ghosts or murders now, for love or money. I tied it close last fortnight, and published at least seven papers of my own, besides some of other people."—*Journal to Stella*, Jan 9, 1712, and *passim*.

His duty obliged to took place August 7, 1712: so that *Swift* was mistaken in his calculation of ten days.

observe, that, being acquainted with that ingenious and learned antiquary, *David Powell*,*, D.D. whose curious conjectures upon ancient British coins are recorded by *Camden*, and who was writing a history of Wales, he lent him many valuable books: this *Powell* acknowledges in an address to the readers of his *Cambrian History*. "I had," says he, "from *Stow*, *Gildas Sapiens*,† *Henry Huntingdon*, *William Malmsbury*,‡ *Marianus Scotus*,§ *Ralph Coggeshall*,|| *John Eversden*,¶ *Nicholas Trivet*,** *Florentius Wigorniensis*,†† *Simon of Durham*,‡‡ *Roger Hoveden*,§§ which remained in the custody of *John Stow*, a man who deserved commendation for getting together the ancient writers of the land."

It has been said of *Stow*, that such was his avidity in the pursuit of his favourite occupation, the collection of ancient records and ancient literature, that he did not circumscribe his researches within the walls of the metropolis, or its adjacent counties; but

himself to an astonishing extent; for it will be observed, in the text and antecedent notes, that nearly all the works which we have mentioned, though comparatively a few, to the contents of his catalogue, were written by monks or friars, and had most unquestionably formed part of the treasure of monastic libraries.

* DAVID POWELL was born in *Denbigh-shire*, about 1552; educated at *Oxford*, where he took his degree of D.D. he published *Caradoc's History of the British Kings from Cadwalader* to his own time, about 1114, and other works; died 1590, and was buried in the church of *Raebon*, in *Denbigh-shire*, of which parish he was vicar.

† GILDAS, called the *Wise*, or *Badonicus*, lived in the sixth century; wrote a small treatise de *Excidio Britanniarum*, in 564, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, being born the same year that the Britons were defeated by the Saxons at *Badonhill*.—Vide *Collier's Brit.*

‡ A Benedictine Monk in the reign of HENRY II.

§ A Monk who died 1086.

|| Or *Coggeshall*, an English Cistercian Monk of the thirteenth century, who was at Jerusalem when besieged by Saladin; he wrote a Chronicle of the Holy Land.

¶ A Monkish Historian.

** A Dominican Friar wrote A Chronicle of England from 1135 to 1307, &c.

†† A Monk of Worcester lived in the twelfth century.

‡‡ A Monk, who lived temp. EDWARD I.

§§ A Lawyer and Priest in the reign of HENRY II.

that during, and subsequent to the dissolution of *abbeys, monasteries, convents*, and other ecclesiastical edifices, he travelled on foot, from one scene of devastation to another, over great part of *England and Wales*. In these journeys, which, combined, might be termed a *search after truth*, he was most anxious in his inquiries, and diligent in his investigation. His learning enabled him most accurately to scrutinize those subjects that came within the scope of his observation, and his judgment, correctly to appreciate their value; while his heraldic and genealogical knowledge aided his disquisitive faculties, and qualified him fully to comprehend and elucidate those historical subjects upon which he has so ably expatiated.

The predominant feature in the character of Stow, and a most valuable propension it is in the mind of a historian, was, as we have just observed, his love of truth: falsehood shrunk from his grasp like the serpent from the touch of the spear of *Ithuriel*! Hence he created against himself many enemies, which were engendered not only by his exposure and explosion of *vulgar errors*, but by his detection of *literary* and, indeed, as we shall now state, many other *frauds*.

The confusion that reigned in *parochial* affairs during the time of his existence is well known; the misapplication of pious and charitable bequests had become proverbial. Opinion and principle, in this respect, combined to excite his indignation, to animate his disquisitive faculties, and give a keener edge to his acumen; he, therefore, with more than even his usual ardour, undertook a *civic*, a *ward*, and a *parochial investigation*: the result of his inquiries, the progress of which may be seen in his *Survey*, was certainly beneficial to the public; but with respect to himself, it seems to have been instrumental to the withholding the hands of many of his narrow-minded compatriots from contributing to his relief in the hour of distress, and even, for his humble applications, to have procured him the insulting and hard-hearted epithets of "Officious mediator," "Unlearned botcher," and many others, equally vulgar, abusive, and ill-founded: nay, a *reverend divine** thus expresses him-

self of *John Stow* and his writings: "A worthy chronicler to set forth the acts of *Tailors and Butchers*, of which trade he was a member."

Yet the names both of his *patrons* and his *acquaintance* indicate that he was equally honoured and esteemed: some of the former we have already mentioned; but to those notices he ultimately added the name of *Richard Lord Rich*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the reigns of *HENRY VIII.* and *EDWARD VI.* whose ancestry he retraced to *Richard Rich*, mercer, the founder of the family of the Earls of *Warwick*, who was sheriff of *London*, &c. in the year 1442,† and respecting whom he dwelt with honest pride upon the connexion of *civic opulence* with *aristocratic honours*.

Of the acquaintance of *Stow*, there were two persons who were extremely useful to him in his armorial embleazonments and genealogical researches: these were, first, *William Smith*, *Rouge Dragon Pursuivant*, whose friendship he obtained by communicating to him some remarks upon his (*Smith's*) professional antiquities, and he, in return, obliged *Stow*, by putting into his hands the historical records respecting the palace of the duchy of *Lancaster* called the *Savoy*,‡ and favouring him with other articles, which he afterwards inserted in his *Survey*. The second friend of our chronologist was *William Segar*, *Portcullis Herald*, who had attended the Earl of *Leicester to Flanders*: to this gentleman he was obliged for the true and faithful account of the manner of keeping the festival of *St. George*

of *Exeter*, a man after the king's own heart; for he projected the building of, and liberally endowed a college at *Chisen*, for the study of *polemical divinity*, called *King James's college*, the site of which, is now the *ROYAL HOSPITAL*. *Sutcliffe* asperned *Stow* in a pamphlet he wrote in answer to "*Parsons's Three Conversions*," but it appears that he was very little acquainted with the character of the man, whose original profession he reproached. It is curious enough, that *George Ballard*, the antiquary, Saxonist, &c. who died the 17th of December, 1729, is said to have valued himself upon his trade, (that of a *tailor and habermaker*) because it was the same as that of his great predecessor *Stow*.

† He died in the year 1462, and was buried in the church of *St. Lawrence Jewry*.

‡ From the Earl of *Savoy*, who built that once magnificent mansion.

* These and other invidious reflections were made by Dr. *Matthew Sutcliffe*, dean *Europ. Mag.* vol. LXIV. July 1813.

at Utrecht,* and also for that of the investiture of HENRY III. King of France, by Henry Earl of Derby, who, in January 1554, arrived at Paris with the robes and ensigns of the Order† In fact, it appears that professional men in particular were as anxious to render him every assistance in their power, as the learned, in general, were to approve of his labours in their arrangement, and, indeed, upon many very important occasions, to avail themselves of their beneficial results.

Let us here conclude our account of this erudite antiquary, venerable citizen, indefatigable author, and excellent man, whose only error seems to have been, that he thought, as a writer, he was able to correct enormities which he had merely the power to rebuke: hence, from his frequent and severe observations upon dilapidations, confiscations, frauds, impostors, truants, bequests, inclosures, and a number of other grievances, he rendered himself obnoxious to many individuals, and to some parties equally numerous and powerful.

An acute, a morbid sensibility, contributed with disappointment and distress to make the old age of JOHN STOW unhappy: radical irritability of temper was increased by the depression of his circumstances; his labours and his reward bore no kind of comparison. We, therefore, consider it as a reflection upon his times, that an author whose works had done so much honour, and so much service, to his native city, and, of course, to his country in general; a man who had sacrificed his health, his fortune, and his repose, for the benefit of his age, indeed of every age that was successively to follow, at a time when, although strong in his mental powers, he was enfeebled in his corporeal, and only he debased of that remuneration which, in consequence of his talents and his exertions, he had a right to expect from his compatriots,

* The festival of St. George was formerly kept at the English in foreign parts, with great splendour, state, and solemnity; of this, many instances occur in the works of our ancient historians; and to this, Shakespeare alludes.

“Bonfires in France, forthwith I am to make,

To keep our great St. George’s feast withal”
Henry VI. Act I. Scene 4.

Camden, p. 501. Stow, p. 700.

but also have been insulted by a mode of pity and a prospect of relief usually ostentatious, flimsy, and, consequently, ineffectual. and, after he had nearly arrived at the very extremity of human life, have been obliged to linger through his latter days in poverty, and close his eyes in indigence.

EPISTOLARY ESSAYS

ON THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS.

No. III.

(By the Author of “Fables for the Fireside.”)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN the greater number of idiomatic phrases, there is generally something figurative; and without assistance from the rhetoricians, I should hardly be able to set a foot forward in my attempts to analyse them. A metaphor, or an ellipsis, may be found in most of them, and both in many; not to mention every kind of figure in some or other of them. Vain, as it were, of their metaphoric smartness, and with an air of pert brevity from idleness or hurry, these upstarts in language are forward to thrust themselves into the company of their betters, as I hinted in my last, and that without decent respect for the laws and authority of grammar, and often, apparently, careless of the claims of common sense.

In my first epistle, I gave a specimen of a modern intruder, equally bold and barbarous, sprung from the dog-kennel; and, before I proceed again to those, which may be said to have gained a settlement in our language, I am tempted to introduce to your readers a curious one of kindred origin from the Mews, and which may have had some currency in the stables of Newmarket; where it will best be confined, unless occasionally exhibited abroad, for some purpose like the present.

A groom of the place, one day, currying his master’s racer, and being applauded for his dexterity, exclaimed, in the following beautiful instance of ellipsis, “Aye, gem’men, I wish I had as much money, as I could carry a horse.” A deep linguist from Cambridge, who had quitted Pindar and his Grecian games and chariot-races for the day’s amusement at Newmarket, happening to be a spectator of the groom’s performance, appeared ra-

ther puzzled at his speech; and trying to pick up the connecting-idea from which the rest had so suddenly galloped away, was soon informed by a "knowing-one" present, that Mr. Carrycomb, not yet having shewn the whole extent of his adroitness, meant to say, "that he wished himself to possess as much money, as he could display skill in the currying of a horse." His wish, though something elliptically expressed, was nothing less than that of many others distinguished in their vocation by superior talents, that his fortune had borne a better proportion to his merits. But it is more than time that I return to the proper objects of my Essays, those idioms which have long taken place in our language.

1. *It is all one.*—*Translation.* It is entirely the same thing.—There is no difference.—The thing is in no manner changed.—*Analysis.* The first translation nearly solves the idiom. A thing that is "all the same," or continues without change, prevents an idea of *unity*; not mathematically exact indeed; but sufficiently so to account for the substitution of "*one*" for the "same thing." The introduction of "*all*" makes no difficulty in the solution of this idiom: it implies something more than an emphasis with which, "in using the phrase "all one," we mean to declare, that it makes no difference, whether we adopt *one* thing, or *one* course of action under consideration, or *another* nearly the same, or very like it, since in kind, effect, intent, or purpose, the idea of "unity" loosely prevails, and thus "all one" comes to mean the "same thing." It is "all one" or "the same thing," whether you take this egg, or the other; or, whether you sow this grain of mustard-seed, or another.

2. *Over head and ears.*—*Tr.* Deeply plunged, or immersed.—*Anal.* This phrase is clearly metaphorical, and taken from the desperate situation of a person drowning, or plunged into water out of his depth. To express difficulty or danger in a moral sense, we say a man is *over head and ears* in debt, in business, or in love.

3. *To get up.*—*Tr.* To rise from bed, or from a recumbent posture elsewhere.—*Anal.* The verb "*get*," taken in its neutral sense, means, sometimes, says Dr. Johnson, "to arrive at any state or posture by degrees, with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty." The

adverb "*up*" gives us the direction of the motion rising, whether from bed, or any other situation. The words are derived from the Saxon neutral verb "*gacn* and *op*—to go up." One, who rises corporeally, gets up in a literal sense; another, who rises in the world, gets up metaphorically.

4. *To make it out.*—*Tr.* To examine or investigate the circumstances of any affair, in order to its being understood.—*Anal.* A matter in question contains something, which is at present enveloped, or hidden within its circumstances, or covered partly by its adjuncts.—There is, in this idiom, some verb of the infinitive mood omitted; probably, "*to come*" which being supplied, gives it an intelligible meaning. It is a common demand made on a scholar or student, to whom we have enjoined the solution of a problem in arithmetic or mathematics, &c. "Well, how does it come out?" and this, it is likely, in correspondence with our own phrase in giving the problem, namely, "Make it out"—"Make" the demonstration or solution "to come out," or bring it from the obscurity, in which, to you, it is at present involved, into clear light—"To make it out," is often morally applied, for the same purpose, to a man's conduct, or any worldly transaction or business, when they are said to be problematical, or to need explanation.

5. *Not at all.*—*Tr.* "Not in any manner," says Johnson.—*Anal.* The learned doctor translates the idiom, not, perhaps, amiss, as conveying a strong negation. But when, under the proposition "*At*," he tells us, it sometimes means nearly the same as "*in*," he makes no approach to the development of the idiom. May we not hope to succeed better by recourse to Harns Tooke's system of deriving all prepositions, as well as articles conjunctions, &c. from either nouns or verbs? It is not easy, however, to assent to Tooke's derivation of both the Latin "*Ad*" and the English "*At*" from the verb *agere*. This may be the source of the Latin preposition; but if that be granted him, shall we not much more naturally trace our preposition "*At*," through the English verb "*Add*," to the Latin "*Addere*?" "*At*," in all the seventeen different significations assigned it by Dr. Johnson, might, through the ideas of addition, approximation, or contiguity, be traced to some relation

to the verb "Add."—Now in the idiom *Not at all*, this preposition, which makes the greatest difficulty in solving its meaning, may best be taken in its sense of addition. The words however rapidly we are apt to speak them, should be written with a comma at "not;" implying so far a simple negation. Suppose, then, a person to be asked, whether he can do some particular thing—"write Latin verses," for instance, or "play upon the organ." He being conscious of his inability to do either, answers, he can not—but to give emphasis to the negation, that he may be no further pressed upon either subject, he lengthens it imperatively into *at all*.—"at (or add) all." "At," then, originally meant "Add," in this idiom—Now, lastly, is "*At*" to be explained? By the supposition of some idea, or collection of ideas, suppressed, because too obvious to need expression, or, at least, thought so by the answerer.—To apply this solution of *at all*, let us return to the instances above. The person who asks another, whether the other can "write Latin verses," or "play upon the organ," has some reason for thinking it not improbable, that he to whom he addresses himself may do one or the other; or he might as well put the questions to his dog. The other answers to either, "Not, at all"—"I do not; add all, or whatever reasons you may still have for the supposition, which gave rise to your question."—This, your Correspondent, Mr. Editor, conceives to be constantly understood in "*All*," the concluding word of this idiom; the whole of which, he hopes, he may, at length, have successfully analysed.

Your candour may, perhaps, have induced you to listen to this long discussion of a very short phrase; but it is well, if some of your readers are not beginning to yawn; I will, therefore, on the present occasion, trespass no further on their patience, or on your indulgence, conclude my Essay.

On Reason and Instinct.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I LEFT off at page 491, in your Number for June, with a promise, that when I took up to continue the subject, I would confine myself wholly to the brute creation:—however, when I ap-

peal to the sober thinking few, I am assured I shall be borne out in the observation, that, in speaking at large of animated nature, I cannot fail to bring in man as a link necessarily connected in the great chain.

I wish to have nothing to do, in an argument of this kind, either with the superstitious bigot, or the arrogant and profane enthusiast. Were I to descend to a wasteful discussion, on these points, with the Gentoo, who is said to have a notion of the divinity of his cow, I should be no more extravagantly beside myself, than if I discoursed, on the same topic, with the thousands of good Christians in this country, who believe in the virtue of what is called holy water, or a cross-bunn; or who bend and prostrate themselves before an image of wood.

Much, of late, has been said, and most unmercifully, upon the character of the Gentoo; as if every absurdity of opinion and practice, in moral and religious concerns, rested solely with those, not comprehended in the Christian Faith.

We allude to the barbarism of the Gentoo in the wilful tortures he inflicts upon himself, under an idea of expiating his offences.—What shall be said of the pious condescension of Henry III, who walked barefoot for three miles, on a hard stony road to Canterbury, in the way of penance for the offence he had committed against that proud and overbearing priest, called St. Thomas à Becket?

The common weak people of the Gentooes may have some faith in the divinity of a monkey.—Thousands of this happy and enlightened country have as much faith in the divinity of a horse-shoe.

In making these observations, I may be charged with a digression from my subject. I bring them forward as an illustration of the great force, and overwhelming influence of prejudice; or, in other words, the unconquerable defect of judgment in the human mind.

It is advanced, with great confidence, and with no little exultation, by those who contend for the exclusive possession in man of the reasoning faculties, that *all* animal nature, below *his* rank, are in all things subservient to the common good of mankind.

Now, what portion of animated nature is within the reach of man, to be thus rendered subservient to him? I answer,

not one thousandth part: and those few, that are within his command, are voluptuously supported by him; whilst, all the time, his own body becomes food for numerous vermin and animalcule.

The great and numerous species of the brute have a much freer excursion on the globe than man himself; and over which man has no sort of control.

A man, by stratagem, ensnares a beast in the forest, or on the ocean. The beast, in turn, catches the unguarded man, and devours him: and, in this respect, both are on a par. It never appeared, that, by any sort of charm or incantation, a man could lull the ferocity of a beast, when personally in danger of him.

It is said, of strong animals that are subdued into our service, if they were conscious of their strength, they would not submit to such servitude.—How is it with mankind, among themselves, in those numerous instances where millions are subdued, or voluntarily surrender themselves, to the arbitrary disposal and caprice of one man;—who are dragged by tens of thousands, with weapons in their hands, into fields of convulsive slaughter, with no indulgence, no other views than to gratify the ambition of this single individual. How comes it that a numerous host, under such circumstances of extreme violence on their persons, do not resist the commands of such a tyrant?

If we look attentively into the true nature of the brute creation (so distinguished), and follow them in their progressive acquirements, we shall find them as aptly disposed, and as wisely directed, in the formation of a social compact with each other, as we can discover in the wisest systems adopted by mankind.

In what state of mankind do we find better political arrangement than in a nation of bees; where all evidently concur in unity of design?

In what more than in a nation of ants? in whom we find the same steady co-operation for the general good. And so of an infinite number of other animals.—Carry twenty fowls, strangers to each other, into a farm-yard; five or six of them cocks; for a week or two of discord there will be a complete civil war amongst them; pursued with

all those violent passions that agitate mankind in a like disorganized state: till, at length, one cock, having become master of the rest, takes upon him the sovereignty of the whole; and, with this ascendancy, if two other cocks or hens disagree, and proceed to blows, he interposes his authority; and, by his single undisputed sway amongst them, he keeps them in the most perfect state of political order.

It is highly entertaining to a contemplative mind, to observe the return home, in a summer's evening, of an immense flock of rooks: who having, during the day, been spread far abroad in search of food, are collected together, and marshalled along, with as much order as soldiers for action. A perfect stillness amongst thousands of them: excepting here and there a single individual is seen wasting about, communicating orders. This scene is to be beheld in the neighbourhood of extensive forests.

On Blackheath are several places, made the receptacles of rubbish, where gardeners, early in the morning, throw the refuse of their gardens. It is customary for pigs, belonging to the neighbourhood, to assemble there as soon as they can get from their lodges. When several are met together, you may observe in them all those tricks of cunning, with different degrees of forethought, and activity of enterprise, that mark the conduct of mankind. The most cunning and enterprising, having taken as much as, under the contemplation of further good, he thinks is worth staying for, withdraws himself gradually from the spot, thinking he is unperceived by the rest, gallops away to take the earliest benefit of the next heap.—Another soon after observes it, and hastily follows him; and, in succession, some of the others. But some few will remain, idly content with the refuse of the others.—Is not this proceeding in perfect analogy with the conduct of mankind?

How do we account for the ready, instantaneous, discernment of a pigeon in finding its way home, after a removal, and to a strange place, of a great many miles distance, shut up in a bag?

How that of a dog, carried from home in a carriage to many miles distant, a place unknown to him, and yet so readily find his way back?

Report of the National Vaccine Establishment.

Mr. Locke has very judiciously supposed, that in the different orders of animated nature there are different, and, probably, an increased number of senses in the agency of perception.

I see that I am getting on to a great length, just as my mind begins to be impressed with a great influx of other considerations on this very interesting subject.

Sir,

Your obliged Correspondent,
16th July 1813. ALTHALLOWS.

REPORT of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

(Continued from Vol. LXIII. page 511.)

Copy of a Letter from the President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

SIR, February 20th, 1813.

IN reply to your letter of the 5th January, I am directed by the Royal College of Physicians to inform you, that during the year 1812 vaccination has continued to be practised in this city as formerly, with uninterrupted success; that there have been very few instances where inoculation for the small pox has been insisted on; and that the mortality from natural small pox has, in as far as the Royal College can judge, been very inconsiderable in this part of Scotland.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES HAMILTON, Junior, M.A.
President.

To Dr. Hervey, Register of the National Vaccine Institution.

Communication from the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, in reply to the request of the National Vaccine Board, have only to announce, as on former occasions, their unanimous and undiminished confidence in the security which vaccination affords against the small pox. They have also every reason to believe that the public confidence remains undiminished. Among the higher ranks, vaccination continues to be universally practised; and though among the lower orders it has rather diminished for the last two or three years, the College attribute this entirely to the absence of any alarm

from small pox, and in no degree to a want of confidence in vaccination; for such want of confidence would naturally have led to applications for various inoculation; and this has not occurred within the knowledge of any member of the College.

The College regret that, from the want of regular public registers, they are unable to give any account of the mortality from small pox in Scotland, or the proportion of the population that has been secured against small pox by vaccination. They beg leave to suggest the propriety and importance of adopting some plan by which this knowledge may be obtained; for there is every reason to believe that, as small pox becomes more rare, vaccination will, among the lower orders, be still more neglected.

JAMES LAW, President.
Edinburgh, 15th January 1813.

Copy of a Letter from the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow.

SIR, Glasgow, 17th February 1813.

Your letter of the 5th of January having been laid before the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, a Committee was appointed to report thereon, and reported as follows:

"The Committee appointed to report to the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment, on the progress of vaccination in Glasgow, beg leave to state, that the deaths by small pox in the year 1812, have in that city amounted to 24; whereas the average number of deaths from 1801 to 1804 exceeded 100, and the deaths for the seven years previous to the introduction of vaccination exceed 200 yearly, though the population has of late years greatly increased; that 1162 have been gratuitously vaccinated at the Faculty Hall this year, besides the private patients of all the medical practitioners in town; and that the practice of inoculation for small pox is totally discontinued, and the confidence in the preventive power of vaccination continues unabated."

(Signed) JAMES MONTEATH,
B. W. KING.
WILLIAM ANDERSON.

The Faculty unanimously approve of this Report, and ordered a copy of it to be transmitted by the Presses to the

Board of the National Vaccinating Establishment.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. BALYMANO, M.D.
F.R.C.S. &c.
F.R.S. &c.

Report of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

SIR, Dublin, February 5th, 1813.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, addressed to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, requesting the further opinion of the College on the practice of vaccination and its effects; and inquiring if the practice of inoculation for the small pox obtains in Ireland; and what may be the mortality from the natural small pox during the year 1812; and I am directed by the College to state, in reply thereto, that since they had the honour of communicating with you on this subject early in the last year, no circumstance has occurred to induce them to alter the favourable opinion then expressed on the practice of vaccination.

Genuine cow pox, considered as a disease, appears to the College to be characterized by mildness, seldom induces any very obvious constitutional indisposition during its progress; and, it is believed, has uniformly proved an effectual prevention of small pox.

A few cases of small pox succeeding to vaccination have been reported to the College to have occurred since the last communication; but in these, either the cow pox vesicle was imperfectly formed, or the other appearances, the existence of which is necessary to mark the true disease, were unsatisfactory. And further, the number of these cases is so small in proportion to that of vaccinated persons who are known to have resisted variolous contagion, particularly during the year 1812, that the confidence hitherto placed by the College in the anti variolous effects of cow pox remains unshaken.

For several years the members and licentates of the College of Surgeons, and, it is believed, all regular physicians and apothecaries in Ireland, have adopted the practice of vaccination; but it has been ascertained, that some unauthorized practitioners continue to inoculate for the small pox, and thus renovate and support sources of contagion.

To this small practice has been ascribed the prevalence of natural small pox, as

an epidemic, in Dublin; and throughout the country, during the greater part of last year; the mortality occasioned by which, the College regret to be obliged to state, was very considerable, but the number cannot be ascertained, as returns are not made by the parishes.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. HENTHORN, Secy.

D. Hervey, M.D. &c. &c. &c.

ON SPELLING the NAME of SHAKESPEARE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING seen a letter signed M. P. in your last Magazine, relative to the various modes of spelling *Shakespeare*; and expressing a doubt which is the most genuine—permit me to offer some information on that subject—which is—That Shakespeare himself was not constant to any one mode of writing his name, as appears by two *fac similes*, in the possession of the late David Garrick—one as a signature to the lease of a house which the poet had in the Strand, signed *W^m Shakespeare*, and the other of a theatrical engagement, signed *W. Shakespeare*; and I have been told by a very accurate antiquarian, lately dead, that he saw the poet's signature to a deed signed *William Shakespeare*. However odd all this may appear at the present day, nothing was so common at the time of Queen Elizabeth, and long afterwards, as for persons of the best distinction to be very careless in signing their names in an uniform manner; and it was not till commerce became so extensive, the penal laws against forgery were enacted, and, above all, the institution of the Bank and public funds, that persons adopted an uniform method of writing their names, to avoid imposition—the present mode agreed upon by the best critics on that poet is *his—Shakespeare*.

If we recur to other modes of spelling at that time, and long afterwards, we find the same careless manner: nay, even in the letters of Pope, whose versification stands so unrivalled, we have the following abbreviations of words: such as, *th^t* for *that*—*w^{ch}* for *which*—*Rec^d* for *received*—*&* for *and*—with many other abbreviations, which at present would disgrace the orthography of a chandler. Such is the fluctuation of fashion!

Yours, W. C.

**FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
FINANCES AND COMMERCE OF GREAT
BRITAIN.**

THE annual Statement laid before Parliament, of the Finances and Commerce of the Country, has been printed; and from it we have made the following extracts, relative to the revenue and expenditure, the imports and exports, of the year ending the 5th of January, 1813.

The revenue of that year, including the Loan, amounted to 95,712,615*l*. The gross receipt of the Income Tax, within the same period, was 13,131,548*l*.

The total expenditure during the year ending 5th Jan 1813, was 104,938,448*l*.

The Public Debt during the same period cost the country 16,607,123*l* of which the sum of 11,875,070*l* passed into the hands of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt.

The following is a comparative view of the imports of the country for three years, ending 5th Jan. in each year —

1811	IMPORTS	£36,127,792
1812	Ditto	2,50,929
1813	Ditto	22,991,843

The imports from India are not included in any of the three sums given above. They amounted in the year ending 5th Jan 1812, to 4,106,251*l*.

The following comparative view of the Import of Corn seems to afford a satisfactory proof, that we are becoming less dependent on foreign countries for that necessary article. —

1811	IMPORT OF CORN	£2,701,200
1812	Ditto	185,995
1813	Ditto	978,872

The following is a comparative view of the Import of Coffee, Cotton, and Sugar, for three years, ending the 5th of January in each year: —

1811	COFFEE	£9,312,795
1812		3,646,814
1813		2,573,614
1811	COTTON	£3,852,423
1812		2,99,921
1813		2,136,412
1811	SUGAR	£6,499,014
1812		5,321,109
1813		5,033,196

The imports of this country from Ireland, it appears, are regularly on the increase —

In 1811	£3,280,747
1812	3,715,770
1813	3,551,269

But if the imports of Great Britain fell off during the last year, it appears that

the exports have materially improved. The following is a comparative view of our Exports for three years, ending the 5th of January in each year: —

1811	EXPORTS	£34,923,575
1812	Ditto	24,131,794
1813	Ditto	31,243,162

The real value of British produce and manufacture exported, as estimated at the Custom house, is 43,657,864*l*.

Besides which the amount of foreign merchandise exported is given as follows: —

1811	£10,946,354
1812	8,27,937
1813	11,998,179

The following is a comparative view of the principal articles of which these exports consist —

COTTON GOODS.

1811	£18,03,794
1812	11,715,501
1813	15,972,806

WOOLLENS.

1811	£5,773,719
1812	4,376,497
1813	5,044,991

COFFEE.

1811	£1,455,427
1812	1,414,034
1813	4,382,730

SUGAR.

1811	£1,471,697
1812	1,317,119
1813	1,570,277

ANECDOTE of the first Lord HEATHFIELD.

THIS venerable and vigilant officer, during the memorable siege of Gibraltar, having, one night, caused his horse to be shod with thick woollen, as was often his custom, rode by himself from post to post, to observe if every thing was right. In the course of his circuitous journey, he surprised one of the sentinels asleep; and, tapping him on the shoulder, sternly reproached him with his negligence. Nothing could exceed the horror which agitated the poor fellow; it was perceivable. The general rode off, saying, "Thank God, my friend, you were discovered by General Elliot!" This symptom of forgiveness, however, was insufficient to tranquillize the bosom of the soldier; he fell violently ill, and continued so for some time, but when he was again capable of his duty, Lord Heathfield took an opportunity of telling him — much to his peace of mind — "that the king had not a better soldier than himself!"

HAWTHORN COTTAGE.

A TALE.
BY J. J.

(Continued from Vol. LXIII. page 490.)

MORTIMER's despondency daily increased, notwithstanding the endeavours of Ellen to cheer him with the hopes of better times, of which she herself felt confident from the steady attachment of young Emersly; as even the aversion of his uncle could not deprive him of an easy independency secured to him by his father's will; and although it might be considerably augmented by the favour of his uncle, still there was enough for real happiness to those so predisposed for it—but as Mortimer could never hear of the connexion without associating the idea of its consequences in the loss of that gentleman's friendship and good opinion, he always opposed the subject with the most pointed disapprobation; and as Ellen was consequently obliged to reserve the reasons in which her hopes were founded, they were mere assertion to Mortimer, and received only as an indication of her wish to comfort him. — Her cheerfulness, which was partly assumed, and partly the result of her lover's attention, would sometimes remove the gloom of apprehension from his brow, while a song never failed to cause a temporary truce to thought; his exertions were thus not wholly fruitless; but these oblivious intervals were always succeeded by an increased dejection, which affected his health in an alarming degree.

One day, as Ellen was remonstrating with her father on the necessity of patience under evils which cannot be avoided, and was exerting her engaging powers to arrest the progress of melancholy, a servant from the Baronet brought a letter, which Mortimer took up, and was about to open; when Ellen, seeing the address, cried out, "It is to me, father."

"To you, my child?" replied Mortimer; "what business can the Baronet have with you?"

"Indeed, father, it is to me."

"Stop, child, let me put on my spectacles—Hey—sure enough it is directed to you."

Ellen broke open the letter; and as she knew her father would expect to be satisfied with regard to the *who* and the

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIV. July 1815.

what—she first perused, and then selected from its contents such parts as might satisfy her father's curiosity without betraying the cause of love.

The letter *in toto* was as follows: the parts omitted by Ellen will need no other index than the reader's judgment.

"MY EVER DEAR AND AMIABLE ELLEN!

"(Or if in the copious catalogue of tender appellations there are those more expressive of affection, it is by those I would address you,)

"Without society in the midst of friends—with every thing around me that can engage a heart not pre-engaged by love, I seek retirement to think on you—to think? rather to indulge a thought inseparable from my mind—to revel in ideal bliss—and yield to fancied raptures all my soul!

"We arrived at Alicante three days previous to the date of this, and were received by Mr. Richardson's friend with every demonstration of respect (for I find it is to a friend of Mr. Richardson's I have been consigned—his disposition seems to be frank and easy—what it really is, time will shew. I have been introduced to a variety of characters, which, had my mind been at liberty to expatiate, would have afforded ample subject for censure and for praise—but I have not yet had time or leisure to form a just opinion of the country or people—should the nature of my avocations be questionable to you, consult your mirror, and consider the irresistible interest attached to the lovely object it presents. And does her Henry ever occupy his Ellen's thoughts?—and do my secret sighs reciprocate his own—or my sympathy inform her breast with corresponding passion?—then may she conceive, what language can't express—or pen describe—her Henry's love.

"Mr. Richardson's return, which will be almost immediately, may be the means of conveying to you another packet, better stored with information."

Mortimer listened to Ellen's account of the letter; which having given, with a little necessary invention—

"Father," said she, "are the Spaniards a civil and courteous people?"

"I found them, child, as I have found many other people, very civil when

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pleased, and very sulky when otherwise."

"But I have heard that they are very revengeful—that on the slightest grounds they will conceive themselves injured, and that nothing but the blood of the person can appease them."

"That has been said to be a part of the national character; but there are, no doubt, many among them whose disposition and manners are as exemplary as the best among ourselves—what will not some Englishmen do to avenge what they suppose an injury—is not a word—a look—an offence that demands the blood of the offender?"

"Still, father, there is something generous in any resentment, however unwarrantable it may be in other respects; but I have read, that in Spain they stab in the dark, and hire people to way-lay the object of their vengeance—Oh! my blood runs cold when I think of it!"

"Your blood, Ellen? how can your blood be affected by Spanish bravoes?"

"I don't know, father—there is something so shocking in the idea, that I never can endure it."

"Then the best way, Ellen, to avoid any trouble from that idea, is to forget Spain, and all who are in it."

This admonition was accompanied with an emphasis that could not be mistaken.—Ellen blushed, and was silent; and Mortimer, unwilling to add to her embarrassment by his presence, left the room.

Although the credibility of the Baronet's professions had sunk internally in the mind of Mortimer, in Ellen's it remained with all the stability of an interested prejudice.—Mortimer's doubts were constantly opposed by an appeal to the word and honour of Sir William, both which, in Mortimer's estimation, were of little account; indeed, he sometimes considered them not merely nugatory, but pledged with worse intention, and that his apprehensions might be as well founded with respect to the Baronet as to the person to whom the bond was assigned, which as yet he knew not to be Sedley—but as Ellen's opinion differed so much from his own, in the favourable construction of the Baronet's promises, he hesitated to assert positively what might induce her to doubt not only his judgment but his charity.

With this difference of opinion Ellen countenanced the attentions of the Baronet, and clandestinely accompanied him in his morning walks, during her father's absence in the grounds.

In one of these excursions, the Baronet had contrived to amuse her with a conversation, of which his brother was the subject, and had led her far enough from home for the prosecution of his purpose, when they were met by Sedley, who, with all the freedom of a friend, turned about, joined company, and entered into conversation; which now taking a more desultory turn, disengaged Ellen's mind from an interest that had biased it from home much beyond the timely consideration of her return—she became anxious—and her anxiety was much increased by the horizon being suddenly overcast—the wind began to whistle through the leaves—the birds flew to their nests—and every thing indicated an approaching storm—the necessity of an immediate shelter now superseded every other consideration; and Sedley informing them that he had passed a house that would receive them at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, they hastened to the place, and reached it just before the storm began.

They were shewn into a little parlour, where sat a decently-dressed man smoking his pipe, with a mug of ale beside him—at their entrance he shifted his seat; and Ellen being placed between Sedley and the Baronet, the landlord was desired to produce some wine; but as nothing better than ale was to be had, some of the best was ordered and brought.

They were scarcely seated, when an elderly gentleman, who, by his habit, appeared to be a clergyman, entered the room, and took a seat opposite; and having called for a pipe, and some ale, paid his respects—observing that he had hastened to avoid the storm, which had just fallen without doors as he got within—then lighting his pipe, after a silence of some minutes, he was addressed by the before-mentioned stranger, with

"Well, friend Wilkinson! what do you think of our President's letter—we are to have another meeting soon."

"Another meeting, are you?" replied the gentleman in black. "I should think, farthest from such a president best; he is endeavouring to deprive

you of those sentiments, which can alone make you happy in yourself, and respected by others."

"Ah, friend Wilkinson, how much you are mistaken," replied the other; "why ever since I laid aside the shackles of priestcraft, I have felt myself quite a different man—quite free—can enjoy life when and how I like—Happiness is all before me, and I have only to choose and change the mode of it—why, as our president says, do you think nature gave us faculties, capabilities of pleasure, and forbid us the use of them?—and then, as to another world, and judgment, and hell, and all that nonsense—why we don't believe a word of it."

"My friend," replied the old gentleman, "I fear you do not clearly understand what is happiness, by your using pleasure and it as synonymous terms—there is certainly no happiness without pleasure, but there may be much pleasure without a degree of happiness—the one is transitory, the other lasting—the one results from the use of those faculties you speak of, the other is sought in the abuse of them—as to your disbelief of a future state and retribution, your assertion rather argues that you fear, than that you disbelieve—for what can there be objectionable to the belief of a future state, or retribution, to those who are not conscious of a voluntary course of guilt?"

"And so you expect to smoke your pipe in another world, old boy?" interrupted Sedley.

"Sir," replied the old gentleman, "my discourse was not directed to you; and I must say, your observation is not only impertinent but impudent; you are a stranger to me; but whoever you are, I will tell you, that your manners by no means correspond with your appearance, nor your notion of a future state with the education of a gentleman."

The Baronet now interfered, and, with all the semblance of sincerity, requested that the conduct of his friend might be imputed to a light turn of mind, which he had endeavoured to correct; but failing in proper argument, his endeavours had been hitherto fruitless.

"I presume, sir," continued he, "that you are a clergyman, and in the course of your studies must have acquired a fund of theological information which I want. Of this deficiency

he avails himself, and, instead of being convinced by my arguments, puzzles me with his own—could his inveterate disbelief of the soul's immortality be obviated by a logical appeal to his reason, it would be the ground-work of his conversion to Christianity."

"Sir," replied the gentleman, "my profession requires that I assist the cause of Christianity with all the ability I possess; but before I enter on so serious a subject with a perfect stranger, and, by your own confession, a man of levity, I should be assured that he is seriously disposed to accept what I have to offer."

Sedley arose from his seat, and, with an affected gravity, "Sir," said he, "you may rely on my inclination to be informed by your superior wisdom, and corrected by your counsel."

"Well, sir," replied the clergyman, "you have assured me that you are serious, and I have no right to disbelieve you." then laying down his pipe, he addressed him in the following words:

"On a subject like this, which has ever been, and ever will be, too deep for human demonstration"—

"There," interrupted Sedley, "you may shut up the book, doctor; I am perfectly of your way of thinking, that nobody ever did, or can, know any thing at all about it."

"Sir," said the clergyman, "you interrupt me by a very hasty conclusion—I meant to say, that though the immortality of the soul will not admit of direct proof by human argument, yet by a strenuous collision between the mind and the subject, we may obtain a spark of illustration to enlighten our faith, if not the full blaze of evidence to annul it."

"But having no faith to be enlightened, doctor, your time and trouble will be thrown away, unless I am perfectly convinced."

"Sir," replied the clergyman, "do you believe in a God?"

"Most certainly—come, come, doctor, a little more candour than to suppose me an atheist."

"Sir, a modern deist is little better—you faith, I presume, will extend to the ability of the Creator to bestow immortality on man, though not the will—then must he have given to him an excellence in what we term parental affection. Who amongst us would not perpetuate the existence of his offspring

if he could, and could make it happy?"

"Well said, doctor?"

"Sir, I don't know that it is so well said; but if you comprehend the meaning of my argument, and it appear as cogent to you as it does to me, it will tend in no small degree to your conviction."

"Pray, sir, proceed," said the Baronet; "your reflections are very pertinent, and very just."

"Sir," continued the clergyman, who seemed to warm with his subject, "I have made many, and will briefly state to you the result of them—I conceive the human soul to be an emanation from that infinite spirit who rolled Creation from his mighty hand, and blessed it with his smile—that he has endowed it with a portion of his respective attributes, Wisdom—Comprehension—Free Will, &c."

"Ah, doctor," interrupted Sedley, "if I had been endowed with a little more of the first, I should not have stood so much in need of your assistance."

"That he has placed it in a state of probation in this material world—has given it material organs for the exertion and improvement of its powers, by an humble contemplation of his works, and a grateful and implicit obedience to his will."

"The Antemundane defection, we are taught, has introduced a species of malign beings, whose operations in the human soul have sullied its original purity."

"Now, doctor, you are going to preach," interrupted Sedley.

"Sir, the immortality of the soul is so immediately connected with the revelation of its Creator, that the belief of it never was, nor can be, confirmed, but on that sacred basis—therefore, unless I am allowed to argue, *verbo Dei*, my reasoning and your belief will be equally groundless."

"Well, doctor, suppose I grant you the soul immortal—where will you place her when the body falls?"

"Isaiah answers that question in the most explicit manner: he says, 'there shall be a new heaven and a new earth.'"

"I have always thought that a very confined idea, doctor—now I should rather suppose that the immortal soul will expatriate unlimited in the vast immensity of space."

"The Prophet's *idea*, as you term it, is much more rational—there is but *One*

whose powers are infinite—those whether of man or angel must be limited, consequently, their objects must be subject to limitation—thus locality becomes necessary to created beings on account of their finite powers, and the belief of a new heaven and a new earth founded alike in reason and revelation."

The entrance of a person with much self-importance in his air, and smoothness of address, interrupted the conversation—with whom the clergyman's friend, starting up, shook hands—and having placed him in a seat beside him,

"Well, Mr. Wellebore, and how are you?" said he. "This is our President, friend Wilkinson."

"My dear friend," said Mr. President, "how can you mistake so—Wellebore is my name."

"Oh! dear, now, I am so forgetful—it was just so the other day, when I wanted to tell my friend Wilkinson of that excellent discourse—you know what—the— you know you said as how you met a physician, a very learned man, and he told you"—

"Physician? Physician? Oh, my dear friend, you have the most unfortunate talent at misapprehension in some things, to be sure—no, no, I was telling you of a *metaphysician*, a very learned man, whose name I had forgotten, and was explaining to you the nature of the human soul agreeably to his theory—of its substance, its faculties, &c.—and all to divest you, my dear friend, of the many ridiculous fears you have of punishment in a future state."

"Ay, so you did, so you did—Oh, I am quite another man, I assure you—I always laugh at my friend Wilkinson, when I hear him on the old story, you know—Hey—Ha! ha! ha!—Ah, Mr. Hell—Wellebore, I mean; if you would now but take him in hand—a few of your looks and braytrons*—Hey, Mister—I fancy they would make an alteration in him—a good kind of man, I assure you—a very good kind of

* We presume the author has here an allusion to the use of those high-sounding words by which the artful so often impose on the ignorant—and that Mr. President had been in the habit of talking of his *lucubrations*—a word which ignorance might easily report on an after-day as above stated—and aptly enough, when the qualifications of many a modern philosopher are considered.

man, but rather—you understand me."

"Pray, sir," said Mr. President, pulling up his cravat, and addressing the old gentleman with all the pertness of ignorance, "have you any objection to a set-to in our way?"

"Indeed, sir," replied the clergyman, "I am as yet a stranger to your way, and therefore cannot precisely answer."

"Well, sir, what say you to the *Miracles*—I suppose you will allow that '*Nothing can act where it is not*'—you grant me that."

"Yes, sir, I think I may."

"Ah, friend Wilkinson," said Wiseacre, knocking the ashes out of his pipe—"what, you have got your match now, hey?"

"You admit the truth of my position, sir?"

"The position you have adopted, sir, I presume."

"Hey? Ay, ay, certainly, certainly—yes, yes—Well, sir, then having granted me that—why then you know—bless me—what was I going to say—do you remember, Mister, the other night, how I dilated upon the subject—but some how, I have lost my *con-cat-enation*."

Mr. President having lost his concatenation—Sedley, as a philosopher of the same school, having first, by the wink of his eye, obtained permission—resumed his amusement—

"Doctor," said he, "when I went to school, they told me that two and one made three; but when I went to church, they told me that three made one—now I ask you, as a reasonable man, do you believe it?"

The clergyman's *knowing* friend gave a nod of assent to Sedley's implied incredulity, and was about to speak—when, laying down his pipe, "Sir," said the clergyman, "presuming you allude to the Trinity—Yes—most certainly; tho' not so much as a *reasonable man*, as (I humbly presume) a *faithful Christian*—Human reason, sir, is the gradual result of human experience and observation, and can never be the means of ascertaining, definitively, the existence or non-existence of things super-extraneous to it—that there is a God we know, but the mode of his existence we cannot know—his Tri-unity has been revealed to us in terms best adapted to our comprehension. Αδελφότης, διακονίαν τῇ; σαρκὶ; ἡμῶν, but still as an object of faith, not demonstration, a more explicit revelation, if ever possible, does not appear necessary either

to our happiness or our duty here—but, sir, it is not religion only that has its mysteries—we are surrounded by them—if we reason deeply, we find cause to believe that nothing is *really* as it *appears* to be:—The curiosity of mankind has led to the analysis of matter in its various modifications, and to the contemplation of it in the abstract—the former investigation has, indeed, been highly useful in its results—but the latter has been productive of many wild theories, and system has followed system of illusive conjecture and vain conclusion—terms have been invented for what could not be found (its *abstract reality*), which convey no information—for what can possibly be understood by their *atoms*, but that matter is matter, and an atom the smallest imaginable particle of it—what by their διαταραχαι τῶν στοιχείων, their δυνάμεις καὶ ἀντίστασις, their *substratum*, attraction and repulsion, and the long list of terms equally dark—but that they are terms for which the Christian philosopher would more rationally substitute the *Deus dixit*, οὐ δύναμις τῷ Θεῷ—a power which can never be comprehended but in its effects—But, sir, I fear, judging of facts by their consequences, that the philosophers of the *modern* school, while occupied, with all the pride of false philosophy, in inventing, contemplating, and systematizing their *secondary* causes, have forgotten the Omnipotent First! it is too certain that their disciples with weaker heads and worse hearts are spreading far and wide, and promulgating a *practical* comment on their latitudinary doctrines!—of Nothing, (ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν) He created all things—Ἦσαυτ' ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ—He the sole self-existent ALF—the Almighty, Infinite, and Incomprehensible MONON—We but the creatures of his power—the whole creation the ideas of the Deity realized to human sense as the means of human happiness, and for the eviction of his Gloom!—I will not enter on the fall of man, by which he is become so imperfectly qualified to avail himself of these *glorious* means—but we are still the creatures of his power, whose duty is humble adoration—and whose true enjoyment is—His favour: we are, indeed, more; for ἐλαβον πνεῦμα νοητικόν ἐν ᾧ κρᾶζομεν, Ἀδὲν ὁ πατήρ; and ἡ ἀποκατάστασις τῆς ἐκείνης τῆς ἀποκαταστάσεως τῶν υἱῶν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ χόλου. Rom. viii. 15. 19.

(To be continued.)

NUGÆ.
No. XIX.

THE following *Advertisements* are much too good to be suffered to sit into oblivion on the *feuille volante* of a daily newspaper; for which reason I shall consign them to immortality in the *amarantine* pages of the *EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*.

"To Gardeners and others.—A favourable opportunity now presents itself to gentlemen and gardeners of *stocking their grounds with a choice variety of SLUGS and SNAILS*. The proprietor throws himself entirely on the liberality of a discerning public, having taken great pains to bring to perfection a new species of snail, termed the *Limax Brassedacius*, whose voracity is such that it will singly destroy a full grown cabbage in the course of a few hours. To be viewed, by cards, at his depository, 5, Drum Lane, Brentford." *Times Newspaper* 1813.

This is a very fair *hoax*, and was evidently inserted to raise a good-humoured laugh, or to gauge the culpability of the public by ascertaining the number of applications for *cards* at 5, Drum Lane, Brentford. I should hope, for the honour of humanity, that the following was intended only in sport, and for a mere *jeu d'esprit*. For, if the advertisement be really *serious*; what terms of indignation can be too severe, what "words that burn" too caustic, to brand with an indelible stigma the wretch who thus deludes the sanctity of literature, and with purse-proud meanness so dares to trample upon distress as to degrade a scholar to the occupation of a menial!

"Pity it is, that gentler wits should breed,
Where THICKSKIN CHUBBS laugh at a scholar's need."

"Wanted, as Tutor and Fuller, a well educated reduced Scholar, to teach a boy of nine years old, Latin and English grammatically, Writing, Accounts, and if French, Music, Dancing, and Drawing, he will be preferred. He is to dine with the youth and maid, and to act in the capacity of Butler to the Father. He will be strictly examined, and the most satisfactory characters required in *non capacities*. Address, post paid, A. M. Gray's Library, 62, Piccadilly." *Morning Post Newspaper* 1813.

Whether it be that "*Worm-doctors*" fancy the public may be costive of belief with respect to their skill; or from what other cause it may arise, I know not; but these famed empirics think it necessary always to exhibit *proofs* of their individual wonder-working powers in their windows. An amateur of such exhibitions may contemplate in Long Acre, "stopp'd in vials, and transfix'd with pins," a more curious assemblage of "monstrous and prodigious things, than fables yet have feign'd." Even Aristotle and Linæus would be at a *non-plus* to designate these "wonders of nature and art." I never saw any worm that could enter into competition with these, nor even read of any equally *wonderful*, except the following, which, I lament to say, has not escaped the depredations of Time, since not a vestige of it is extant, except in the *faithful* page of the historian.

"This year [1586] on the seventeenth day of March, a strange thing happened, the like whereof before hath not beene heard of in our time. Maister Dorrington of Spaldwike in the countie of Huntington esquier, one of his maiesties gentlemen pensioners, had a great horse that died suddenly; and being ripped to see the cause of his death, there was found in the hole of the heart of the same horse a strange worme, which laye in a round heape in a kall or skin, of the bignesse of a tode, which being taken out and spred abroad, was in forme the fashion not easie to be described in words, but in picture. The length of this worme diuided into manie grains, to the number of fiftie, spred from the bodie like the branches of a tree, was from the snout to the end of the longest graine seenteene inches; having foure issues in the grains, from whence dropped forth a red water. The bodie in bignesse round about was three inches and a halfe, the colour whereof was like unto a mackerell. This monstrous worme found in maneraforesaid, calling to haue got aware, was stabbed in with a dagger and died; which after being dried, was shewed to manie honorable personages of this realme." *Holmshed's Chronicles*, Vol. iv. p. 891. Edit. 1808.

Pope's numerous imitations of parallel passages in other authors have, in many instances, been either avowed by himself, or traced by his commentators.

tors, Warburton, Wakefield, Warton, and Bowles. There yet remains, however, a copious harvest of imitations yet unnoticed. In Bowles's edition of Pope's works, which is the last and most complete, the following parallelisms are not remarked.

"Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments
your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood."
Windsor Forest, Line 93.

Probably from Virgil:

"Vox o, quibus integer ævi
Sanguis, aut, solidæque suo stant robore
vires." *Æn. ii. 638.*

"The yellow carp, in scales *behoop'd* with
gold." *Wind. For. 114.*

From Milton:

"Or, sporting with quick glance,
Show to the sun their way'd coats *dropt* with
gold." *P. L. vii. 405.*

"Love, strong as death, the Poet led."
Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, Stanza iv. 51.

"For love is strong as death."
Song of Solomon, ch. viii. v. 6.

"In air self-balanc'd hung the globe be-
low." *Temple of Fame, 13.*

Perhaps with Milton in his eye:

"And Earth self-balanc'd on her center
hung." *P. L. vii. 212.*

And in the following description he had, without doubt, Dryden's "Song for St. Cecilia's Day," and his "Alexander's Feast," strong in his recollection.

"And now the palace-gates are open'd
wide,

The guests appear in order, side by side,
And plac'd in state, the bridegroom and the
bride

The breathing flute's soft notes are heard
around,

And the shrill trumpets mix their silver
sound;

The vaulted roofs with echoing music ring,
These touch the vocal stops, and those the
trembling string.

Not thus Amphion tun'd the warbling lute,
Nor Joab the sounding claron could inspire,
Nor fierce Theodamas, whose sprightly strain
Could swell the soul to rage, and fire the martial
train."

January and May, 315—325.

Dryden in the original edition of his
"Annus Mirabilis," (1667, page 40)
has this line,

Where coin and first commerce he did
invent." *Stan. 158. l. 632.*

This Derrick, in his edition, changed
to "commerce first," for the sake of
the more musical accent on the first
syllable of *commerce*; "forgetting,"
as Mr. Todd well observes in his note
on the passage, (See Warton's Dryden,
Vol. i. p. 135. edit. 1811.) that "quick
commerce" occurs in stanza 163, where
he could not change the position of the
word "

It occurs also in Shakspeare, with the
accent on the last syllable, and in com-
pany of a word equally strangely ac-
cented.

"Peaceful *commêce* from *dividable*
shores." *Titulus and Cressida, Act 4.*
sc. 3. p. 271. vol. xv. edit. 1813.

Dr. Warton, in his Notes on Pope,
seems frequently to have quoted from
memory; and the consequence, as
might be expected, has been, that he
has occasionally fallen into error. In a
note on the "Essay on Criticism," he
says, "Cicero records the approbation
he met with for finishing a sentence
with the word *comprobat*, being a
dichoree." Bowles's Pope, Vol. i. p.
213. But the approbation was not
bestowed on Cicero, but is recorded by
him as having been given in his pre-
sence to *Carbo*.

"Me stante C. Carbo, C. filius, tri-
bunus plebis in concione dixit his verbis,
O Murex Fruse, patrem appello. Hæc
quidem duo binis pedibus incisim: dein
membratim, Tu dicere solebas, saciam
esse rempublicam. Hæc item membra
tenas. Post ambitus, Quæcumque eam
volarissent, ab omnibus esse ei poenas
persolutas dichoreus. nihil enim ad
rem, extrema illa, longa sit, an brevis.
deinde, Patris datum sapiens, teme-
ritas filii comprobavit. Hoc dichoreo
tautus clamor concionis excitatus est,
ut admirabile esset." Orator, 63. Vol. ii.
p. 484. Edd. Bipont. 1780. T. E.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S STATE OF THE GOLD
AND SILVER COIN, 21st September
1717.

To the Right Honourable the Lords
Commissioners of his Majesty's Treas-
ury.

HAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,
IN obedience to your Lordships' order
of reference of August 12th, that I
should lay before your Lordships a state
of the gold and silver coins of this king-
dom, in weight and fineness, and the
value of gold in proportion to silver,

with my observations and opinion, and what method may be best for preventing the melting down of the silver coin; — I humbly represent, that a pound weight troy of gold, eleven ounces fine, and one ounce allay, is cut into 44½ guineas; and a pound weight of silver, eleven ounces two penny-weight fine, and eighteen penny-weight allay, is cut into 62 shillings; and according to this rate, a pound weight of fine gold is worth fifteen pounds weight, six ounces, seventeen penny-weight and five grains of fine silver, reckoning a guinea at 17. 1s. 6d. in silver money. But silver in bullion exportable is usually worth 2d. or 3d. per ounce more than in coin; and if at a medium such bullion of standard allay be valued at 5s. 4½d. per ounce, a pound weight of fine gold will be worth but 14 lb. 11 oz. 12 dwt. 9 gr. of fine silver in bullion; and at this rate a guinea is worth but so much silver as would make 20s. 8d. When ships are lading for the East Indies, the demand of silver for exportation raises the price to 5s. 6d. or 5s. 8d. per ounce, or above; but I consider not those extraordinary cases.

A Spanish pistole was coined for 32 reaux, or four pieces of eight reaux, usually called pieces of eight, and is of equal allay, and a sixteenth part of the weight thereof: and a doppio moado of Portugal was coined for ten cruzados of silver, and is of equal allay, and the sixteenth part of the weight thereof. Gold is, therefore, in Spain and Portugal of sixteen times more value than silver, of equal weight and allay, according to the standard of those kingdoms. At which rate a guinea is worth 22s. 1d.; but this higher price keeps their gold at home in good plenty, and carries away the Spanish silver into all Europe; so that at home they make their payments in gold, and will not pay in silver without a premium. Upon the coming in of a plate-sleet, the premium ceases, or is but small; but as their silver goes away, and becomes scarce, the premium increases, and is commonly about six per cent which being abated, a guinea becomes worth about 20s. 9d. in Spain and Portugal.

In France, a pound weight of fine gold is reckoned worth fifteen pounds weight of fine silver. In raising or falling their money, their king's edicts have sometimes varied a little from this proportion in excess or defect; but the variations have, been so little, that I

do not here consider them. By the edict of May 1709, a new pistole was coined for four new Louises, and is of equal allay, and the fifteenth part of the weight thereof, except the errors of their Mints; and by the same edict, fine gold is valued at fifteen times its weight of fine silver; and at this rate a guinea is worth 20s. 8½d. I consider not here the confusion made in the monies in France by frequent edicts to send them to the Mint, and give the king a tax out of them: I consider only the value of gold and silver in proportion to one another.

The ducats of Holland, and Hungary, and the Empire, were lately current in Holland among the common people, in their markets and ordinary affairs, at five guilders in specie, and five styvers, and commonly changed for so much silver monies, in three-guilder pieces, and guilder pieces, as guineas are with us for 21s. 6d. sterling; at which rate a guinea is worth 20s. 7½d.

According to the rates of gold to silver in Italy, Germany, Poland, Denmark, and Sweden, a guinea is worth about 20s. and 7d. 6d. 5d. or 4d.; for the proportion varies a little within the several governments in those countries. In Sweden, gold is lowest in proportion to silver; and this hath made that kingdom, which formerly was content with copper money, abound of late with silver, sent thither (I suspect) for naval stores.

In the end of King William's reign, and the first year of the late Queen, when foreign coins abounded in England, I caused a great many of them to be assayed in the Mint; and found by the assays, that fine gold was to fine silver in Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, Italy, Germany, and the northern kingdoms, in the proportions above mentioned, errors of the Mints excepted.

In China and Japan, one pound weight of fine gold is worth but nine or ten pounds weight of fine silver; and in East India it may be worth twelve; and this low price of gold in proportion to silver carries away the silver from all Europe.

So, then, by the course of trade and exchange between nation and nation in all Europe, fine gold is to fine silver as 14 4-5ths, or 15 to one; and a guinea at the same rate, is worth between 20s. 5d. and 20s. 8½d. except in extraordinary cases, as when a Plate-Sheet

is just arrived in Spain, and is loading here for the East Indies. Cases I do not here observe, and it appears by experience, as well as by reason, that silver flows from those places where its value is lowest in proportion to gold, as from Spain to all Europe, and from all Europe to the East Indies, China, and Japan; and that gold is most plentiful in those places in which its value is highest in proportion to silver, as in Spain and England.

It is the demand for exportation which hath raised the price of exportable silver about 2s. or 3s. in the ounce above that of silver in coin, and hath thereby created a temptation to export or melt down the silver coin, rather than give 2s. or 3s. more for foreign silver; and the demand for exportation arises from the higher price of silver in other places than in England in proportion to gold, that is, from the higher price of gold in England than in other places in proportion to silver, and therefore may be diminished by lowering the value of gold in proportion to silver. If gold in England, or silver in East India, could be brought down so low as to bear the same proportion to one another in both places, there would be here no greater demand for silver than for gold to be exported to India: and if gold were lowered only so as to have the same proportion to the silver money in England, which it hath to silver in the rest of Europe, there would be no temptation to export silver rather than gold to any other part of Europe. And to compass this last, there seems nothing more requisite than to take off about 10d. or 12d. from the guinea, so that gold may bear the same proportion to the silver money in England, which it ought to do by the course of trade and exchange in Europe. But if only 4s. were taken off at present, it would diminish the temptation to export or melt down the silver coin, and by the effects would shew hereafter, better than can appear at present, what further reduction would be most convenient for the public.

In the last year of King William, the dollars of Scotland, worth about 4s. 6d. were put away in the North of England for 5s. and at this price began to flow in upon us. I gave notice thereof to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and they ordered the collectors of

Customs, in taking their accounts, to be careful to the money.

At the same time the Lords of the Treasury made some other alterations, and gave notice thereof to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and his Majesty put out a proclamation that they should go out at 17s. and thereupon they came to the mint, and fourteen hundred thousand pounds were coined out of them. And if the advantage of 5s. in a pound d'or would at that time be brought to England as from a quantity of French money, and the advantages of three foreignings in a pound d'or to bring it to the Mint, the advantage of 8s. in a guinea, or above may have been sufficient to bring in the great quantity of gold which hath been coined in these last fifteen years, without any foreign silver.

Some years ago the Portugal moedas were received in the West of England at 28s. a piece. Upon notice from the Mint that they were worth only about 27s. 7d. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury ordered their receivers of taxes to take them at no more than 27s. 6d. Afterwards many gentlemen in the West sent up to the Treasury a petition that the receivers might take them again at 28s. and promised to get rewards for this money at that rate, alleging that when they went at 28s. their country was full of gold, which they wanted very much. But the Commissioners of the Treasury, considering that at 28s. the nation would save five pence a piece, rejected the petition. And if an advantage to the merchant in this is not all that money is good for, which might have an advantage to the merchant at 28s. in a guinea, or thereabouts, both able to bring into the Mint great quantities of gold without any foreign silver, and may be able to do it still till the cause be removed.

• If things be let alone till silver money be a little scarcer, the gold will fall of itself: for people are already backward to give silver for gold, and will in a little time refuse to make payments in silver without a premium, as they do in Spain; and this premium will be an abatement in the value of the gold. And so the question is, whether gold shall be lowered by the government, or let alone till it falls of itself by the want of silver money.

It may be said, that there are great

quantities of silver in plate, and if the plate were coined there would be no want of silver money: but I reckon that silver is safer from exportation in the form of plate, than in the form of money, because of the greater value of the silver and fashion together. And, therefore, I am not for coming the plate till the temptation to export the silver money (which is a profit of 2d. or 3d. an ounce) be diminished; for as often as men are necessitated to send away money for answering debts abroad, there will be a temptation to send away silver rather than gold, because of the profit, which is almost 4 per cent.; and for the same reason foreigners will choose to send hither their gold, rather than their silver.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships' wisdom.

(Signed) ISAAC NEWTON.

Mint Office, Sept. 21, 1717.

IDEAL ANALOGY between a NEGRO BOY and the late ALEXANDER POPE, Esq.

"Heav'n first taught letters for some wretch's aid,

Some banish'd lover, or some captive maid;
They live, they speak, they breathe what love inspires;

Warm from the soul, and faithful to its fires,
The virgin's wish without her fears impart,
Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart,
Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And wait a sigh from LUDAS to the Pole."

Eloisa to Abelard.

IN contemplating many philosophical investigations respecting the human mind, it may, as a conclusion which their ample premises most justly warrant, be fairly stated, that metaphysical observation must melt into air before the solar beams of natural experiment. How little real knowledge can be derived even from modern speculations, numerous as they have been, and voluminous as their works are, who have written upon this subject a many of those, it should seem, merely for the sake of writing, and, perhaps, more for the sake of contravening opinions long received, and introducing others, at least, as liable to observation, which, it must be re-observed, is not experiment. Among the numerous divisions and subdivisions under which ideas have been attempted to be systematized, that of coincidence has not been forgotten, but it has never been treated as a natural emanation of the mind;

therefore, all the reasoning upon this curious subject has been hypothetical, and been supposed to refer to casual analogy in the sentiments and expressions of men of learning who had read the same books, and were contemplating the same subjects; but surely there is a finer, a more subtle, and a more natural perception in the human mind, than the mere adoption of faded ideas; there surely is an innate and a connate principle, that, by operations at once imperceptible and inscrutable, draws together the same thoughts engendered in minds the most opposite; that there certainly is, we shall endeavour to prove by the following short anecdote.

It is, in the whole creative range of human nature, impossible to conceive a greater dissimilarity in the mental powers, than must be supposed to have existed, betwixt those of that enlightened, learned, sublime, and elegant writer, Mr. POPE, and a NEGRO BOY, scarcely sixteen years of age, who was, by his master, an eminent merchant of the island of Jamaica, taken from the field, where, totally untutored, he had in a manner run wild, to be employed in domestic offices, and about his person. This gentleman, engaged in many insular affairs, used frequently to write letters and notes in the presence of the boy, who always observed with the keenest, the most particular, attention, what his master was doing; he also used to receive answers through the same medium of communication. Apprized of the intelligence of his Negro Boy, the master, one day, thought he might safely trust him with a verbal message upon a subject of some importance, and which was, in its detail, rather intricate. He summoned the boy into his study; stated to him the message that he was to deliver; and told him how he was to proceed. The boy heard him with profound attention; asked questions extremely pertinent; got him to repeat the whole, and left the study. He had, however, it may be presumed, a rehearsal by himself, with which he was not satisfied; for he soon returned: his master, surprised at his sudden appearance, asked him what he had forgotten?—"Maass, Maass," said the boy, with great simplicity, "I forgot words" and, pointing to the ink-stand, "Do! Do, Maass! MAASS PAPER SPEAK!"

M.

STATE OF THE NAVY.

THE following is the state and disposition of the British Navy, made up to the first of July 1813:—At sea, of the line, 94; from 50 to 44 guns, 16; frigates, 122; sloops, &c. 74; bombs and fire-ships, 8; brigs, 167; cutters, 31; schooners, &c. 48. Total, 563.—In port and fitting—Of the line, 28; from 50 to 44 guns, 4; frigates, 34; sloops, &c. 33; bombs and fire ships, 0; brigs, 23; cutters, 5; schooners, &c. 15. Total, 143.—Guardships—Of the line, 5; of 50 to 44 guns, 2; frigates, 4; sloops, 5. Total, 16.—Hospital-ships, prison-ships, &c.—Of the line, 7; of 50 to 44 guns, 2; frigates, 2; sloops, &c. 2. Total, 36.—In commission—Of the line, 157; of 50 to 44 guns, 23; frigates, 162; sloops, &c. 118; bombs, &c. 9; brigs, 190; cutters, 36; schooners, &c.

63. Total, 757.—Ordinary and repairs, for service—Of the line, 94; from 50 to 44 guns, 16; frigates, 11; sloops, &c. 32; bombs, &c. 3; brigs, 11; cutters, 1; schooners, &c. 3. Total, 192.—Building—Of the line, 25; 50 to 44 guns, 6; frigates, 27; sloops, 28; bombs, &c. 3; brigs, 10. Total, 99.—Grand Total, 1048.—Increase in the Grand Total this month, 31.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

METHOD of taking out GREASE SPOTS from WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

THE following method of taking out grease-spots from woollen cloths has been strongly recommended:—Take magnesia in the lump, wet it, and rub the grease-spots well; in a little time, brush it off; when no stain or appearance of grease will be left.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
IN your Magazine for May, Vol. LVIII. page 392, I observe a Comparative Statement of the Colleges and Halls in the Oxford University; which induces me to send you a view of the Cambridge ones, that they also may be handed down to posterity.
5th July 1813.

W. D. A.

SS. Trin. Coll.

Year.	Wr.	S. O.	J. O.	Ch. M.	S. Pr.
1760	21	16	29	2	0
1770	48	35	43	5	1
1780	70	56	76	8	4
1790	106	87	97	15	9
1800	152	124	121	27	20
1810	200	165	137	31	25
1813	220	176	159	35	29

Coll. Div. Joh.

Year.	Wr.	S. O.	J. O.	Ch. M.	S. Pr.
1760	41	39	40	5	0
1770	66	71	76	10	1
1780	109	100	96	19	6
1790	143	118	116	21	12
1800	181	143	127	27	16
1810	213	170	145	31	22
1813	226	182	148	32	24

Honours gained by the whole University.

Year.	Wr.	S. O.	J. O.	Ch. M.	S. Pr.
1760	164	150	209	18	0
1770	276	245	225	28	4
1780	410	397	447	58	24
1790	563	549	506	78	44
1800	724	706	676	98	68
1810	871	853	767	118	82
1813	921	902	801	126	86

Upon looking over the above list, it will be seen, that Trinity College has gained wonderfully upon its rival since the year 1760; indeed, at that period, it could hardly have been expected that, in twenty-three years, it would have so nearly equalled it in the number of Wranglers and Senior Optimes, and have exceeded it in that of Junior Optimes, Chancellor's Medallists, and Smith's Prize-men.—The Johnians yet have to boast of their superior number of Senior Wranglers, but in every other respect (save the Hulsean Prize-men, and the honours already noticed) they are inferior to Trinity. Long may the honourable rivalry be kept up between the noble champions; and may their contention be the means of maintaining the exalted rank which this University at present holds in every part of the world, among the "Seminaries for sound learning and religious education."

FRONTISPIECE

TO THE

SIXTY-FOURTH VOLUME OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE;

REPRESENTING THE MONUMENT ERECTED IN THE GUILDHALL OF THE CITY OF LONDON, BY THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMON-COUNCIL, TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT.

[WITH A PLATE, ENGRAVED BY G. COOKE, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY J. G. BURN, SCULPTOR.]

THE massy substance on which the figures in this composition are placed, is intended to represent the island of Great Britain and the surrounding waves. On an elevation in the centre of the Island, Mr. Pitt appears in his robes as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the attitude of a public orator. Below him, on an intermediate foreground, two statues characterize his abilities; while, with the national energy, which is embodied, and riding on a symbol of the Ocean in the lower centre, they assist to describe allusively the effects of his administration. Apollo stands on his right, impersonating Eloquence and Learning. Mercury is introduced on his left, as the representative of Commerce, and the patron of Policy. To describe the unprecedented splendour of success which crowned the British Navy while Mr. Pitt was Minister, the lower part of the Monument is occupied by a statue of Britannia, seated triumphantly on a sea-horse; in her left hand is the usual emblem of Naval Power; and her right grasps a thunder-bolt, which she is prepared to hurl at the enemies of her country. The following is the inscription on it, from the pen of Mr. Canning:—

WILLIAM PITT.

Son of WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.

Inheriting the genius, and formed by the precepts of his Father,
Devoted himself from his early years to the service of the State.

Called to the chief conduct of the Administration, after the close of a disastrous war,
He repaired the exhausted Revenues, he revived and invigorated the Commerce and
Prosperity of the Country;

And he had re-established the Public Credit on deep and sure foundations:
When a new war was kindled in Europe, more formidable than any preceding war, from
the peculiar character of its dangers.

To resist the arms of France, which were directed against the Independence of every
Government and People;

To animate other Nations by the example of Great Britain;
To check the contagion of opinions which tended to dissolve the frame of Civil Society;
To array the loyal, the sober-minded, and the good, in defence of the venerable Constitution
of the British Monarchy,

Were the duties which, at that awful crisis, devolved upon the British Minister;
And which he discharged with transcendent zeal, intrepidity, and perseverance.
He upheld the National Honour abroad; he maintained at home the blessings of Order and
of true Liberty;

And, in the midst of difficulties and perils,
Reunited and consolidated the strength, power, and resources of the Empire.
For these high purposes,

He was gifted by Divine Providence with endowments,
Rare in their separate excellence; wonderful in their combination;
Judgment; imagination; memory; wit; force and acuteness of reasoning;
Eloquence, copious and accurate, commanding and persuasive.
And suited from its splendor to the dignity of his mind, and to the authority of his station;

A lofty spirit; a mild and generous temper.
Warm and steadfast in friendship, towards enemies he was forbearing and forgiving.
His industry was not relaxed by confidence in his great abilities.
His vigilance to them was not abated by the consciousness of his own superiority.

His ambition was pure from all selfish motives;
The love of power and the passion for fame were in him subordinate to views of public
utility;

Dispensing for near twenty years the favours of the Crown,
He lived without ostentation; and he died poor.

A GRATEFUL NATION

Dedicated to him, those talents & powers

Which are reserved for eminent and extraordinary men.

THIS MONUMENT

Is erected by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

To record the reverent and affectionate regret

With which the City of London cherishes his memory ;

And to hold out to the imitation of posterity

Those principles of public and private virtue,

Which ensure to nations a solid greatness,

And to individuals an imperishable name.

REMARKS on some PASSAGES in SHAKESPEARE, MALONE'S EDITION, 1793.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE following observations were made in the course of my reading: if you think them worthy of a place in your valuable Miscellany, they are very much at your service; otherwise you may light your pipe with them. As this is my first attempt, and as I come from that part of the country where "we all get a mouthful, but few a bellyfull, of learning," I hope you will excuse any inaccuracy in the language; all I wish is, that my meaning may be perfectly understood.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

NORLANDUS.

Aroint thee, witch.

Macbeth, Act I. Scene 3.

This phrase has given some trouble to the commentators; and much learning and ingenuity have been employed in endeavouring to clear it up; yet, in my humble opinion, it still remains very obscure and doubtful.—If I may be allowed to hazard a conjecture, I think Shakspeare wrote "a rantree, witch!"—Amongst the many superstitious notions respecting witches, none was more firmly believed, than that the rantree, rowan-tree, or ródan-tree (the mountain-ash), was a powerful antidote against witchcraft, not exceeded by the horae-shoe itself; it was not only an antidote, but it was their aversion, and they were terrified at the name of it. I myself can remember a kind of rhyme, which, I believe, circulates among the common people in the north of Scotland to this day, viz.

"Rantree and binwood—(wood-bine
Will gar (make) the witches rin wood"
(run mad).

I can also recollect, that the pins in the ox-bows, and many other small

articles, were made of that wood; a piece of it was put over the door of the barn, byre, stable, &c.; and wither of it, or binwood, were twisted round the necks of the cows, to prevent the witches from taking away their milk.

I am not at all acquainted with the manuscripts of that age: but I think, in copying the writings even of the present time, such a mistake might very easily happen, particularly if the copyist or printer did not understand the word.

Mr. Malone says, one of the best ways of clearing up any difficult passage in an author, is to compare him with himself or cotemporary authors. I am very much of the same opinion, and therefore refer you to a passage in the Merchant of Venice, Act II. Scene 2, which I think very similar; when old Gobbo tells his son he had brought a present for Master Jew, Lancelot answers, "Give him a present! give him a halter." But as the one is narrative, and the other colloquial, the parallel may not so clearly appear; I shall, therefore, endeavour to put it as if acted on the stage; thus:

Scene, a Sailor's Wife with chestnuts in her lap, munching. Enter Witch, holding out her hand.

Witch. Give me some chestnuts.

Sailor's Wife. "Give you some chestnuts! give you a rantree, witch."

So, I think, it would have stood had Shakspeare thought proper to introduce the sailor's wife on the Stage.—Or perhaps he might have left it as in the narrative—

Witch. Give me——

Sailor's Wife. "A rantree, witch! which at once shews the violence and impetuosity of the sailor's wife, and very artfully makes the witch indirectly ask for a thing to her the most obnoxious on earth, instead of chestnuts—Give me——a rantree!"

THE TAVING OF THE SHEW.

Act IV. Scene 1.—Petruccio having just brought home his wife, scolded his

servants, and sent some of them away to bring his supper, begins singing, "Where is the life that late I led," a song very natural and applicable to the recent change in his condition; but observing Catharine still standing, he stops his song, and bids her "sit down and welcome." Hethen goes on, "Soud, soud, soud, soud."

Mr. Malone, in a note on this passage, says, "I believe this is a word coined by our poet to express the noise made by a person heated and fatigued." The word, no doubt, was coined by the poet, but I do not think for that purpose. Had Mr. M. attended to Horace Grumio's account of their journey in the context, he must have been convinced, that though Petruchio might have been fatigued, he could not have been very much heated; for Grumio complains, that he himself was a piece of ice; that Curts might slide from his shoulder to his heel; and that his master and mistress were almost frozen to death; under such circumstances, it is not likely that Petruchio would complain of heat. I am of opinion he was going on with his tune, not singing, but what they call in the north of Scotland soufing; that is, playing the tune with his breath thro' his lips, which are kept more asunder than when whistling, and "soud" is as expressive of that noise as any word he could have used. There is a passage almost parallel in the Second Part of Henry IV. Act II. Scene 4.—Enter Sir John Falstaff singing, "When Arthur first in court (he stops to give orders to the drawer, and then goes on), and was a worthy king." The only difference is, that he sings the rest of the line instead of soufing, or gouding, the tune, as Petruchio did.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A good SUBSTITUTE for SOAP.

(Extracted from the *Family Assistant*.)

TAKE any quantity of well burnt ashes, of hard heavy wood. Mix with these a few handfuls of lime newly stacked. Add water, and boil the whole into a lixivium. Then leave the lixivium at rest, till those extraneous matters which cannot enter into it shall have been deposited at the bottom, or thro' to the surface to be skimmed off; then draw off the pure lixivium. Add to it oil, so about a thirtieth or

fortieth part of its own quantity. The mixture will be, a liquor white as milk, capable of frothing like soap water, and, in dilution with water, perfectly fit to communicate sufficient whiteness to lincens. This liquor may be prepared from wood ashes of all sorts, and from rancid grease, oil, or butter. It is, therefore, highly worthy of the attention of an economical housewife. When the ashes are suspected to be unusually deficient in alkali, a small addition of pulverized potash or soda may be made to the lixivium.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

LIST of Books which produced remarkable PRICES at the late Mr. HORNE TOOKE'S SALE.

THE Library of John Horne Tooke, Esq. by King and Lochee, consisting of 805 lots, sold for 12517. 14s. 6d. Among the articles we select the following, which were enriched by his notes:

	£	s.	d.
Burke on the French Revolution	8	12	0
Godwin's Enquirer, 1797.....	3	15	0
Hardy's Trial, 4 vols.	5	5	0
Tooke's Ditto.....	6	15	0
Harris's Hermes	16	0	0
Johnson's Dictionary, purchased by Major James*	200	0	0
Locke on the Understanding, 2 vols.	18	0	0
Locke's Works, folio	18	0	0
Lowth's Grammar.....	5	10	0
Another Copy.....	4	1	0
Lye's Dict. Saxonum	34	0	0
Monbodo on Language	5	7	6
Oswald on Common Sense	4	3	0
Piozzi's Synonymy	4	13	0
Ritson's Remarks on Shakespeare ..	7	2	6
Sklener's Etymologicum Lexicon ..	7	17	6
Spelman's Glossary	3	47	0
Venil Opera	12	12	0

Rare Articles without his Notes.

191 A Lytel Treatise called the Disputacyon, or Complaint of the Herie, printed by Winkin de Worde	30	0	0
194 Dives and Pauper, by ditto ..	16	16	0
499 Nycholelaus' Gospel	26	5	0
570 A Booke on Purgature	14	0	0
759 Virgil, by Stanghurst, 1583 ..	15	0	0

Upwards of a thousand persons attended the sale, and the books were divided among a hundred purchasers.

* Repurchased by the Rev. H. Tooke for the use of his new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, which he is preparing for the press.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JULY, 1813.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NOVUM.

An Inquiry into the Laws of different Epidemic Diseases, with the view to determine the means of preserving Individuals and Communities from each; and also to ascertain the probability of exterminating the Small Pox. By JOSEPH ADAMS, M.D. F.R.S. Member of the Royal College of Physicians in London, Physician to the Small Pox, and Inoculating Hospitals, and to the New Finsbury or Central Dispensary. In one Volume, 8vo. 1813.

WITH respect to this curious tract, an apology is certainly due to its learned and ingenious author, that our notice of it, which must necessarily be brief, has been so long delayed; but the fact is, that the volume was mislaid, and, after much time had been spent in the search, only found by accident.

There are no species of publications that give us more pleasure (because we are convinced of their extreme utility) than those that have for their objects *scientific researches*, or indeed *scientific speculations*, as from those, and even these, especially in *physics, medical, nay moral* certainly, has in many instances, been derived. Dr. ADAMS has, in the volume now before us, endeavoured to combine those objects, and we think, that, after a most laborious, ingenious, acute, and scientific investigation of them, he has succeeded; therefore, the rational conclusion is, that a probability is established of exterminating one of the most dreadful and dangerous diseases with which human nature can be afflicted.

"The work," as its author in his introduction states, "commences with a doubt, whether it would be consistent with British liberty, to restrain small pox inoculation; to me," he continues, "these doubts have always appeared a matter of surprise. Had the question been the possibility of enforcing

a law to restrain inoculation, it might admit of a doubt, whether like many others, it would not operate against the conscientious, without restraining the unprincipled or unfeeling; admitting, however, not only the power of the legislature to make, but also to enforce such a law, should we not reflect before we condemn the conduct of the last half century?"

We certainly should! Such a restriction, we are of opinion, would have had precisely the operation that Dr. A. conjectures, upon which he properly observes, and then proceeds to show the progress and effects of epidemic diseases in former times, respecting which, he makes many very ingenious and appropriate reflections, such as the nature of the cases, warrant, and the domestic habits of different people, the policy, and political economy of different countries, and particularly our own, elicit. This subject, the reader will already perceive, is not only extremely curious, but extremely NATIONAL; yet he will also perceive that it is too extensive, too obnoxious to reasoning and reflection, to be brought within the space in which our observations must, from the nature of our work, be limited, leaving, therefore, for the reason that we have assigned, that complete analytical investigation which the work so amply merits, we will merely for the present state its contents, that a judgment may be formed upon their importance.

Chap. I. *Of Epidemics, the contagious Property of which is not ascertained.*

II. *Of the Manner in which different Epidemics supplant each other.*

III. *Of Contagions.*

IV. *Of the means of exterminating Fever from insect-borne Atmosphere, commonly called the Typhus Fever.*

- V. *Of the means of lessening the Effects of Epidemics, arising from, or increased by the Constitution of the Atmosphere,*
 VI. *Of the Plague.*
 VII. *Of the means of Exterminating Contagions.*
 VIII. *The prodigious Increase of Measles, particularly during the last Year.*
 IX. *Of the first Proposals made for exterminating Small Pox.*
 X. *Of recent Plans for exterminating the Small Pox.*

To these Chapters are added, a number of copious and most ingenious notes, elucidatory of their subjects, which in our opinion greatly increase the literary and Medical value of the work; but this having been long before the Public, we have no doubt has frequently met with the deep consideration that the importance of its contents most unequivocally demanded.

M.

Eight Pastoral Canzonets for two Soprano Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, Composed and Inscribed to Mrs. Porcher, by her very faithful and obedient humble Servant, W. Linley. Clementi and Co.

THE name of Linley is of such celebrity in the English musical world, that any work of the present nature with this signature, may be considered a passport to approbation. The transcendent vocal powers of the late Mrs. Sheridan are yet in the recollection of many: the brilliant talents of her brother Thomas Linley, one of the most accomplished violinists, that any country ever produced, and a most elegant and masterly composer: the father of these, (and of the gentleman whose work we have the pleasure now of announcing) a most sound and scientific musician; all are instances of prevailing musical genius in this extraordinary family. We, therefore, feel much gratification, in the opportunity of examining the work before us, which, to speak only generally of it, is a combination of sweet melody, rich harmony, and good taste; and shall experience peculiar pleasure, in a minute investigation of each piece in the collection.

The Canzonets of the late Mr. Jackson of Exeter, have deservedly ranked among the most popular productions

of our day. His melodies were frequently happy, and his poetical expression generally so: he was, however, feeble in harmony, and confined in modulation. Mr. Linley, seems to have paid some respect to his plan in this species of music, though without having approached the most distant limit of plagiarism, but he has eminently surpassed his prototype in the above qualifications of good composition; and there is a pervading originality of management, which manifestly demonstrates a superiority of musical mind.

We shall now proceed to particularize.

The opening symphony of the first canzonet, at once convinces a judge of the art of the author's science. The rich effect

7

of the 4 at the 8d bar, is an early promise

2

of such harmony, as leaves us no cause to apprehend disappointment in the sequel. The modulation into C. minor, and thence to G. from the 31th to the 36th bar, has a sweet pathetic effect. A beautiful suspension produced by 7ths, occurs from the 53d to the 56th bar, at these words "In whispers I shall ne'er forget." The concluding phrases are conducted in a masterly manner "That Damon to thy breast is dear;" and there is much spirit in the sudden rejoinder of the second voice, at the 85th bar. The whole is a very pleasing and well-wrought movement.

The commencement of the second canzonet is elegant: the 10th bar contains a transition much in the manner of Purcell. The management of the 6 in the 18th bar, is striking and masterly. The transition into the major of E, in the second part, has a very pleasing effect. We think it would have been more commodious to mark 4 sharps in the signature, instead of making 3 of them as accidental, until the return of the minor mode. There is a characteristic trait just there, at the words "Amid thy wild woods, and untrodden glades," and all the remainder is replete with the most correct expression.

The opening subject of the 3d canzonet is very lively and agreeable. The modulation from the 24th bar to the end of the first strain, is pleasantly conducted, and the effect of the flat 7th at the pause is very unexpressive. The transition at page 13, into D, the sub-

dominant of the key immediately arrests the attention, and the imitation at the words "Thy very faults are charms to me," is ingenious and felicitous. The concluding four bars are extremely animated.

The 4th canzonet evinces much successful study: the soothing subject at once becomes interesting, and the management of the whole piece is highly descriptive and energetic. The words "To sympathetic quiet" at the 3d bar of the 16th page, are most correctly expressed; and excellently contrasted in the next line, "And every wild emotion dies away." The suspensions of harmony from the 2d to the 5th bar of the 17th page, are eminently beautiful, and the remainder to the pause most

ably described: the effect of the 4th passing into the flat 7th is excellent, just preceding the pause.

In the concluding page 18, the transition at the words "The sober pleasures of this solemn scene;" the flat 6th going

forward to the 6th has a pathetic effect, and the whole is consistently wrought up to the end.

The 5th canzonet appears to us one of the sweetest in the collection, the motive is very elegant and touching; the words "Now murmuring sinks to soft repose," are expressed with extreme grace. In the 20th page, it strikes us that the words "Health breathes on every face 1 sec." are not given in so pleasing a melody as might be; but this weak place is speedily relieved by the good effect of the minor of G, "the shadowy vapours sail away." A pleasing variety occurs in the 21st page, by the introduction of a more florid accompaniment in the base, which, however, no way interrupts or disturbs the characteristic melody. The words "Bowed by the hand of sorrow low," at the 23d page, is finely given; and the ultimate return to the primary subject has a delightful alleviating effect.

The 6th piece is quite in the pastoral style, and of a lively and pleasing cast. The commencement of the 2d strain, in page 26, leads to a very sweet series of modulation: a very spirited sequence of 9ths regularly prepared, and agreeably resolved, occurs at the last bar but one of page 27, and the scattered

Chrop. Mag. Vol. LXIV. July 1813.

position of the accompaniment is uncommonly effective, as also the sequence of 4^{ths} resolved into 6 for 4 bars, beginning at the words "And all our blissful dreams be love;" the conclusion also is highly spirited.

The opening of the 7th canzonet is original: we rarely meet an instance of the first chord of a movement taken upon the dominant of the key: the effect, however, is very pleasing. The beginning of the 2d strain is extremely happy: the accompaniment is very busy, without the least bustle; a ~~mod~~erium which is too seldom observed in florid passages; the 4 last bars are masterly, and wind up the movement with excellent effect.

The 8th and last canzonet, is by no means the least considerable of the set: the subject beginning in the base, and immediately imitated in the upper part, directly seizes the attention: the passage moving in 6ths, at the 4th bar is extremely pleasing: there is a G wanting in the following bar, which is plainly a typographic omission: the same passage occurs in 3ds, at the words "Fare at her lovely smile:" the next passage at "Die other terrors," is well, and boldly expressed: the imitation at the 4th and 5th bars of page 34, is very pleasing. The modulation into C natural, in the 25th page, has a charming effect; and the flat 7th, at the 5th bar, immediately after, is a scientific stroke. The passage above alluded to is again repeated with the happiest success in the two last bars of the same page, and the modulation thence into the sub-dominant is novel and pleasing. The conclusion, "Parted of dearest joys," is extremely striking, and the 3rd at the word "Joys" is rich and beautiful.

We have now endeavoured to present to our readers, a faithful and candid critique upon this able work of Mr. Linley, and feel not the least hesitation in declaring, that in our opinion it contains all the desirable requisites of vocal music: sweet melody, sound and rich harmony, united with just taste and accurate expression. Of the compositions of Haydn and Mozart, we could say but little more.

Description of the Retreat and Institution, near York, for Insane Persons of the Society of Friends, containing
G

an Account of its Origin and Progress, the Modes of Treatment, and a Statement of Cases. By Samuel Tuke. 8vo. pp. 227. 7s. 6d. With an Elevation and Plans of the Building.

At the present time, when a considerable degree of interest is excited respecting the treatment of insane persons, and when the government of our country has recently made it a subject of legislation, it is presumed that any account of existing institutions, which may throw light on the method of treating this deplorable class of our fellow creatures, will not be unacceptable to the public.

Contemplating the loss of reason as pre-eminent in the catalogue of human afflictions, and believing that the experience of the Retreat throws some light on the means of its mitigation, and also that it has demonstrated, beyond all contradiction, the superior efficacy, both in respect of cure and security, of a mild system of treatment in all cases of mental disorder, an account of that experience has long appeared to be due to the public.

It is much to be regretted that we possess so few accounts of the mode of treatment, and the success of establishments for the relief of insanity. The want of facts relative to this subject, and our disposition to hasty generalization, have led to many conclusions, equally unfriendly to the progress of knowledge and the comfort of the patients. If persons engaged in the management of the insane were more generally to publish the result of their observations, we might reasonably hope that the causes of this obscure and affecting disorder would receive some illustration. We might, at least, confidently expect to ascertain, with greater precision, its general laws; and, from a comparison of the modes and success of various establishments, should be able to infer the most probable means of rescuing or relieving the unhappy victims of this disease.

Mr. Tuke says, in his preface, "in justice to the work, as well as to individuals, it is proper to state, that if the public are at all benefited by the information contained in the present publication, they are chiefly indebted to my worthy friend George Jepron, the superintendent and apothecary of the Retreat. Having filled these offices nearly from its commencement, and having, by his talents and humanity, carried into effect the benevolent wishes of the

original promoters of this establishment beyond their most sanguine expectations, he was the only person who could furnish me with the documents which my plan rendered necessary; and had I not been assured of his cordial assistance, the work would not have been attempted. The arduous nature of the duties which he so usefully fulfils will furnish sufficient apology for his not having performed it, instead of furnishing the materials; and it affords me some satisfaction to reflect, that, contemplating the uncertainty of human life, a part, at least, of his knowledge is now communicated."

To support the statements given in this work of the modes of treatment at the Retreat, a few respectable testimonies in its favour are given in an appendix. If several improvements have been successfully introduced, it is probable that many others remain unattempted. The managers will not, we trust, allow the approbation they have already received, to induce a relaxation of their future endeavours to combine, in a still greater degree, the comfort with the security of the insane; but, on the contrary, that they will be stimulated by it to further exertions, and proceed in some degree upon the maxim, *that nothing has been done, whilst any thing remains to be done.*

A Proposal, by which Two essential Objects would be simultaneously attained; Firstly, The complete Security of the British Territories in India, whatever Possessors Egypt and Malta might eventually have; Secondly, A new, extensive, and profitable Channel of Commerce opened without infringing on the effective Trade, but by a simple Modification in the East India Company's Charter. By F. F. Rivaz. pp. 40, price 2s.

Or the French government having designs on Egypt, long before Buonaparte's invasion, no doubt can be entertained; and the negotiations begun with the Porte, but suspended by the revolution, for the free access of their ships to Suez, on the ostensible pretext of trade, were, it may justly be surmised, only a cover to latent and more extensive views.

However, the turbulent and ambitious spirit of the nation, and the preponderant advantages attached to the tranquil possession of that shortest of all routes to the Indian shores, warrant

the supposition, that, whatever form of government that country may assume, these views will continue in all their energy, as long as a prospect of success remains open.

Hence the value set on Malta, as a key to Egypt, by both Great Britain and France, although from very opposite motives; yet will the permanent occupancy of that apple of discord by the former power, prove, at all times, a sufficient guard against the restless activity of a formidable enemy, always ready to seize on every propitious event that comes within the vortex of his ambition! Such a question prudence would suggest; and, while a scruple exists on so important a point, can any addition of security, in reason, be disdained? But it will naturally be asked, are there not other means, then, either to keep the French from Egypt, or, in the possible event of their success, to make that occurrence an object of unconcern, and not of fear to Great Britain?

The whole of the author's design is comprised in this arrangement. Great Britain possessing, exclusively, the following places, namely:—

1. *Socotra, or Sacotora*.—An island at the entrance of the Red Sea, as the central point.

2. *Masuah*.—Another and very small island, on the coast of Abyssinia, in the Red Sea; together with its dependance, Arkeeks, a town on the main land, consisting of about 400 houses, within cannon shot of it, and whence it draws its water, &c.

3. And last, *Massali, or Messalage*.—An excellent harbour, situated in a fine bay, on the north-west coast, of Madagascar.

The plan, it is evident, has not for its basis continental possessions, against which so much has been said. To prove it consistent and practicable, Mr. Rivaz enters into a full elucidation of the project, and a rigid enquiry, as to the facts on which it rests, in order not only to justify the individual selection of those places, but more especially to enforce the necessity of their aggregate and conjoint influence to the attainment of the end proposed, and show how a less comprehensive system would fall short of the effect; nor does the task terminate here, for the whole superstructure must fall to the ground, could the object not be accomplished by means compatible with rectitude and sound policy, or without an expense

incommensurate with its utility. This is a well written pamphlet, and merits the attention of government.

Description of an improved Method of delineating Estates; with a Sketch of the Progress of Landscape Gardening in England, and Opinions on the Picturesque Effects attempted in Rural Ornament. By T. Hornor, &c. 8vo. With Engravings.

THE object of this improved mode is, to furnish, at once, an exact plan of an estate, and a landscape, or perspective view, not only of the estate itself, but also of the circumjacent country, as if beheld in a camera obscura. The idea, we believe, is new, of combining, in land surveying, the advantages of mathematical accuracy and precision, with the beauties of landscape-painting. Mr. Hornor, we think, has fairly made out a claim to the public attention.

National Benevolent Institutions founded by Peter Heuvé, Esq. for the Relief of distressed Persons in the middle Ranks of Life, of whatever Country or Persuasion. Supported by Annual Subscriptions, usually Five Shillings, and by Donations and Bequests. 1s.

The National Benevolent Institution was established in the year 1812, by Peter Heuvé, Esq. who, having previously succeeded in carrying his design into execution at Bath, Gloucester, and Cheltenham, was anxious to extend its benefits to the metropolis, where it would embrace a much wider compass, and where numbers, whom it proposes to relieve, are passing the remainder of a life, once useful and honourable, in silence and sorrow.

Its object is to administer essential and permanent relief:

First, to tutors and governesses in private families; particularly such as have expended the chief part of their salaries on aged relatives, and in their old age want that support which they cheerfully afforded others.

Secondly, to persons who have lived respectably, either in independence, or in professions, or in the more reputable departments of trade, and are reduced to want.

Thirdly, (should the resources of the Institution enable the Committee to extend relief beyond the first two classes), to persons possessed of pro-

perty which is locked up, and whose immediate urgent necessities require small loans (not in any case exceeding fifty pounds) to preserve their credit in business, and who can give proper security for its re-payment.

And fourthly, to persons whose situations preclude the possibility of giving security. These will be trusted with sums proportionate to their proved necessities, rarely exceeding ten, and never above twenty pounds, to be repaid by instalments, remitted in part, or relinquished altogether, as the Committee may direct.

This charity principally recommends itself for conferring permanent benefits

on most deserving objects; yet ever with a view to the more extensive welfare of the community at large, it has strong claims on public patronage.—Through its assistance society may profit by the industry of several individuals, who have some employments, but not sufficient for their entire maintenance.

When we estimate the loss sustained by their occupations being relinquished, and add the expense incurred in their support when destitute, it will perhaps be found, that the small pensions granted by this Institution to assist them, will be as consistent with national policy, as with humanity.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE, June 29.—A new farce, called "*THE HOLE IN THE WALL*," written by Mr. Poole, the author of *Hamlet Travestie*, was produced at this theatre, and very favourably received. The plot consists of the attempts of two scheming servants to assist a young mistress in a love-affair, by deceiving their old master. There is, of course, no novelty in the plot itself; yet there is some ingenuity in the conduct of it. The dialogue contains a considerable portion of humour, and the piece was repeated several times with increasing approbation.

COVENT-GARDEN, July 2—For the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop was produced, for the first time, a new heroic pastoral burletta, in one act, called "*HARRY LE ROY*," founded on *The Miller of Mansfield*, with compiled music. It was received with applause, and repeated on three subsequent nights.

DRURY-LANE, July 5.—This theatre closed its season with the following Address:—

"*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

"This night will close the first season of performance at the New Drury-lane Theatre; and I humbly beg permission to offer you the best thanks of those who have had the superintendence of its management, and of the professional persons engaged under them, for the support and encouragement which they have received at your hands.

"The generous enthusiasm with which you aided the opening of this Theatre, on the 6th of October last, fully rewarded every previous labour, and can never be effaced from the recollection of the members of the Committee.

"It has been the constant endeavour to retain your favour by a perseverance in the means by which it had been so fortunately conciliated—a vigorous and disinterested discharge of duty.

"In the course of the season we acknowledge omissions and imperfections, over which it is hoped that your indulgence will draw a veil, from the consideration that to minister to your entertainment, every thing was to be collected and created.

"It is not presumed to question the judgment that has been passed upon some of the novelties which have been presented to your notice.

"It is the earnest wish of the management to give impartial attention to the productions of all literary candidates, and to select from amongst their works, such as may appear the most worthy. With you the final decision rests, and from you there is no appeal. Your decrees cannot be anticipated by the most discriminating and experienced. But, in order that Genius, which is ever diffident, may be encouraged to approach you, it is necessary you should protect it against premeditated condemnation.

"*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

"The recess will be passed in anxious preparation for your future amusement, and we bid you a grateful farewell, in the respectful hope, that when we have again the honour to appear before you, it will be found there has been no relaxation of diligence; that the time given will have been applied to cure some of the defects incident to unavoidable haste, and that the future dramatic performances at Drury-lane Theatre will be deemed worthy, in every respect, of its ancient renown."

LYCEUM (English Opera Company), July 14—This little establishment commenced its operations with *M. P.* and

The Boarding House; and has since revived, with good effect, the long-neglected ballad opera of *The Jovial Crew*.

COVENT-GARDEN, July 15.—The season at this theatre closed with *The Castle Spectre*, *Bombastes Furioso*, and *Killing no Murder*. In an interval between the performances, Mr. Fawcett came forward and thus addressed the audience:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen,

“I am desired by the Proprietors of this Theatre to offer you their most grateful acknowledgments for the very kind and liberal patronage you have afforded them during this season. Under many disadvantages, and against the powerful attraction of a new and splendid rival theatre, the Covent Garden Company may boast of having retained their full proportion of public favour; and, throughout the season, of receiving the invaluable reward of your approbation, by a most successful representation of their numerous dramatic productions. With such flattering encouragement, the Proprietors considered it their duty (as it ever has, and ever will be, their highest ambition) to proceed with unceasing exertions, more completely to render the theatre itself, together with its representations, worthy the sanction of our generous patrons.

“Preparations, therefore, have been making, during the greater part of the past season, for various and extensive alterations, such as have either been suggested to the Proprietors by their own experience, or offered by their architect and other friends, as likely to increase the pleasure, the comfort, or the convenience of the audience. An entirely new plan of decoration has been completed for the interior of the theatre; and, while due attention has been paid to produce a striking and brilliant effect, an endeavour has been made to combine a national character with the ornaments appropriate to a regular theatre in the metropolis of the British Empire. It will be desirable that the recess should be as short as possible. By Monday, therefore, the 6th of September, it is hoped, Ladies and Gentlemen, we may have the high honour of presenting ourselves again to you, with every improvement perfected for your reception. And the Proprietors rely, with the fullest confidence, on your so often experienced support for the reward of all their expences and exertions.

“I have only now, in the name of the whole company, to express our heartfelt thanks for your kind indulgence to our humble but best endeavours for your amusement, and to solicit a continuation of your cheering approbation and applause.”

RETROSPECT.

Our two principal theatres have closed for the season. There has been at both a tolerably quick succession of new pieces, though, as usual, in this dearth

of dramatic talent, very few have succeeded. On the score of new performers, some valuable additions have been made to the gratification of the public, and the managers deserve well for their attention in this respect. At Covent Garden theatre, Mathews has been added to the list of the *corps dramatique*; and every one must applaud highly such a judicious engagement, since every one knows that this gentleman, in sterling and original humour, in the happiest art of mimicry, and in natural faithfulness of portraiture, has not his superior, in some particular instances not his equal. Mrs. Sterling has been also engaged; she is a pleasing singer, and, although not qualified to lead the operas of the house, her complete knowledge of the science of music renders her a desirable acquisition. We are surprised that Mrs. Bishop has not been brought forward more frequently. Miss Marriott and Mrs. Campbell (late Miss Wallis) have severally sustained characters in the higher walks of the drama; the former has confined herself to tragedy; the latter in addition to tragedy, has performed a few parts in sentimental comedy. We are sorry we cannot congratulate these ladies on a larger share of public approbation than they received. They cannot be said to have succeeded; nor could it have been strongly expected that they would, following, as they did, the footsteps of Mrs. Siddons, ere scarce the echo of her tread had died away, and interrupted as they were, indeed, by her occasional returns to the stage. Miss Smith also was another drawback. The public were gratified with the exertion of her extraordinary powers at the other house. Mr. Kemble's lot has been felt. Tragedy was played less frequently than during the preceding season, in consequence of his absence, and that of Mrs. Siddons; but when it was represented, *Coriolanus*, *Macbeth*, and the other great characters, found an able representative in Mr. Young. We think very highly of this gentleman, and account his talents of the very first order. Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble have left this theatre; the cause assigned is, that the principal parts are given to Mr. Young, in preference to Mr. C. Kemble. Miss Bolton has retired also, though from a different motive; her intended marriage with Lord Thurlow. Report says, that Miss E. Bolton is shortly to be married also, as well as Miss S. Booth. Of the pieces

produced here in the course of the season, the *Henegade* of Mr. Reynolds had a partial success. The *Ethiop* by Mr. Dimond, though withdrawn for a short time for improvement, was a complete failure. The *Students of Salamanca* was a poor production; and *Education* from the pen of Mr. Morton, met with a very flattering reception. The *Lord of the Manor*, and several comedies, were revived with great success. Of the after-pieces, *Love, Law, and Physic*, a translation from *Le Collateral* of Picard, was deservedly a distinguished favourite, *Midas* was revived, and was very popular.

Miss Jordan and Mr. Betty have been frequently before the public on these boards; the former elicited strong bursts of applause, by her yet powerful efforts.

At Drury Lane Theatre, Miss Smith and Mr. Rae were profitable acquisitions. Of Miss Smith, we have spoken at large in our occasional criticisms. Our opinion of her excellence rises each time we witness her performance. There is some difference, certainly, between Mrs. Siddons and this lady; but Miss Smith's improvement will, we doubt not, gradually render the shade of distinction fainter and fainter. Mr. Rae is destined we think to attain to eminence in his profession. The engagement of Mr. Braham, could not but be pleasing to the public, who will be gratified to hear, that he is retained for three years. The tragedy of *Remorse*, by Coleridge, has been fully noticed by us. It delights us greatly on the perusal; there are some beautiful touches of nature in it. There have been several revivals, but they did not meet with great success. The comedy of the *Curtain Lecture* was damned. Three farces have failed; nearly at the close of the season, a fourth was produced from the pen of Mr. Poole, the author of *Hamlet Travestie*, under the title of the *Hole in the Wall*; it partakes not so much of the character of Farce, as of the *French Petite Comedie*; the language is spirited, but there was not drollery enough in it, yet it was played with applause to the end of the season. We must mention the Oratorios at this theatre, on account of the superb gothic orchestra, and the choruses under the direction of Sir George Smart, which certainly were never yet equalled. Upon the whole, considering that this was the first season after the rebuilding, very great credit is due to the sub committee,

and the acting manager of this theatre, for the entertainments they afforded to the public, under so many inconveniences.

Lyceum Theatre. This theatre was opened, for a short season of the English Opera, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, under the able management of Mr. Arnold, and promises to afford great gratification to the public, as well as profit to the managers. The performances commenced with *M. P.* On Thursday, the 15th, the comic ballad opera of "*The Jovial Crew, or the Merry Beggars*," was revived, which has been played each night since, and has been received on each occasion with great applause. This piece has been as successful, and has been represented almost as frequently, as any dramatic piece ever furnished for the English stage, having been brought forward in different shapes several times during a period of nearly two centuries, and has always been a favourite. PHILLIPS introduces the "*Woodpecker*," "*Ma chere Amie*," and a new song by *Anacreon Moore*, called "*Evelyn's Bower*." The latter he sung to the tune of "*Marching through Derby O!*" and the sweet simplicity of the air, and the exquisite poetry of the song, were so irresistibly charming, as to bring down an immediate and general *encore*. The performers were quite at home in their respective parts.

Mr. LOVEGROVE's *Justice Clack* was a masterpiece of acting. Mr. Oxberry's *Oliver* was equally so. Mr. KNIGHT and Miss KELLY were as excellent as usual. The beggars presented a curious group, and the house of Cripple, in the second act, was ludicrous enough. Mr. and Mrs. Liston are engaged at this theatre, and so is Master BARNETT, a musical prodigy, of the age of 10 years, who has made his first appearance on any stage in the musical after-piece of the *Shipwreck*.

Pantheon, Oxford-street. This elegant Theatre opened for the performance of English operas, and ballets or pantomimes, the 22d instant, under the stage-management of Mr. Hill. The performances were, *The Cabinet*, and the historical ballet of *The Deserter of Naples*. The house has lately undergone a thorough and substantial repair, and its decorations have been considerably augmented and improved. When the curtain drew up, the whole company came forward and sang *God save the King*, in full chords; and immed-

diately afterwards Mr. Betterton appeared and recited an Address, written for the occasion: both these efforts were rewarded by loud and continued plaudits.—The opera introduced, as *Orlando*, Mr. Hill, who sung with his accustomed sweetness, and in the *Polacca* was lastly *encored*. *Count Curvoso* introduced to the London boards a Mr. Grossett, from York, an actor of no mean abilities. The novelty of the evening was a fair *debutante*, a Miss Amati, who personated *Floretta*: her voice is powerful and melodious, and she possesses a refined taste, with no inconsiderable degree of science. She has the merit of articulating distinctly, and promises to become a very pleasing actress, with the help of study. *Curioso* found an adequate representative in Mrs. Chatterley; and, on the whole, the opera went off with great *ecclat*. The ballet of *The Deserter* was supported by the comic talents of Laurent and Delpini, and Mrs. Wybrow. In the dances Miss Harrison and Mr. Jones took the lead. The latter is a young man of great promise in his profession. He is graceful and agile; and exhibits a facility and firmness in his execution, rarely to be found in English dancers. The house was a good one, and among the audience were some of the most fashionable persons now in town.

The Haymarket Theatre was to open on the 22d, with the attraction of Mrs. Jordan, and Messrs. Munden and Irish Johnstone; but the proprietors had not settled their differences, and the theatre consequently remained closed, when this part of our Magazine was put to press. Mr. Munden, we understand, has been remarkably successful in his theatrical tour to Liverpool, &c.

At the Royalty Theatre, now under the management of Mr. Palmer, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, a lady of the name of Sims, from Portsmouth, has made her appearance at the head of the vocal department, and shewn herself capable of sustaining that high situation by the sweetness of her voice, taste, expression, and execution. Every exertion has been made, and no expense spared, by the manager and proprietor of this Theatre; for in one week there have been produced three new pieces: an opera, called *The Wife of a Hundred*, which was received with great applause, and continues still to draw crowded houses; *The Battle of Vittoria*, and *The Castle Spectre*. In fact, every

subject, whether of national importance, or which stands high in the public estimation as a dramatic favourite, is immediately burletta'd, and brought out at this Theatre with undiminished splendour. Of the performers, we must allow Messrs. Carles, Gilbert, Johnson, I. Isaacs, Mrs. Sims, and Mrs. Hill, to rank deservedly high. In short, the whole of the numerous company, and the beautiful and splendid scenery exhibited, do equal credit to the liberality of the Proprietor and the experienced judgment of Mr. Palmer. On that gentleman's first appearance this season, he spoke the following occasional Address, written by Mr. T. Dibdin:

LIFE has been called a play, a jest, a flower,

An actor born to strut and fret his hour,
The means of passing to our next abode,
A toilsome journey 'mid this world the road.
Varied with laughter, tears, mirth, joy, and woe,

And formed for ups and downs where'er we go,

Where different vehicles our fates engage,
And where 'tis mine to travel by the Stage,
A carriage surely equal'd but by few,
When grac'd with inside passengers like you.
If to believe the poet we're inclin'd,
The warmest welcome at an inn we find,
And here 'tis mine to own with true delight,
How often this has proved my inn at night;
Where ye (to the boxes), who come in coaches
off to meet me,

Have with true welcome kindly deigned to greet me.

Ye, who good natur'dly your friend to face,
Decline the Box and chuse a lower place,
(to the Pitt.)

And ye, of fresh attachment to give proof,
Hail me, not on, but very near the roof (to the Galleries.)

And there are others? with respect I ask it,

Who, if we had one, would not scorn the basket.

May each in every wish their hearts can form,
Their Journey find devoid of cloud or storm.
And may you often prove such glorious days
As these, far, far above our humble praise,
When Britain's Lion on Iberia's plains,
The threat'ning Eagle of the Gaul disdains;
When France retiring, looks behind to see
A WELLINGTON who's towing genius some
Beyond the boasted Chief of Gallia's shores;
Who, from her proudest leaders bravely tore
The Marshall's truncheon, and Usurper's store;
While Britain's gallant lads victorious sing
Joy to Britannia! Health to Britain's King.
Oft, in such days, may I such patrous view;
Long may good fortune all your steps pursue,
And brightly beam on you, and you, and you.

POETRY.

THE BARD OF THE PYRENEES.

In celebration of the Battle of Vittoria.

I.

“**D**ESPAIR has seiz’d th’ intrusive
king;

Burn’d is the invader’s host:
Th’ imperial eagle’s glittering wing
On Pyrenean heights is lost:

“In vain he eyes the Garonne’s trembling
wave,

Disarm’d and vanquish’d by his guilty
fear,

“The fugitive not e’en Napoleon’s arm can
save
From Lusitania’s curse, and sad Iberia’s
tears.

Such are the sounds which stir the tyrant’s
rage—

Vain all the splendour Dresden’s court
bestows;

The rising tumult Berthier can’t assuage,
Nor Austria check the torrent of his woes.
The stoutest warrior in his circling train
May shout to arms, and couch his quivering
lance in vain.

Where Biscay’s surges lash the mountain’s
base,

Whose summit scarce upholds th’ incum-
bent skies,

A minstrel from the slaughter of his race
Turn’d to Vittoria’s field his streaming
eyes;

His hands prophetic clasp’d the golden lyre,
Where notes to distant Gades spreads the
Patriot’s fire.

II.

Hear ye the groans from Castra’s streets,
Still echoing thro’ the hills!

Madrid with anguish loud repeats
The story of her ill!

On Saragosa’s towers are yet display’d
Th’ insulting banners of our cruel foes:

To Tarragona’s sons is yet unpaid
The debt of vengeance for their murder’d
parents’ woes.

Romanu’s spirit from the tomb arise!
As from the Baltic erst the patriot flew:

His image present to the soldier’s eyes,
Of chivalry the aid our shall renew.

Thy shade, brave Palafox! for vengeance
stays,

Loudly it calls, and Spain the call obeys.

Castanos! Mina! Longa! at the voice,
O’er yielding traitors their red fault-chains
wave;

Yon valiant chiefs my bleeding heart rejoice,
Their country’s sinking honour born to
save.

I see their efforts on Vittoria’s plain,
Now on the flying Gaul they wreak the ill
of Spain.

III.

Of ancient days the scenes unfold!

Beside that stream the heroes fought,

Led by a sable warrior bold

Whom Ocean to Iberia brought.

France fled before the sea-born Briton’s
spear,

Her vine-clad regions felt the deadly
stroke,

The Garonne own’d illustrious Edward’s heir,
Poitiers a monarch bent beneath his yoke.

Spain knew the sires of yon advancing host,
Whose manly strides the glorious path

Trac’d by Plantagenet on yonder host,
Where Bayonne’s towers already meet

their view,
Britons strike home—to end Iberia’s wrongs,
Protracted war her misery prolongs.

What minstrel’s hand can touch the sound-
ing lyre,

Victorious Wellington! to reach thy praise,
A Pindar’s muse thy matchless deeds require,

Yet gratitude her humble voice will raise;
Nor thou, great chief! the tribute wilt de-
spise,

In raptures bursting from a nation’s eyes.

IV.

Long Iberia’s bosom bled,
Pierc’d by treason’s venom’d dart:

Hope, the wretch’s saviour, fled
From the stout Castilian’s heart.

Her princes captives, and her nobles chain’d,
Gigantic pow’r bestrode the falling state,

Till Wellington her sacred cause maintain’d,
And taught her to defy the tyrant’s utmost
hate.

Europe no more thy hopes of peace suppress,
Thou’ long beneath the Gaul’s dominion
bent;

Kind Heaven the wrongs of freedom to re-
dress,

The Wellington from Britain hither sent.
Batavians, Saxons, Swiss, Hesperians see,

Spain, from destruction sav’d, bids you
alike be free.

Sarmatia, too, has dar’d extend her spear
To drive Napoleon from her ample plain,

Disarm’d and vanquish’d by his guilty fear,
He lives surviving his brave soldiers slain.

Kindled by Wellington on Torres Vedras hills,
The spreading flame of Liberty all Europe
fills.

V.

Prince of Britain’s sister isles!
Lord of Ocean’s utmost wave!

Europe’s peace hangs on thy smiles;
Britons conquer but to save.

What high renown attends thy honour’d
name,

Who to exhausted nations peace shall give!
While tuneful minstrels sing thy deathless
fame,

Thy memory in the grateful hearts of
kings shall live.

What midnight vision from beside the
Thames

Relieves the minstrel's eyes of carnage
tr'd?

From countless stars I watch the silver
beams,

And list where music's notes, with joy in-
spir'd,

Announce the festival—Great George com-
mands,

To honour Wellington, and his victorious
bands!

The brilliant scene's by beauty's presence
crown'd;

There princes, peers, and warriors shine:
There flaming Patriotism and wealth abound,

All emulous in choral sounds to join,
May Europe share the bliss of liberated

Spain,
And Wellington immortalize his Prince's
reign!

OLD BALLADS.

No. VIII.

THE BONNY BLACKSMITH'S DELIGHT:

*Or a noble song in praise of the Blacksmiths;
setting forth the excellency of their trade,
the rareness of their qualities, their love to
their friends, and their kindness to their
neighbours. To a dainty new tune, called,
Nobody can deny.*

OF all the trades that around I see
There's none to the Blacksmith's com-
pared may be,

With so many several tools works he,
Which nobody can deny.

The fairest goddess in the skies
To marry with Vulcan did advise,
And he was a Blacksmith grave and wise,
Which nobody can deny.

Vulcan he, to do her right,
Did build her a town by day and by night,
And gave it a name which was Hammersmith
hight,
Which nobody can deny,

And that no enemy might wrong her,
He built her a fort, you'd wish no stronger
Which was the lane of Ironmonger,
Which nobody can deny.

Smithfold he did cleanse from dirt,
And sure there was great reason for't.
For there he meant she should keep her
court,
Which nobody can deny.

The common proverb, as it is read,
That a man must *hit the right nail on the*
head,
Without the Blacksmith cannot be said,
Which nobody can deny.

Another proverb must not be forgot,
And falls unto the Blacksmith's lot,
That a man must *strike while the iron is hot,*
Which nobody can deny.

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Another comes in most proper and fit,
The Blacksmith's justice is seen in it,
When you give a man *roust, and beat him*
with the spit,
Which nobody can deny.

Another comes in our Blacksmith's way,
When things are safe, as old wives say,
We have them *under lock and key,*
Which nobody can deny.

Another proverb to him doth belong,
And therefore let's do the Blacksmith no
wrong,
When a man's held hard to't *buckle and*
thong,
Which nobody can deny.

Another proverb doth make me laugh,
Wherein the Blacksmith may challenge half,
When reason's as plain as a *pike-staff,*
Which nobody can deny.

Though your lawyers travel both near and
far,
And by long pleading a good cause may mar,
Yet your Blacksmith takes more pains at
the bar,

Which nobody can deny.

Though your scribes seek to crush and
to kill
By their counterfeit deeds, and thereby do
ill,

Yet your Blacksmith he may forge what he
will,

Which nobody can deny.

Though your bankrupt citizens lurk in
their holes,
And laugh at their creditors and their catch-
poles,
Your Blacksmith fetches men *over the coals,*
Which nobody can deny.

If any scholar be in a doubt,
And cannot well bring his matter about,
The Blacksmith he can *hammer* it out,
Which nobody can deny.

Now if to know him you would desire,
You must not scorn, but rank him higher,
For what he gets *out of the fire,*
Which nobody can deny.

MOLOC THE MOOR.

AWAY from my country, in Africa dear!
Thro' England I wander forlorn,
Without friends—without hope—my sad bo-
som to cheer,

In vestments both scanty and torn.
The bleak winds of winter I poignantly feel,
And hunger is mine to endure—
Oh Britains! Oh Christians! take pity and
heal

The woes of poor MoLOC THE MOOR.
Once, indeed, did Prosperity shine on my
head,
And joy strew'd my path-way with
flowers,
But the germ of enjoyment is wither'd and
dead,
And Penury leads on the hours.

Then the smiles of the GREAT freely Moloc
did share—

Now scorn'd at!—for why?—he is poor!
Oh, hard is my lot! I am born of Despair!
Then pity poor MOLOC THE MOOR.

I have known what it is to be robb'd of a
wife—

To be robb'd of a family too;
Sweet stars that shone bright thro' the trou-
bles of life,

Tho' them then to Moloc were few.
How the season is chang'd!—ah how greatly
have grown

Those troubles too hard to endure!

Then, Britons, Oh! dart not upon me a
frown,

But pity poor MOLOC THE MOOR!

CION.

A CURE FOR LOVE

Supposed cited by CELESTINA.

“**BY** sound judgment directed, mere
coldness of will,
With short absence, Love's flame will assur-
edly chill:
Through resolv'd self-denial affection will
cease,
And assumed dislike fading will bring the
heart peace.”

ITS EFFICACY DENIED.

Whoe'er frigid this prescription or thought
it a cure,

Like most quacks, *never know the disease, I*
am sure,

For the sweet sting of Love is so fondly en-
dur'd,

That no mortal who'd felt it e'er wish'd him-
self cur'd.

When Love gets possession alone of the eyes,
In absence, *use us, or forgotten*, he dies;

Yet that is not Love, but *Cupidity* true,

Such as libertines feel like ——— or old Q.

But if once Love *successfully* aims at the
FEAR,

It is not so easy to draw out the dart;

Nay, for ages though absent, or sever'd by
seas

We cannot forget or dislike as we please.

For the arrow of Love “*kindles ne'er-dying*
fire,

In hearts haply doom'd sweet return to in-
spire;

And so strong is the passion when once it's
excited,

That we cherish it's rage e'en when Love's
unrequited!

Thus judgment, discretion, and coldness of
will,

When affected, in Love, are non-entities
still,

Or rather mere fuel Love's flame to increase,
To : : but with the *body's* existence to cease!

R. S. W.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *Leves, March 3, 1813.*

ON looking over some very ancient
volumes lately, I discovered written
on the inside of one, called the Faithful
Annalist, printed in the year, 1686, the
following lines, with the initials T. G.
affixed to them. In another part of this book,
Thomas Galloway is written at full length,
whether this Thomas Galloway is the author
of them or not, I cannot affirm with confi-
dence, but am greatly inclined to attribute
them to the production of his pen, having
seen very similar manuscripts, which were
written by him. Should they meet your ap-
probation, an insertion of them in your in-
valuable repository, at a convenient time, will,
greatly oblige, sir, your's, very respectfully,
PHILANDER.

ON MAN.

An ape, a lion, a fox, and an ass,
Doth shew forth man's life as it were in a
glass;

For apish they are till twenty and one,
Then they turn lions till forty be gone;
Then cunning as foxes till threescore and ten,
Then they turn asses, and so no more men.

T. G.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I ACKNOWLEDGE the idea of the fol-
lowing to be pilfered from “Allen-a-
Dale.”

JEMMY-FROM-TOWN,

A Scottish Song.

Jemmy-from-Town has no genius for learn-
ing;

Jemmy-from-Town has no cares for fair
earning;

But in riot and fray, with black eye or
crack'd crown,

The first and the foremost is Jemmy-from-
Town.

II.

Jemmy-from-Town loved the night that was
dark;

Jemmy-from-Town would the warder's*
snore mark:

And, when torrents of rain seem'd the city
to drown,

Were our houses broke open by Jemmy-
from-Town.

III.

Jemmy-from-Town is caught in the fact;

Jemmy-from-Town knows not now how to
act:

He's taken, he's tried, at the suit of the crown;

The jury cry Guilty—poor Jemmy-from-
Town!

IV.

Jemmy-from-Town is sentenced to death;

Jemmy-from-Town now draws his last
breath;

The signal is given, the platform falls down,
Alas! such is the end of young Jemmy-
from-Town.

London, May 10. 1813.

B.

* Warder, now termed watchman.

CAVE HILL.*

A DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH.

BY T. ENORT.

OH! had I, meek Thomson, thy chaste
doric quill;
Or, smooth-flowing Dyer, Oh had I thy skill;
Or, ill-fated Savage, Oh could I rehearse
Those hues of description which glow'd in
thy verse,

Of Poesy's flowers I'd, fragrant, entwine
A garland whose wreath should lo g flourish
as thine.

In this various assemblage, whose beauties
unite,

It is hard to tell that which most pleases the
sight.

But first, let me notice thee, neat Abergale,
Thou much-favour'd spot, in a fine rural vale,
With the earth's best productions most plenteously crown'd,

Like the Garden of Eden, here all blooms
arround.

Due north stands the ocean, in whose health-
ful bed

Sick Beauty recovers her roses of red;
Whilst eastward, where Clywd † slowly
wanders, I view

Thy mountains, sharp Flintshire, soft cover'd in blue; ‡
[eye

Oh sylvan-deck'd prospects, how fondly the
Survey all your charms which diversify lie;
Your thick waving harvests, that swell on
the sight, [bright;

And smooth level pastures that always look
Your smooth level pastures with flocks and
herds spread,

And fawns rang'd in neatness adorning each
mead;

Oh yes, lovely vale, on thy smooth cultur'd
face

Outspread far and near still delighted I gaze,

Till, seeking new objects, my muse points
to where

Dark Rhydlan † her towers univ'd frowns
Whence looking up hold from this mountain's
broad site

Saint Asaph at distance gleams cheerful and
white;

Gleams cheerful array'd in the season's bright
hne,

While southward the champaign now opens
to view.

And now of the landscape I'll take my full fill,
Where Bettws lies sweet at the foot of a hill;

And Coed Coch ‡ smiles from its green-
sloping lawn,

Surrounded with meadows and bright with
the dawn—

Hail, mansion of splendour! rich, tasteful,
complete—

Long may thy kind owner enjoy his retreat;
Long may thy seclusion his moments beguile,

Whose worth lights up Poverty's cheek with
a smile;

And see, ripe with colours which Autumn
has spread, [head;

How beautiful each corn-field erects its gay
With hedge-rows encircled and high-spread-
ing trees,

Whose branches just wave to the summer-
franght breeze.

How fresh look yon vallies in deep vivid
green, [tween;

With cottages peeping their neat slopes be-
Oh here in this shelter secluded from strife,

Which oft mars the great ones, how sweet to
pass life

In these scenes of choice culture with ver-
dure profuse, [hues;

Where Nature her wardrobe displays of wild
To some exile how dear who was long forc'd
to roam [home.

In these solitude haunts to find out a safe
Oh Cambria, thy mountains are dear to my
heart, [impart;

And thy hourse dashing torrents a rapture
And thy wild-featur'd land-scape that round
me is spread

Oft raises within me a soft pleasing dread;
And thy children, with true hospitality, warm,

Give a double delight, and enhance every
charm.

* This hill, which is, in Welch, styled Cefn Oga, is situated near the sea coast, about one mile and a half distance from Abergale. It commands a most grand and extensive view of the adjacent country, comprehending some of the most striking outlines of nature, besides those specified in the poem; viz. the Isle of Man, the Mountains of snowdon, and the Cumberland coast, stretching along towards Scotland. The opposite hills, in the eastern direction alone prevent its enjoying a complete view of the grand commercial town of Liverpool.

† The well-known river of that name. The neat white-fronted edifice called "Grwyth" where the truly ingenious youthful poetess, Miss Felicia Dorothea Browne resided during the author's stay on this secluded spot, form a part of the embellishment of the landscape; he cannot avoid stating how many a happy hour he has spent in listening to the wild tones of that young lady's "Cambrian's re" in his visits to the truly respectable family she belongs to.

‡ The sombre hue of this castle, except when lit by the sun's cheering ray, or the pensive hue of moonlight, is such as would enchant the gloomy imaginations of a Radcliffe, Lewis, or a Scott.

§ The village of Bettws on Rhondda, cheerfully raising its head.

|| The seat so called signifying in English what may sound unclassically, "Red Wood" belonging to John Lloyd Wynne, Esq. a gentleman of most ample fortune, and more ample good-will; at whose hospitable table, and amid the society of his learned antiquarian uncle, Major Holland, the author has been many a time so fortunate as to pass a fine time.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING STREET, MAY 20.

Despatches, of which the following are Extracts, were this Day received by Earl Bathurst, from Brigadier-general Lyon.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-general Lyon, dated Hamburg, May 8, 1813.

THE advance of the different corps of the French army to the Elbe rendered it necessary for the divisions of Generals Tettenborn, Dorenberg, and Czernicheff, to recross this river; they concentrated at Hamburg. On the 1st of May, General Sebastiani, with about seven thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry, moved from Lüneburg in the direction of Magdeburg. On the 4th this corps arrived and halted at Salzwedel.—General Davoust, with about ten thousand men, including the division of Vandamme, occupies Lüneburg, Harburg, and Stade; detaching small posts of unequal strength at intermediate points along the banks of the Elbe. On the move of General Sebastiani to his right, General Count Walmoden marched with the corps of Dorenberg and Czernicheff to Deumitz.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-general Lyon, dated Schwarzenbeck, May 11, 1813.

A few hours after I had closed the letter which I had the honour of addressing to your lordship on the 8th instant, the enemy attacked the posts on the island of Wilhelmsburg and Oelsenwerder, but I feel most happy in reporting they have been repulsed with considerable loss.—It appears that Marshal Davoust had collected from five to six thousand men in the vicinity of Harburg on the 8th instant. This force, with the exception of about fifteen hundred men left in Harburg, was embarked at one o'clock in the morning of the 9th. Favoured by the ebb tide, and under cover of numerous batteries on the opposite shore, a landing was effected at Wilhelmsburg long before break of day. The number of troops stationed in this island did not exceed eleven hundred men; the enemy gained, therefore, in the first instance, considerable ground; but, on the arrival of a Mecklenburg battalion, which was ordered immediately to their support, he was advanced upon and driven back to his boats.—A battalion of Hanoverians, commanded by Major de Berger, and a Beller battalion, marching from Bergedorf and Zosenpken on Oelsenwerder, to the assistance of a corps of six hundred men stationed at this post, attacked the enemy with vigour and impetuosity on his right flank; this compelled him to retreat, and in falling back he set fire to all houses and mills in the line of his march.—In conduct of the corps under the orders of Major de

Berger has been described to me as most distinguished. It was my intention to have made a particular report on the very rapid progress in discipline which this corps has made, although so very recently formed for his Majesty's service; and it is with great satisfaction I can add, that their gallantry in the field is equally conspicuous.—Upon the advance of the enemy, a flag of truce was sent out by General Wagner, commanding the advanced guard of the Danish army in Holstein, with a declaration, that the forces under his command would co-operate in the defence of Hamburg, should an attack be persevered in on that city. On the officer's return, and a continuation of the operations of the enemy, the Danish forces actually passed the frontier, and took up a position on the Harburg-berg, with ten pieces of cannon, whilst a line of gun boats was at the same time stationed for the defence of the port.—I am unacquainted with the loss the allies have generally sustained in the late affair; it is estimated at about one hundred and fifty men and fifteen officers. I have learnt with regret, that the Hanoverian battalion has suffered severely, two captains and eighty men being killed or wounded.—The enemy entered Cuxhaven on the 8th instant. The detachment of the veteran battalion, under the orders of Major Kenzinger, are safely embarked.

[Two short letters from Sir John Murray are likewise inserted in this Gazette, and in which the General withdraws his assertion that the French General Harispe was killed in the late battle with Suchet. Sir John's army remained at Alcey the 17th of April.]

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MAY 25.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K.T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated Dresden, May 6, 1813.

MY LORD,

My last despatches informed your lordship of the arrival of the Ruler of France, and of the concentration of his forces near Erfarth and towards the Saale, as also of that of the allies upon the Elbe.—I have now the honour of inclosing herewith, the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d instant, between the two armies; and after which the allies remained in possession of the field of battle, and of the positions from which in the course of the day they had eluded the enemy. The last division of General Tormazoff's corps having crossed

the Elbe on the 28th ultimo, the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st instant, with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were on the same day collected in the vicinage of that place.— Marshal Prince Koutousoff Smolensky was left ill on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkau, was appointed to command the army.—He had on that day reconnoitred the enemy, and ascertained his position; and the same evening, a disposition was made for a general attack, to take place on the following morning at day-break.—During the preceding week, the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naumburg, and the approach of Beaulharnois from Quedlinburg, had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the 1st, the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weissenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipzig, to which place there was clear evidence that he intended to move.—The advance corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening to the east and north of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile, the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster at Pegau, and bear down, and to follow the course of a rivulet, which, rising near the Elster, runs in a north-west direction to the Saale; by which movement, which the ground favoured, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weissenfels and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his left between the latter place and Leipzig.

As soon as their Majesties saw the troops placed according to this disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.—The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill-streams, the former not discernible till closely approached.

The enemy, placed behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which Gorschen is the principal, with a hollow way in front, and a stream sufficient to abate timber on the left, waited the near approach of the allies.—He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of 12-pounders and larger natures, distributed throughout the line and in the villages; the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares.

The plan of operation determined upon, on view of the enemy was, to attack the village of G^{ros} Gorschen with artillery and

infantry, and in the mean while to place the line to the enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support.—The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposed to it.—The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, prepared themselves, and supported their movements with great gallantry; but the showers of grape-shot and musketry, to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate, and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expense, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and retaken.—The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under a very heavy fire; in some of the attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares and cutting down the infantry.—Late in the evening, Beaulharnois having called in the troops from Leipzig, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of his allies, supported by the fire of several batteries, advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right; and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack and to charge it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Bonaparte and of all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.—The allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.—Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action, are incontestible proofs of the success of the allies.

Both sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The king, chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field, where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire, to which his person was not unfortunately exposed, and the cannon which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.—General Wittgenstein, with the army, is between the Elbe and Elster, with the command of several bridges over the former. The Russian troops of all arms fully realised the expecta-

tions I had formed of their bravery and steadiness; and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army merits the highest encomium.

I have the, &c.

CATHCART.

The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 25.

A letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, dated on board the *San Domingo*, off Annapolis, Chesapeake, April 20, 1813, states, that in proceeding up the bay, five sail of armed vessels were discovered off the River Kappakannock; he immediately ordered the *Maidstone* and *Statura*, with the *Fantom* and *Mohawk* brigs, and *Highflyer* tender, to pursue them into the river; however, it falling little wind, the signal for the boats of the squadron, manned and armed, was repeated, and they were all sent in under the direction of Lieutenant Puckingham, of the *San Domingo*, and, after a most gallant attack from the officers, seamen, and marines in the boats, and a determined resistance from the enemy's vessels, who were prepared to receive them, the whole were carried, with the loss of two killed and eleven wounded on our side.—Admiral Warren mentions, that Lieutenant Brand having formerly lost an arm, and being so unfortunate as to lose his remaining one, as a volunteer upon this occasion, he trusts then lordships will confer a mark of reward for the misfortune of a most courageous, zealous young man.

Lieutenant Puckingham, in his letter to Admiral Warren, gives the following additional particulars:—"I have to inform you, hat, after rowing fifteen miles, I found they were four armed schooners drawn up in a line a-head, apparently determined to give us a warm reception; notwithstanding their formidable appearance, and the advantage they would necessarily derive from mutual support, I determined to attack them; the issue of which is such as might have been expected, from the brave men you did me the honour to command, and is as follows, viz.: *Arah*, of 7 guns and 45 men, run on shore and boarded by two boats of the *Murthorough*, under Lieutenants Urmost and Scott.—*Lynx*, of 6 guns and 40 men, hauled her anchor down on my going alongside in the *San Domingo's* pinnace.—*Racer*, of 6 guns and 35 men, boarded, and carried, after a sharp resistance, by the *San Domingo's* pinnace.—*Dolphin*, of 12 guns and 98 men. The guns of the *Racer* were turned upon her, and then gallantly boarded by Lieutenant Bishop in the *Statura's* large cutter, and Lieutenant Lid- don in the *Maidstone's* launch."

A letter from Captain Lunley, of his Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, transmitted by Admiral J. B. Warren, dated Cape Henry, N. S. W. distant 32 miles, March 30, 1813, states the capture of the *Revenge*, American

privateer-brig, belonging to Norfolk, of 212 tons and 89 men, pierced for 18 guns, but had only twelve mounted.

A letter from the Hon. Captain Perry, of his Majesty's ship *Hotspur*, transmitted by Admiral Lord Keith, dated at sea, May 13, states the capture of French ship *letter of maique*, *l'Imperatrice Reine*.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 29.

A letter from Admiral Lord Keith, dated *Hamoaze*, May 25th, states, that the *Alpha* schooner, from the north coast of Spain, brings an account of the capture of *Castro* by the enemy on the 11th ult. The particulars are detailed in letters from Captain Bloye, of his Majesty's ship *Lyra*, which his lordship encloses. His lordship adds, that Lieutenant M Donald, of the *Alpha*, had informed him, that he had learnt that the enemy had lost at least 2500 men in the different attacks.

In a letter addressed by Captain Bloye, to Lord Keith, dated May 15, he transmits a duplicate of his letter to Captain Sir G. Collier, giving an account of the capture of *Castro*; and informs his lordship, that in various reports he had received, he was informed, that the loss of the enemy was so great, that the conquest of *Castro*, instead of being celebrated as a victory, as was usual on other occasions of any advantage, created an universal gloom among the French. The *Lyra*, Captain Bloye, with the *Royalist* and *Sparrow* sloops, were stationed to defend the town, &c. and afford protection to the besieged. At length the enemy advancing in great numbers, Captain Bloye re-embarked the troops, after gallantly repulsing the enemy, not less than 3000 men, and rendering useless the guns, &c. not a soldier was left behind. Captain Bloye says, that he has reason to believe, from the intelligence he had received that the enemy had not less than 13,000 men before *Castro*. Their loss was very great, that of the garrison about 50 killed and as many wounded. The *Royalist* had only four wounded, and the *Sparrow* six; none killed. Among the wounded were, Lieutenant Kentish, of the *Royalist*, slightly, and Mr. Sutton, midshipman. The intrepidity and good conduct of this young officer is highly praised, but we are sorry to report that the amputation of his leg has been found necessary.

A letter from Captain Seymour, of his Majesty's ship *Leonidas*, states the capture of the American schooner privateer, *Paul Jones*, of 16 guns and 85 men, commanded by Archibald Taylor, out two months from New York, and had made three prizes.

This Gazette also contains a list of seven American vessels captured and destroyed by his Majesty's ship *Eolas*, Lord J. Townsend, commander, between the 18th of January and March, 1813.

A second list of ten American vessels captured and destroyed by the boats of the squadron under the command of Lieutenant Puckingham, of the *San Domingo*, detached in chase by signal April 3.

A third list of ten American vessels, captured and destroyed by the squadron under Rear-admiral Cockburn, on the 17th of April 1813.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

This Gazette contains a despatch from Lieutenant-general Stewart, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated from Wuizen, on the 18th ult. It confirms all the previous accounts of the perfect order with which the allies crossed the Elbe, and continued their march. There were several sharp affairs on the 10th, between the enemy and General Kleist's corps near Martzburg, and between the enemy and General Milorodovitch at Weissig; and on the 12th near Bischoffwerder, in which the enemy's loss was severe. On the 15th, the Russian head-quarters were at Wurzen, between Bontzen and Goltz, Milorodovitch on the other side of the Spree. Barclay de Tolly was expected with a reinforcement about the 18th.—Several new corps had joined the Prussians, and the Russians had been strengthened by several thousand convalescents.—General Bulow's corps remained on the right of the Elbe, to form the *appui* to the Landwehr and levies of the Prussian States, amounting then to 40,000 men, and daily increasing. A general battle was expected to take place in a few days.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

At the Court at Carlton-house, the 3d of June 1813, present, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council was this day pleased to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, the Right Honourable Charles Viscount Whitworth, Lieutenant-general and General-governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

This Gazette announces, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has granted the dignity of Viscount of the United Kingdom to Lord Whitworth, by the title of Viscount Whitworth, of Adbaston, Staffordshire.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING STREET, JUNE 2.

Sir George Prevost, in a despatch dated Niagara, February 27, 1813, acquaints Lord Bathurst, that on the 21st of February he arrived at Prescott, within a mile of the enemy, posted at Ogdensburg, who had availed themselves of the frozen state of the St. Lawrence, in that neighbourhood, to carry on repeated nocturnal enterprises against posts of com-

munications which were occupied by the militia, and to commit frequent depredations upon the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, carefully selecting objects beyond the immediate support and protection of a regular military force.

In order to put a stop to these depredations, Sir George deemed it necessary to dislodge the enemy from his position at Ogdensburg, which was effected in a very spirited manner, by a detachment under the command of Major Macdonnell, of the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, whose report Sir George encloses.

Sir George praises the gallant conduct of Captain Jenkins, of the Glengarry fencibles, and Lieutenant Impey, of the Dundas militia, the former of whom lost an arm, and the latter a leg. Sir G. warmly recommends them both for promotion.

SIR,

Prescott, Feb. 22, 1813.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that, in consequence of the commands of his Excellency to retaliate, under favourable circumstances, upon the enemy, for his late wanton aggressions on this frontier, I, this morning, about seven o'clock, crossed the River St. Lawrence upon the ice, and attacked and carried, after a little more than an hour's action, his position in and near the opposite town of Ogdensburg, taking eleven pieces of cannon, and all his ordnance, marine, commissariat, and quarter-master-general's stores, four officers and seventy prisoners, and burning two armed schooners and two large gun-boats, and both his barracks. My force consisted of about 480 regulars and militia, and was divided into two columns: the right, commanded by Captain Jenkins, of the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, was composed of his own flank company, and about seventy militia, and from the state of the ice, and the enemy's position in the Old French Fort, was directed to check his left, and interrupt his retreat, whilst I moved on with the left column, consisting of 120 of the king's regiment, 40 of the Royal Newfoundland corps, and about 200 militia, towards his position in the town, where he had posted his heavy field artillery. The depth of the snow in some degree retarded the advance of both columns, and exposed them, particularly the right, to a heavy cross fire from the batteries of the enemy, for a longer period than I had expected, but pushing on rapidly after the batteries began to open on us, the left column crossed the right bank of the river, under the direct fire of his artillery and line of musketry, posted on an eminence near the shore, moving on rapidly, my advance consisting of the detachment of the Royal Newfoundland and some select militia, followed his right with the detachment of the king's regiment, and, after a few discharges from his

artillery, took them with the bayonet, and drove his infantry through the town: some escaping across the Black River into the fort, but the majority fled to the woods, or sought refuge in the houses, from whence they kept such a galling fire, that it was necessary to dislodge them with our field pieces, which now came up from the bank of the river, where they had stuck on landing, in the deep snow.

Having gained the high ground on the bank of the Black River opposite the fort, I prepared to carry it by storm; but, the men being quite exhausted, I procured time for them to recover breath, by sending in a summons, requiring an unconditional surrender. During these transactions, Captain Jenkins had gallantly led on his column, and had been exposed to a heavy fire of seven guns, which he bravely attempted to take with the bayonet, though covered with 200 of the enemy's best troops; advancing as rapidly as the deep snow, and the exhausted state (in consequence) of his men would admit, he ordered a charge, and had not proceeded many paces, when his left arm was broken to pieces by a grape-shot; but still undauntedly running on with his men, he almost immediately afterwards was deprived of the use of his right arm by a discharge of case-shot; still heroically disregarding all personal consideration, he nobly ran on, cheering his men, to the assault, till exhausted by pain and loss of blood he became unable to move; his company gallantly continued the charge under Lieutenant M'Auley, but the reserve of militia not being able to keep up with them, they were compelled, by the great superiority of the enemy, to give way, leaving a few on a commanding position, and a few of the most advanced in the enemy's possession, nearly about the time that I gained the height above mentioned. The enemy hesitating to surrender, I instantly carried his eastern battery, and by it ordered another which now opened again, and ordering on the advance, the detachment of the king's, and the Highland company of militia, under Captain Eustace, of the king's regiment, he gallantly rushed into the fort; but the enemy retreating by the opposite entrance, escaped into the woods, which I should effectually have prevented, if my Indian warrior had returned sooner from a detached service on which they had that morning been employed.

I cannot close this statement without expressing my admiration of the gallantry and self-sacrifice of Captain Jenkins, who has lost one arm, and is in danger of losing the other. I must also report the intrepidity of Captain Bellevue, of the Newfoundland regiment, who had the immediate charge of the militia under Colonel Fraser; of Captain Eustace, and the other officers of the king's regiment, and particularly of Lieu-

tenant Ridge, of that corps, who very gallantly led on the advance, and of Lieutenant M'Auley, and Ensign M'Donnell, of the Glengarry regiment, as also Lieutenant Gangeben, of the royal engineers, and of Ensign M'Kay, of the Glengarry light infantry, and of Ensign Kerr, of the militia, each of whom had charge of a field-piece, and of Lieutenant Impey, of the militia, who has lost a leg. I was also well supported by Colonel Fraser and the other officers and men of the militia, who emulated the conspicuous bravery of all the troops of the line. I inclose a list of the killed and wounded. The enemy had 500 men under arms, and must have sustained a considerable loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. MACDONNELL,
Major, Glengarry Light Infantry,
Lieut.-col. commanding in the
Eastern District of Upper Canada.

(True copy.) NOAH FRER, Mil. Sec.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded in the
Action of Feb. 22.*

Total loss.—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed, 1 field-officer, 2 captains, 5 sub-alterns, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

8th (or King's regiment), Engis. Powell, —Glengarry regiment, Lieutenant-colonel M'Donnell, Captain Jenkins, and Ensign M'Kay.—Militia, Captain M'Donnell, and Lieutenants Impey, M'Lean, and M'Donnell.

A SUPPLEMENT to the above Gazette was published the same evening, containing a Report from Lieutenant-colonel Robertson (dated Lissa, Feb. 23), addressed to Lord W. Bentinck, at Palermo, stating the reduction of the Islands of Agosta and Carrara, situated on the Dalmatian coast, by a force of 300 men belonging to the garrison of Lissa, aided by a detachment of seamen and marines.—After a considerable resistance, the garrisons of both Islands surrendered by capitulation, with the ammunition, stores, &c. The capitulation of Carrara was signed at the moment a French reinforcement appeared on the Peninsula of Sabioncello, only a mile distant from Carrara.—Colonel Robertson states, that the inhabitants rendered him the most efficient assistance; that he restored to them their church plate and bells, which had been packed up by the French to be sent to the continent; and that the motive for undertaking the enterprise against these islands was, to put a stop to their harboring French privateers which considerably annoyed our trade to Lissa.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF
JUNE 8.**

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.
FOREIGN-OFFICE, JUNE 9.**

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, were this Day received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-general the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K.B. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia.

Here follow three despatches from Sir C. Stewart. The first is dated from Headquarters at Wurtzen, near Bautzen, May 20, and states, that in order to weaken the enemy's line of operations by drawing him from his supplies, and to retire upon that of the Russian and Prussian, the General (Count Wittgenstein) commanding the allied army proposed to take up a position in Upper Lusatia. The enemy did not interrupt this operation, but slowly followed the army. On the 7th, it was ascertained that the King of Saxony had declared for the enemy, and had given up Torgau to the French troops. This intelligence determined the allies to evacuate the Middle Elbe, and to concentrate the army at Bautzen. Up to this period, the skirmishes were in favour of the allies—the enemy having lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 3000 men—and suffering much from desertion.

The second despatch is likewise from Wurtzen, dated May 20, and relates to the interception and attack upon General Lauriston at Kouigswerde, by Generals Tolly and D'York, in which the French were driven back, lost 1300 men prisoners, a general, and eleven pieces of cannon. General D'York was engaged with Marshal Ney until eleven at night, and then retired in good order. The French likewise endeavoured to possess themselves of the town of Bautzen—and made a false attack upon the left of the allies, and a real one upon General Milarodovitch's right.

The third despatch is dated headquarters, Goldberg, in Silesia, May 24, and relates to the effort made by the enemy to force the Spree river, and gain the heights from whence his artillery could sweep the main position, menace General Milarodovitch's rear, and make his dispositions for a general attack on the following morning. After a severe contest, he succeeded in his design. General Kleist fell back; General Milarodovitch withdrew in the evening, entirely from the Spree river, and the town of Bautzen, and in the night occupied the ground marked out for him in the general line.

The fourth despatch we give at length:

MY LORD, Goldberg, May 24, 1813.

The allied army under the orders of Count Wittgenstein, in position, in advance of Wurschen and Hochkirch, was attacked by

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIV. July 1813.

the enemy at day-break, commanded by Buonaparte in person, on the morning of the 21st inst.

It appears he had assembled all his forces for this effort, and had not detached largely, as had been supposed, to other quarters.

The ground selected by the allies to resist the enemy's approach, on the great roads to Silesia and the Oder, was bounded on the left by a range of mountains which separates Lusatia from Bohemia, through which Marshal Daon marched to the battle and victory of Hochkirch.

Some strong commanding heights, on which batteries had been constructed, near the village of Jackowitz (and separated from the chain of mountains by streams and marshy ground), formed the appui to the left flank of the position. Beyond, and in front of it, many batteries were pushed forward, defended by infantry and cavalry, on a ridge that projected into the low grounds near the Spree river. It then extended to the right, through villages that were strongly entrenched, across the great roads leading from Bautzen to Hochkirch and Gorlitz, from thence in front of the village of Bourschwitz to three or four very commanding hills, which rise abruptly in a conical shape, and form very strong features; these, with the high ground of Kreckwitz, were strengthened by batteries, and were considered the right point of the line.

The ground in the centre was favourable for cavalry, except in some marshy and uneven parts, where it would impede its operations. Fleches were constructed, and entrenchments thrown up at advantageous distances on the plain, along the front of which ran a deep buggy rivulet, which extended round the right of the position.

On the extreme right the country was flat and woody, intersected by roads bearing towards the Buber and the Oder.

General Barclay de Tolly's corps was stationed here, and should be considered more as a manœuvring corps, placed to guard against the enemy's attempts on the right, and rear of the allies than as immediately in position; the extent of the whole line might be between three and four English miles. The different corps occupying it were as follows:—General Kleist's and General de York's corps in echelon and in reserve on the right; General Blucher's, Count Wittgenstein's, and General Milarodovitch's, formed on the left; and the guards and grenadiers and all the Russian cavalry were stationed in reserve in the centre.

The enemy evinced early in the day a determination to press the flanks of the allies; he had thrown a very strong corps into the mountains on our left, which favoured his species of warfare, but General Milarodovitch was prepared here, having detached Prince Garchikoff and some other men with ten battalions of light troops, and a large corps of cosacks with their

artillery under Colonel Davidoff, to occupy these hills.

After a very strong tirallade in this quarter, and a distant cannonading on our right, which commenced the action, the enemy began to develope his forces, and to move his different columns of attack to their stations.

The contest in the mountains became gradually warmer, and he supported it by a very powerful line of artillery. The Prince of Wirtemberg and General St. Priest's divisions, of General Milorodovitch's corps, were here sharply engaged, and a charge of cavalry succeeded against some guns of the enemy.

Buonaparte was now visible on a commanding spot, directing the battle. He deployed in front of the town of Bautzen, his guards, cavalry, and lancers, and shewed heavy columns of infantry on the esplanade before it, bringing up besides a number of brigades of artillery, with which he occupied some advantageous heights, between our position and Bautzen, that were favourable to support his attacks.

These demonstrations denoted an effort in this direction, and a disposition was accordingly made with General Blucher's corps and our commanding cavalry to meet it; but an increasing fire, and a more lively cannonade on our right, made it ultimately no longer doubtful where his chief attempt was aimed. Columns of attack, under cover of a heavy fire, were now in motion from the enemy's left, while others were filing to gain our right; and General Barclay de Tolly was attacked by a very superior force, under Marshal Ney and General Lauriston; and notwithstanding the most gallant efforts, was forced to abandon the villages of Klunt and Cannersvitz. General Barclay de Tolly had orders, if outnumbered, to change the ground he occupied in front of Cannersvitz and Prieststz, and to place himself on the heights surrounding the villages of Rachael and Baruth, by which the army would change its position on the left, and cover the main roads through Wurzen and Hochkirch to the rear: but the enemy outflanked him on the right, while they warmly engaged him in front, and occupied these heights before him, which determined him to throw himself on the right of Wurthen, where the Imperial head-quarters had been, and which equally answered the object. When it was perceived that General Barclay de Tolly was pressed by immense odds, General Blucher ordered him to move to his right, and attack the enemy in flank.

General Blucher was afterwards supported by Generals Kleist and D'York; and here a most sanguinary contest ensued.

These attacks succeeded in checking the enemy. That of General Blucher's corps exceeds all praise; and the Prussians in this successful day, as at the battles of Lutzen,

again evinced what their troops are capable of accomplishing when headed by a king they love, and fighting for their country, their liberty, and independence.

A charge of 4000 of their cavalry on columns of the enemy's infantry, which had carried the village of Kracknitz, completely repulsed him, and the Prussians again occupied it, displaying the greatest order and steadiness under the most galling fire. Still these gallant efforts were arrested by the enemy bringing up fresh troops; and though partial successes were obtained, the general issue was in suspense.

A momentary advantage being gained by the enemy, in consequence of General Barclay de Tolly's movements, he lost no time in making every exertion to push it to the utmost, renewing, at the same time, his attack on our left flank, and assaulting the batteries that covered the conical heights, as also those at Kreckwitz on the right. He made himself master of the latter, and of one of our batteries, which gave him in some degree the key of our position, as it commanded the low ground on the right and centre of it. Still in every other part of the line the allies firmly sustained the conduct; but it soon became apparent, that the enemy had not only superior forces to fight us at all points, but he had also the means of prolonging his flank march on our right, thus threatening our communications and menacing our rear.

Although it might have been easy, by a general assault of the grenadiers and guards in reserve, to have recovered the heights of Kreckwitz, still the pressure round the flank on Barclay de Tolly's corps would have again necessitated the abandonment of them, and when these troops moved to their point of attack, the centre, where the enemy still shewed a powerful force, would have been endangered.

It was only from considerations of such a nature as I have above detailed, that the allies were induced to change their position at five o'clock in the evening, leaving from day-break admirably contested every part of the field of battle.

The superiority of numbers was with the enemy; but the heroism and firmness displayed by the allies must be respected even by their adversaries.

The magnanimous conduct of his Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia made the greatest impression on all around them. They never quitted the field of battle; and I witnessed in his Imperial Majesty the most ardent and anxious desire, by renewed attacks, to sustain the position, had not reasons of prudence, coupled with the most important considerations, decided otherwise.

I feel I cannot do justice to the details of the battle, nor to the extraordinary efforts made. I have endeavoured to give your lordship the most faithful account of what I personally witnessed. The determination

being taken to place the army in a new position, the troops were in motion about seven o'clock in the evening, for the ground between Weissenbergh and Hochkirch. The enemy opened immediately a tremendous fire from the heights of Kraencitz, and the village of Cannowitz, on the retiring columns; but every gun was withdrawn from the batteries, and the troops moved as at a field day. The corps of General De Tolly, D'York, Blucher, and Kleist, marched off from their right to Weissenberg; those of Wittgenstein and Milorodovitch from their left to Hochkirch. The retreat was made in echelon, covered by the cavalry; the enemy did not attempt to molest it, and it was conducted in the most perfect order. General Kleist's corps formed the rear guard to the troops on Weissenberg, and a battery of pieces planted by Count Wittgenstein on the heights of Wurtzen, impeded the enemy's advance. General Milorodovitch covered the retreat of the troops to Hochkirch, and the army were in their position at night.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART.

P. S. From the most authentic information I can procure, the force of the allies did not exceed 65,000 men—that of the enemy I estimate at least at 120,000. The loss, on both sides was great—the enemy's must have been tremendous. I am unable to state the number with any accuracy.

C. S.
Another despatch, dated Goldberg, Sillesia, May 24, here follows. It states that the army continued to retire on the 23d, in two columns on the great roads from Bautzen to Lowenberg. At Richenberg, the rear-guard took up a position, which it defended in the most obstinate manner against the enemy's advance led by Buonaparte in person, on a number of guns being brought up with a great force, the rear-guard being out-flanked, fell back to Gohbitz in the best order. Throughout the whole of the late movements, there has been no loss of guns, tumbrils, or baggage of any kind, in the allied army. The allied army were moving in the direction of Schweidnitz. General Bülow's corps, joined by General Bonelli's, had resumed the offensive between Berlin and the Elbe.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JUNE 12.

A letter from Captain Taylor, of his Majesty's ship *Apollo*, dated at Otranto, Dec. 2d, mentions his having destroyed the tower of St. Cataldo, between Brindisi and Otranto. This service was performed by boats under the command of Lieutenant M. Bowen, of the *Apollo*, and Lieutenant M. Quin, of the *Weazel*.—The tower, which was blown up, contained a telegraph, three guns, and three swivels.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING STREET, JUNE 15.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received this morning by the Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by the Marquis of Wellington, and dated Cadix, May 31, 1813.

The troops arrived at Salamanca on the 26th instant, and we found the enemy still in the town with one division of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry, and some cannon, of the army of the South, under the command of General Villatte.

The enemy evacuated the town on our approach, but they waited longer than they ought upon the high ground in the neighbourhood, and afforded an opportunity for the cavalry, under General Fane and General Victor Allen, the former of which crossed the Tormes at the Ford of Santa Martha, and the latter, at the bridge) to do them a good deal of injury in their retreat. Many were killed or wounded, and we took about 250 prisoners, seven tumbrils of ammunition, some baggage, provisions, &c. The enemy retired by the road of Bañila Fucito, and near Huerta were joined by a body of infantry and cavalry on their march from Alba. I then ordered our troops to discontinue their pursuit, our infantry not being up.

Major Gen. Long, and Brigadier Gen. Morillo, in command of the Spanish division, attacked Alba, from which place the enemy retired.

In the course of the 27th and 28th, I established the troops which had marched from the Agueda and Upper Laramadura, between the Tormes and Douro, under the command of Lieutenant Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, and I set off myself on the 29th to join the troops here, and arrived that day at Miranda d. Douro, and here on the 31st. I found the troops on the Esia under the orders of Sir Thomas Graham, as I had intended, with their left at Tabara, and in communication with the Gallician army, and their right at this place, and all the arrangements made for passing the Esia. The greatest part passed the river this morning, the cavalry by fords, and the infantry by a bridge, which it was necessary to throw over the river, as it was so deep that some men, even of the cavalry, were lost in the passage. The English husars, who crossed first, took an officer and 30 men prisoners, near Valdeperdices.

The enemy have evacuated Zamora, and our patrols have been in that town; the troops which were there have fallen back upon Toro, where I understand they have one division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry.

It appears that the enemy have joined at La Nava del Rey, the troops which retired from Salamanca, Avila, &c. with them

which were at Arevalo and Medina del Campo; and I imagine that as this part of the army advances, they will retire across the Douro.

The enemy's troops were still at Madrid, and on the Tagus on the 23d, but I conclude that they will have evacuated that part of the country on hearing of our movements.

This Gazette contains several inclosures transmitted to the Admiralty, by Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, giving accounts of the capture of the Island of Ponza, in the Gulf of Venice, by the Thames and Pelouse Frigates, assisted by the second battalion of the 10th regiment, under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Coffin. It appears by the letter of Captain Napier, of the Thames, that the two frigates arrived off Ponza on the 23d of February, and on the 26th, the wind having become favourable, they bore up and entered the harbour, which is about a quarter of a mile wide, engaging as they passed the four batteries constructed to defend it. These batteries were passed with but little injury; the ships then anchored across the mole head, and Colonel Coffin and the troops landing the same instant, pushed for the height of a strong tower into which the enemy had retreated; their appearance, together with the severe fire from the ships, induced the governor to hoist a flag of truce, and agree to a capitulation, by which the garrison were made prisoners of war, and a large quantity of military stores taken. This service was performed without the loss of a man on our part.

The gazette likewise contains two letters from Captain Waldegrave, of the Volontaire, and Captain Usher, of the Undaunted, addressed to Vice Admiral Pellew, detailing the particulars of the destruction of two batteries, and the capture of several small vessels near Marseilles. Also a letter from Captain Cadogan, of the Havannah, stating the capture of an armed vessel by the boats of that ship, in the Adriatic; and another letter from the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, of the War-pite, announcing the capture of the American letter of marque schooner Flash, of 169 tons, 6 guns, and 20 men, from Nantz, whence she had only sailed a few hours.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE,
SATURDAY JUNE 19.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
BOWING STREET, JUNE 19.

A Despatch, dated Bortzenberg, the 4th June, of which the following is an extract, together with an enclosure, of which a translation is annexed, has been received this day from Brigadier Gen. Lyon, employed upon a particular service in Germany. Having arrived here late last night from Wismar, I avail myself of the earliest mo-

ment to transmit a copy of the official details received from General Czernicheff, giving an account of his affair with the enemy near Halberstadt.

BERNBURG, May 31, 1813.

I hasten to congratulate your Excellency on the signal advantage just gained at Halberstadt by the detachments which I have the honour of commanding. Fourteen pieces of cannon, an immense park of artillery, more than 800 draught horses, above 1000 prisoners, including a General of division (Ochse), a colonel, and several officers, and very considerable stores, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

Having received permission from your Excellency to act according to circumstances, I in consequence passed the Elbe at Ferchland on the night of the 16th, and proceeded in the direction of Burgstall; here I learnt from various letters which had been intercepted by my parties, that a large convoy of artillery, escorted by about 2000 men, were to pass the night of the 17th, at Halberstadt. My horses having been sufficiently rested, and being in the best possible condition, I resolved on going the 15 miles (German), which was the distance to Halberstadt, without halting. To my great surprise, I succeeded in performing the whole of this distance without stopping, in thirty hours.

On my arrival at Hadmersleben, I learnt that a second convoy was at Hesseu, on the Brunswick road, three miles and a half from Halberstadt, where it was intended to arrive in the morning to join the first, in the view of proceeding with greater safety on its march to the grand army. This last convoy was escorted by 1000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and many pieces of artillery. Notwithstanding the fatigue of my men and horses, after so harassing a march, I resolved to continue my route, and to make an immediate attack upon the enemy at Halberstadt, before the arrival of the reinforcements; and in order to take advantage of the fault he had committed in placing his guns and the convoy outside of the town, although at a very short distance from the walls. After reconnoitring at four o'clock in the morning, I ascertained that the enemy had placed his guns in a square, the middle of which was filled with ammunition waggons and other carriages, and was lined with infantry, the flanks being covered by two hundred and fifty horse. The whole formed a sort of fortress, almost impregnable to cavalry. One of my first cares having been to cut off the enemy from the town, a single gate which the enemy had neglected to close, afforded me the means of getting possession of the town, where the brave Colonel Treckoff charged the rear of the troops which were marching out to join the square, and pursued them very nearly up to the guns. On the other

side, Colonel Wlassaw, whom I had sent forward with two regiments, in hopes of surprising the enemy, made two very fine charges against the square; but the enemy having notice of our march, and being upon their guard, he could not make any impression. The enemy now opened a heavy cannonade from 14 guns, to which I could only oppose two; by the fire of which, however, five of the enemy's ammunition waggons were blown up. One of mine met with the same fate, and four horses were killed.

At this moment, a regiment of Cossacks, which I had detached upon the road by which the enemy's reinforcements were advancing, brought me intelligence that they were within two miles of us; this determined me to make a general and decisive effort against the square with all my troops. With this view I ordered all the scattered Cossacks to seize the same moment at which the attack would be made by the regular cavalry. After exhorting my soldiers to their duty, I ordered all my people to charge at the same moment. This brilliant attack against a formidable square, defended by 14 pieces of cannon, surpassed my expectations, and covered with glory the hussars of Icum, commanded by Colonel Tieinan, and two regiments of Riga dragoons; the Cossacks also seconded admirably the efforts of these 400 horse. In an instant the batteries were carried, and my brave men in the middle of the square: here the carnage was horrible, as the enemy defended himself obstinately, even firing upon us from under the carriages. More than seven hundred were killed, the rest taken, and I venture to assert that not an individual escaped out of all this corps. Scarcely was the slaughter terminated, when the enemy's columns began to appear, pressing upon my Cossacks. I was then obliged to support them, in order to gain time to send off the captured guns and prisoners. From want of time I could carry off only the 14 guns and 12 ammunition waggons; I blew up the rest in the very presence of the enemy. Destroyed or distributed to the inhabitants of the stores which were in the town, and at seven in the evening I retired with my booty to Coehstedt. Such is the summary account of this exploit; it has the more merit from its having been undertaken after a march of 15 miles, which has been followed by an engagement of more than seven hours. It is beyond my power to express to your excellency how well all my people have done their duty in this brilliant affair.

That the Cossacks should have been able to support a march of 15 miles, and a combat of seven hours afterwards, has not surprised me so much as to see my regular cavalry perform it as well as them, without leaving a single horse.

— CZERNICHEFF.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JUNE 22.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, from Lord Cathcart and General Stewart, dated May 26, and 31, and June 1, 1813.

Head Quarters, Jauer, May 26.

MY LORD,
An opportunity offering for England, I avail myself of it to acquaint your lordship that the enemy has neither followed the rear guard of the Allies with vigour nor success. The corps of Gens. Barclay de Tolly, Blücher, York, and Kleist have moved on Leignitz, those of Count Wittgenstein and Gen. Milaradovitch in the direction of this place; but the latter has his advanced posts on the Bober River; the enemy occupying Lowenburgh. The allied army appear moving in the direction of Schweidnitz thus having communication by Czentoschau with the Vistula, and being enabled, from its immediate position, to take every favourable advantage of whatever may occur.—(considerable reinforcements are arriving daily.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

Head-Quarters, Schweidnitz, May 31.

MY LORD,
The allied army has continued to retreat on Breslaw and Schweidnitz; the Imperial head quarters removed from Jauer to Sieriegaw on the 27th, and on the 28th to this place. Count Wittgenstein having resigned the command of the allied armies, which he held after Marshal Kutusoff's death, until definitive arrangements were made, Gen. Barclay de Tolly has been appointed to the same by his Imperial Majesty; Count Wittgenstein will now command the Russians, and a new dislocation will take place: Gen. Blücher is to command all the Prussians, Gen. Milaradovitch has, for the present (being indisposed) given up his command to Count Pahlen. It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your lordship, that the corps under the orders of Gen. Blücher has had a most brilliant affair, with their cavalry, against the division of Gen. Maison, debouching from Haysau. From the details I have received of this action, it appears it should be justly celebrated as one of the most distinguished cavalry attacks against solid squares of infantry, that has been known in this war. The Prussian cavalry were dexterously concealed behind favourable ground to accomplish their object. The impetuosity to attack was so great, that the signal was given before the enemy were sufficiently advanced, and the result was not so decisive as it otherwise would have been; but 12 pieces of cannon, and 1,300 prisoners fell into the hands of the Allies. I refer your lordship for more details to the official account, which I have the honour to inclose.

On the 27th, eight squadrons of Russian cavalry, half Cossacks, attacked, near Goldberg, 12 squadrons of the enemy's Cuirassiers Napoleon; and made 400 men and several Officers prisoners. A partizan corps also captured a large ammunition park, and several prisoners. Gen. Blücher's corps d'armée retired on the 28th to Preschau, on the Striegau River, while the main army took up a position near this place. The enemy, since the affair of Haynau, have not pressed Gen. Blücher, nor have they attempted any thing in front of this part of the army: it is therefore conjectured they are moving in force on our right, to put themselves in communication with Glogau; their advance, it is said, has reached Neumark. I omitted mentioning to your lordship, that report states the Grand Marshal Duroc to have been killed in the affair at Reichenbach. The head-quarters of Buonaparte are at Leignitz. The head quarters of his Imperial Majesty move this day to Ober-Groditz, and Reichenbach. The enemy continue their march on Breslaw. I regret to acquaint your lordship, that a reinforcement of several hundred men, with a battery of artillery, on march from the Oder, to join the main army, has, it is feared, fallen into the hands of the enemy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

Translation of the official account of the affair between the corps under Gen. Blücher and the advanced guard of the enemy, near Haynau, on the 27th of May.

The Prussian army, united with the corps of the Russian General Barclay de Tolly, had their bivouac near Haynau on the 27th of May. On the 26th, they marched in two columns towards Leignitz. The first column was composed of the corps of Barclay de Tolly and D'York; the second, of the corps of Gen. Blücher. The rear guard halted on the other side of Haynau, in order to oppose the enemy, who usually pushed on from 11 o'clock in the morning till night. As the enemy advanced, Gen. Blücher ordered his column to retrace through the plains of Haynau to Steudenz and Golsdorf, leaving 21 squadrons of cavalry, with 22 pieces of flying artillery, under the command of Gen. Von Zieten, in the enemy's rear.—Gen. Von Zieten observed the strength of the enemy from the windmill of Bandmansdorf, which is ordered to be fired, as a signal for the Prussian cavalry to attack, and for the rear guard to halt and oppose the enemy. At 11 o'clock the enemy appeared from Haynau, and began a cannonade against the Prussian rear guard, under the command of Col. Malin, which took a position on the heights of Haynau. It was only a reconnoissance of Marshal Ney.—About five o'clock in the evening the enemy defiled from Haynau, and attacked our rear guard, which retired, according to the preconcerted dispositions. Gen. Von Zieten,

seeing a French division following our rear guard, resolved to strike a great blow, and, trusting to the gallantry of the troops, gave orders to suffer the enemy to pass on, and to attack him in rear; but our cavalry had already quitted their ambuscade, and advanced against the right flank of the enemy. The windmill was fired, and the whole of the rear guard made front against the French, who formed themselves in squares. Dispositions had been made for the horse artillery to throw the enemy into disorder, at which time the cavalry were to have attacked them; but the impatience of the latter allowed no time for the artillery to produce the desired effect. After one discharge of cannon, the cavalry rushed in upon the enemy's squares, which were successively destroyed. His firing ceased, and a battery of 12 guns, with 1300 prisoners, fell into our hands. When the dust which had concealed him cleared away, we saw the remainder of Gen. Maison's division retreating on Haynau. The battle lasted only half an hour, and not a single man of our infantry was engaged, it having marched towards Leignitz. The brigade of Gen. Von Zieten alone remained on the height behind Golsdorf.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Cathcart, dated Head-quarters, Ober-Groditz, near Schweidnitz, June 1

My despatches by the Messenger Vick, who left me at Golsdorf, on the 25th ult., informed your lordship of the engagements with the enemy which took place on the preceding days, and of the general state of military operations. I have the honour to enclose herewith the several relations which have been published at the Russian headquarters, of these affairs together with that of a recent and brilliant success, which has been obtained by the exertions and talents of Gen. Count M. Woronzow. The Emperor moved on the 25th to Jauer, on the 27th to Striegau, and on the 28th to Schweidnitz, and their Majesties have fixed their quarters (yesterday in the evening) in the village of Ober-Groditz, between Schweidnitz and Reichenbach. Buonaparte continues to follow with his whole force, but has met with very severe checks in every enterprise he has undertaken, and has had no success. Your lordship will observe, that there have been three halting days. The army is now concentrated in an excellent position, where nature has been assisted by art. General Bulow's, and some inferior corps are in the rear of the enemy, and on the line of his communication, where they daily do him considerable injury. By the arrival of a corps, and of several battalions, the Rus-

* Lord Cathcart's report of the battle of Bautzen was not received till some days after Sir C. Stewart's which appeared in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 8th instant.

Russian army is stronger than it was on the 21st ult.

Gen. Woronzow has had a very brilliant affair; with a single regiment of uhlans and some cosacks he surprised, at Keunerea, on the left bank of the Elbe, the General of Division Pultsot, who commanded a corps of cavalry of 700 men. He made prisoners 21 officers, and 300 men; the rest were killed.

[Here follow Narratives of the events of the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d of May, agreeing in substance with the despatches of Sir C. Stewart, published in the supplement to the Gazette of the 8th.]

The narrative of the 21st, after describing the obstinacy with which the village of Krakwitz was contested, proceeds:—"The conflict became more sanguinary every moment. The instant was arrived wherein it was necessary to bring all our means into action, and risk all, or put an end to the battle. We determined upon the latter. To expose all to the hazard of a single day would have been to play the game of Napoleon; to preserve our forces to reap advantages from a war more difficult to the enemy as it is prolonged, is that of the Allies. We commenced a retreat. We made it in full day-light, under the eyes of the enemy, at seven in the evening, as upon a parade, without his being able to gain possession of a single trophy, whilst the combined army had taken from him in these three memorable days, by the valour and constancy of the troops, 12 pieces of cannon, made 3000 prisoners among whom are four Generals and many officers of distinction. The least exaggerated accounts state the loss of the French at 14,000 men, that of the Allies does not exceed 6000. Nothing could equal the courage and perseverance with which the troops fought, but the *sang froid* and order which it retired. The spirit of the troops is the same as on the first day of the campaign."

The narrative of the 22d admits that the Russian Cavalry was obliged to give way, but adds— "An instant after, a regiment of hussars and a party of cosacks were on the flank of Napoleon's guards; other detachments threw themselves forward, and the enemy were put in complete route after having lost some hundreds of men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The following morning the rear-guard continued its march on Gorlitz, without the enemy daring to annoy it; and in this manner the combined armies have executed their movements from Bautzen, without having lost even the wheel of a gun carriage."

Affair of the Advanced Guard of the 26th of May, 1813.

The skirmishes and daily affairs of advanced guards, which always cost the enemy more or less men, have had, during the retreat, the most complete success. The 26th, Marshal Ney wished to press before our rear

guard in the neighbourhood of Haynau. The ground was favourable to him on the other side of the village, it was so for us on this side. He was drawn thither and the cavalry. We took from the enemy 11 pieces of cannon and their caissons, and made a great number of prisoners; Marshal Ney, who was at the head of the troops, saved himself with difficulty. In the moment of the attack, the Cossacks having turned Haynau, had entered the French bivouacs and destroyed every thing there. The main body of Marshal Ney then put itself in motion to rally his advance guard. General Blucher commanded the rear guard in person. Upon the flank and in the rear of the enemy the war of partizans has assumed its activity, as the ground is more open. General Kavaïoff, who had moved from Mark Lissa upon the flank of the French with his flying corps, sent a detachment on the road from Reichenbach to Gorlitz, and surprised a convoy of artillery. We took from the enemy two guns, spiked six, and blew up his caissons. The Colonel of Artillery, Lassot, who commanded the French convoy, was killed, as also a general who followed in a carriage. More than 300 men remained on the spot. The Russian detachment has brought away 80 prisoners, who are already arrived with the two guns.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JUNE 26, 1813.

The following Copy and Extract of despatches from Lieut-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, dated H. A. quarters, Reichenbach, June 6, 1813.

MY LORD,

The enemy continued in its positions in the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz until this day, when the armistice agreed on by the contending forces was made known. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia have fixed their head-quarters at country houses near this place; General Wittgenstein's corps d'armee, with General Blucher's, remains at Schweidnitz and its neighbourhood. General Barclay de Tolly has his head-quarters here.

It appears the enemy had detached a corps, immediately preceding the armistice, against Boutsch and Bylow, and a sharp affair occurred with the former, who fell back some short distance, being greatly outnumbered by numbers. The operations of the above Generals in the rear of the enemy still continued to alarm him, and to be attended with the greatest success, which probably forced him to detach. Various partizan corps have brought in many prisoners within these few last days. A brilliant achievement of General Czernicheff's at Hal-

bestud, your lordship will hear of before this despatch can reach you, so I do not recapitulate it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART.

Head-quarters, Reichenbach,
June 6, 1813.

The Allies in a few short weeks have given two decided battles to infinitely superior numbers; no day has passed without trophies of victory arriving at the head quarters of the army—no day has gone by without affairs or skirmishes, in which they have uniformly had the advantage. Committed to a desperate battle at Lutzen, where they triumphantly stood and conquered, and from which the difficulty of getting up ammunition alone obliged them to retire, they executed the passage of the Elbe, than which no more difficult operation can be conceived, in the presence of a superior enemy, and traversed an extent of country of near 300 miles, retiring, contending position after position, and carrying with them between 6 and 700 pieces of cannon, without losing a gun or sacrificing any of their baggage.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 29.

A letter from Capt. Sir G. R. Collier, of the *Surveillante*, dated at sea, Jan. 1, mentions the capture of the American schooner *Orders in Council*, a letter of marque, carrying six guns, after a chase of five hours.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY JULY 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNS-STREET, JULY 3.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Salamanca, June 22, and Trierstein, June 24, 1813.

MY LORD,

The enemy's army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, having Marshal Jourdan as the Major-General of the army, took up a position, on the night of the 19th instant, in front of Vittoria, the left of which rested upon the heights which end at Puebla de Arlanzon, and extend from thence across the valley of Zadora, in front of the village of Arunze. They occupied with the right a hill before a height which commanded the valley at Zadora, and the right of their army was stationed near Vittoria, and was destined to defend the passages of the river Zadora, in the neighbourhood of that city. They had a reserve in the rear of their left, at the village of Gomecha. The nature of the country through which the army had passed since it had reached the Ebro, had neces-

sarily extended our columns, and we halted on the 20th, in order to close them up, and moved the left to Margina, where it was most likely it would be necessary. I reconnoitred the enemy's position on that day, with a view to the attack to be made on the following morning, if they should still remain in it. We accordingly attacked the enemy yesterday, and I am happy to inform your lordship, that the allied army, under my command, gained a complete victory; having driven them from all their positions, having taken from them one hundred and fifty-one pieces of cannon, four hundred and fifteen waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, treasure, &c. and a considerable number of prisoners.

The operations of the day commenced by Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of La Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested, which heights they had not occupied in great strength.

He detached on this service one brigade of the Spanish division under General Murillo; the other brigade being employed in keeping the communication between this main body on the high road from Miranda to Vittoria, and the troops detached to the heights. The enemy, however, soon discovered the importance of the heights, and reinforced their troops there to such an extent, that Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill was obliged to detach, first the 71st regiment, and the light infantry battalion of Major General Walker's brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Cadogan, and successively other troops to the same point, and the allies not only gained, but maintained possession of these important heights throughout the operations, notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy to retake them. The battle here, however, was very severe, and with my sustained considerable. General Cadogan was wounded, but remained in the field, and I am concerned to have to report that the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Cadogan has died of a wound which he received. In him his Majesty has lost an officer of great zeal and tried gallantry, who had already acquired the respect and regard of the whole profession, and of whom it might be expected, that if he had lived he would have rendered the most important services to his country. Under cover of the possession of these heights, Sir Rowland Hill successively passed the Zadora, at La Puebla and the defile formed by the heights and the river Zadora, and attacked and gained possession of the village of Subijana de Alava, in front of the enemy's line, which the enemy made repeated attempts to regain. The difficult nature of the country prevented the communication between our different columns moving to the attack from their stations on the river Bayas at as early an hour as I had expected, and it was late before I knew that the co,

column, composed of the 3d and 7th divisions, under the command of the Earl of Dalhousie, had arrived at the station appointed for them.

The fourth and light divisions, however, passed the Zadora immediately after Sir Rowland Hill had possession of Sahijana de Alava, the former at the bridge of Nanclaus, and the latter at the bridge of Tr's Puentes, and almost as soon as these had crossed, the column under the Earl of Dalhousie arrived at Mendonza, and the 3d division, under Lieutenant-General Sir T. Picton, crossed the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th division, under the Earl of Dalhousie.

These four divisions, forming the centre of the army, were destined to attack the heights on which the right of the enemy's centre was placed, while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill should move forward from Sahijana de Alava to attack the left. The enemy, however, having weakened his line to strengthen his detachment in the hills, abandoned his position in the valley as soon as he saw our disposition to attack it, and commenced his retreat, in good order, towards Vittoria.

Our troops continued to advance in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground.

In the mean time, Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham, who commanded the left of the army, consisting of the 1st and 5th divisions, and General Pack's and Bradford's brigades of infantry, and General Bock's and Anson's brigades of cavalry, and who had been moved on the 20th to Margina, moved forward from thence to Vittoria, by the high road from that town to Bilbao. He had besides with him the Spanish division under Colonel Longa and General Giron, who had been detached to the left, under a different view of the state of affairs, and had afterwards been recalled, and had arrived on the 20th at Orduña, marched that morning from thence, so as to be on the field in readiness to support Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham, if his support had been required.

The enemy had a division of infantry and some cavalry advanced on the great road from Vittoria to Bilbao, resting their right on some steep heights covering the village of Camarra Mayor. Both Gamarra and Abechuco were strongly occupied, as *detachements* at these places. Brigadier-general Pack, with his Portuguese brigade, and Colonel Longa, with the Spanish division, were directed to turn and gain the heights, supported by Major-general Anson's brigade of light dragoons, and the 5th division of infantry, under the command of Major-general Oswald, who was directed to take the command of all these troops. Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham reports, that in the execution of this service, the Portuguese and Spanish troops behaved admirably. The 4th and 8th

regiments particularly distinguished themselves. Colonel Longa, being on the spot, took possession of Gamarra Mayor, as soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamarra Mayor was most gallantly stormed and carried by Brigadier-general Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which advanced in columns of battalions, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, without firing a shot, assisted by two guns of Major Lawson's brigade of artillery. The enemy suffered severely, and lost three pieces of cannon.

The Lieutenant-general then proceeded to attack the village of Abechuco, with the first division, by forming a strong battery against it, consisting of Captain Dubouclé's brigade and Captain Ramsay's troops of horse artillery, and, under cover of this fire, Colonel Halkett's brigade advanced to the attack of the village, which was carried, the light battalion having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge; this attack was supported by General Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry.

During the operation at Abechuco, the enemy made the greatest efforts to repossess themselves of the village of Gamarra Mayor, which were gallantly repulsed by the troops of the 5th division, under the command of Major-general Oswald. The enemy had, however, on the heights on the left of the Zadora, two divisions of infantry in reserve; and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops which had moved upon the enemy's centre and left had driven them through Vittoria.

The whole then co-operated in the pursuit, which was continued till it was after dark. The movement of the troops under Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham, and their possession of Gamarra and Abechuco, intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. They were then obliged to turn to the road towards Pamplona; but they were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time to allow their baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole, therefore, of the latter which had not already been taken by the troops in their attack of the successive positions, taken up by the enemy in their retreat from their first position on Aruncy and on the Zadora, and all their ammunition and baggage, and every thing they had, were taken close to Vittoria. I have reason to believe, that the enemy carried off with them one gun and one howitzer, only.

The army under Joseph Buonaparte consisted of the whole of the armies of the centre, and of four divisions of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the North. General Foy's division of the army of Portugal was in the neighbourhood of Bilbao, and General Clausel, who commands the army of the North, was near Logroño, with one division of the army of Portugal, com-

manded by General Topin, and General Vaadrmæsen's division of the army of the North. The 6th division of the allied army, under Major-general the Hon. Edward Pakenham, was likewise absent, having been detained at Medina and Pomar for three days, to cover the march of our magazines and stores.

I cannot extol too highly the good conduct of all the general officers, and soldiers of the army in this action. Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill speaks highly of the conduct of General Murillo, and the Spanish troops under his command, and of that of Lieutenant-general the Hon. W. Stewart and the Comde d'Amirante, who commanded divisions of infantry under his directions. He likewise mentions the conduct of the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel O'Callaghan, who maintained the village of Sabidana de Alava against all the efforts of the enemy to regain possession of it, and that of Lieutenant-colonel Brooke, of the adjutant-general's department, and Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. Alexander Abercromby, of the quarter-master-general's department. It was impossible for the movements of any troops to be conducted with more spirit and regularity than those of these respective divisions of Lieutenant-general the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Lowry Cole, and Major-general Charles Baron Alten. These troops advanced in echelons of regiments, in two, and occasionally three lines; and the Portuguese troops, in the 3d and 4th divisions, under the command of Brigadier-general Power and Col. Stubbbs, led the march, with a steadiness and gallantry never surpassed on any occasion.

Major-general the Hon. C. Colville's brigade of the 3d division was seriously attacked, in its advance, by a very superior force, well formed, which it drove up, supported by General Inghis's brigade of the 7th division, commanded by Colonel Grant, of the 82d. These officers, and the troops under their command, distinguished themselves.

Major-general Vandeleur's brigade of the light division was, during the advance upon Vittoria, detached to the support of the 7th division, and Lieutenant-general the Earl of Dalhousie has reported most favourably of its conduct.

Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham particularly reports his sense of the assistance he received from Colonel Delancy, deputy-quarter-master-general, and from Lieutenant-colonel Bouverie, of the adjutant-general's department, and from the officers of his command staff, and from the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Upton, assistant-quarter-master-general, and Major Hope, assistant-adjutant, with the 1st division; and Major-general Oswald reports the same of Lieutenant-colonel Berkeley, of the adjutant-general's department, and Lieutenant-colonel Gomm, of the quarter-master-general's department.

I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham, and Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill, for the manner in which they have respectively conducted the service entrusted to them since the commencement of the operations, which have ended in the battle of the 21st, and for their conduct in that battle; as likewise to Marshal Sir William Beresford, for the friendly advice and assistance which I have received from him upon all occasions during the late operations. I must not omit to mention, likewise, the conduct of General Giron, who commands the Gallician army, who made a forced march from Orduna, and was actually on the ground in readiness to support Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham.

I have frequently been indebted, and have had occasion to call the attention of your lordship to the conduct of the quarter-master-general, Major-general G. Murray, who, in the late operations, and in the battle of the 21st instant, has again given me the greatest assistance. I am likewise indebted much to Lord Aylmer, the deputy-adjutant-general, and to the officers of the adjutant and quarter-master-general's departments, respectively, and to Lieutenant-colonel Lord J. Somerset, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff, to Lieutenant-colonel Sir R. Fletcher, and the officers of the royal engineers.

Colonel his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange was in the field as my aide-de-camp, and conducted himself with his usual gallantry and intelligence.

Mareschal del Campo Don Luis Wimpfen, and the Inspector-general Don Thomas O'Donoju, and the officers of the staff of the Spanish army, have invariably rendered me every assistance in their power, in the course of these operations; and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at their conduct, as likewise with that of Mareschal del Campo Don Miguel de Alava, and of Brigadier-general Don Joseph O'Lawlor, who have been so long and so usefully employed with me.

The artillery was most judiciously placed by Lieutenant-colonel Dickson, and was well served; and the army is particularly indebted to that corps. The nature of the ground did not allow of the cavalry being generally engaged; but the general officers, commanding the several brigades, kept the troops under their command respectively close to the infantry to support them, and they were most active in the pursuit of the enemy after they had been driven through Vittoria.

I send this despatch by my aide-de-camp, Captain Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your lordship's protection; he will have the honour of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the colors of the 4th battalion of the 10th regiment, and Marshal Jourdan's Ma-

ton, of a Marshal of France, taken by the 87th regiment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations, and a return of the ordnance and ammunition captured in the action of the 21st instant.

Abstract of Loss from June 12 to 21.

BRITISH.—2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, 9 horses killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 62 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded.

PORTUGUESE.—3 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 sergeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL LOSS.

Total British loss—1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 sergeants, 4 drummers, 480 rank and file, 92 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 7 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 40 captains, 87 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 5 staff, 123 sergeants, 13 drummers, 2105 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—8 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 128 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 16 captains, 10 lieutenants, 19 ensigns, 2 staff, 35 sergeants, 1 drummer, 811 rank and file, wounded.

Total Spanish loss—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 85 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 353 rank and file, wounded.

Grand total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 10 captains, 11 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 staff, 19 sergeants, 5 drummers, 633 rank and file, 93 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 9 lieutenant-colonels, 9 majors, 59 captains, 103 lieutenants, 41 ensigns, 7 staff, 158 sergeants, 14 drummers, 3768 rank and file, 69 horses, wounded.

N B. 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, 289 rank and file, have been returned missing by the several corps of the army, British and Portuguese, it is supposed that the greater number of them lost their regiments in the course of the night, and that very few have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

(Signed) A. L. WELCH, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Names of Officers Killed.—British.

11th light dragoons, Lieutenant the Hon. G. Phelluson, attached to the 16th light dragoons.

12th ditto, Cornet Hammond.

15th hussars, Captain Tarring.

4th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant Thorn and Adjutant Barker.

5th foot, Captain Adams and Ensign Bolton.

47th foot, 2d batt. Lieutenants Harley and Hill.

51st foot, Lieutenant Percy.

52d foot, 1st batt. Captain Curry.

68th foot, Captain Anderson, Ensign Parvin.

71st foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant-colonel Hon. H. Cadogan, Captain Hall, Lieutenant C. M'Kenney.

82d regiment, 1st batt. Lieutenant Carroll.

83d ditto, 2d batt. Lieutenants Bloxam and Lindsay.

87th ditto, 2d batt. Ensign Greedy.

95th ditto, 3d batt. Lieutenant L. Campbell.

4th ditto, 1st batt. Volunteer Enright.

*Names of Officers Wounded.—British.
From 12th to 19th June.*

3d dragoons, Captain Sitwell, severely.

75th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant Haggup, ditto.

Brunswick Oels, Lieutenant Meger, ditto, 1st Royal Scots Volunteers, W. Dobbs, S.

Miller, slightly; T. Suthril, severely.

23d fusiliers, Lieutenant Sedley, ditto.

On the 21st of June.

General Staff, Major-general the Hon. Charles Colville, Major the Marquis of Tweedale, 11th reg. A. Q. M. G. and Captain T. H. Brown, 23d fusiliers, D. A. A. G. slightly; Captains Hay, 1st Royal Scots, Aide-de-Camp to Major-general Hay, severely; Brighurst, 1st dragoon guards, A. C. to M. G. Lane; Hay, A. D. G. to Major-general Brisbane; and Webster, 6th light dragoons, Ex. A. D. C. to Major-general Long, slightly; Woodyer, royal artillery, slightly.

3d dragoon guards, Lieutenant W. Stewart, severely.

15th King's hussars, Captain Hencox, slightly; Lieutenant the Hon. J. Finch, slightly.

16th light dragoons, Lieutenant Arnold, slightly; Adjutant Barra, slightly.

18th hussars, Captain R. Caww, severely (since dead); Cornet Forster, severely.

Royal horse artillery, Lieutenant Swaby, severely.

Royal engineers, Lieutenant Wright, slightly.

1st foot, 3d batt. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, severely; Lieutenant Glover, severely; Lieutenants Armstrong and Rae, slightly; Lieutenants Mac-Kellegane and Cross, severely; Ensign Green, slightly.

4th foot, 1st batt. Captains Williamson, Kepping, Ward, and Langel, severely; Lieutenant Hopkins, slightly; Ensign McCrohan, severely.

5th foot, 1st batt. Captain B. C. C. severely; Lieutenant Bird, slightly; Lieutenant Higgins, severely; Lieutenant Welch, very slightly; Lieutenant Johnson, severely; Lieutenant Galbraith, very slightly.

27th reg. 3d batt. Lieutenants Gordon, Weir, and Hill.

28th foot, 1st batt. Major Patterson, (Lieutenant-colonel severely); Captain,

Wilson and Bowles, ditto; Lieutenants Wolf and Morris, ditto, Lieutenant Gordon, slightly; Lieutenant Irwing, severely; Lieutenants Coen and Burn, slightly; Lieutenants Sweeney and M'Donnell, severely; Lieutenant Clark slightly; Lieutenant R. Mitchell, severely; Lieutenant Evans, slightly; Lieutenant R. H. Mitchell, severely; Ensign Alexander, slightly; Ensign Burn, severely.

31st foot, 2d batt. Captain Girdleston, severely.

34th foot, 2d batt. Lieutenant Ball, slightly; Lieutenant Moggeridge, severely; Lieutenant Cairnes, slightly.

35th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant M'Gill, slightly; Ensign Curran, severely.

39th foot, 1st batt. Captain Carthew, slightly; Captains Walton and Hicks, severely; Lieutenants Mead, Crotty, and Reynolds, severely; Lieutenants Spiers and Baines, slightly.

40th foot, 1st batt. Captain Ellis, severely; Lieutenant Gorman, severely; Ensign Fox, severely.

43d, 1st batt. Captain Duffey (Major), slightly; Lieutenant Houghton, severely.

45th, 1st batt. Lieutenant-colonel Ride-wood, severely; Lieutenants Rennett and Little, ditto.

46th reg. 1st batt. Ensign Edmunds, severely.

47th, 2d batt. Captains Hodges and Parsons, slightly; Captain Yates, severely; Lieutenant Short, slightly.

50th, 1st batt. Captains A. Gordon and Gardner, severely; Lieutenants Bower and Turner, ditto; Ensigns Williams and Reid, ditto.

51st foot, Ensign J. Campbell, slightly.

54th foot, 1st batt. Adj. Jones, severely.

57th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenants Northey, Dix, and Frances, slightly.

59th foot, 2d batt. Lieutenant-colonel Farr, severely; Major Weir (Lieutenant-colonel), severely; Lieutenants M'Gregor and Mayne, severely; Lieutenant Walker, severely (since dead); Lieutenants Langley and M'Pherson, severely; Ensign Pyne, slightly.

60th foot, 5th batt. Captain Fraachny and Lieutenant Joyce, slightly.

66th foot, 2d batt. Captain Nicholls, severely.

68th, 2d batt. Lieutenant-colonel Johnson and Captain Gough, severely; Captain Gough, severely; Captain Read, slightly; Lieutenants Solly and M'Kee, slightly; Ensigns Pawke, Hall, and Stretton, severely; Ensigns M'Kee, slightly; Adj. Hinds, severely.

71st foot, 1st batt. Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Cothen, slightly; Captain Read, severely; Captains Pidgeon and Grant, slightly; Lieutenant Duff, slightly; Lieutenant Fox, severely, since dead; Lieutenants Richards, M'Intyre, Torraro, Campbell, and Commeline, severely; Lieutenant Cox, severely, and missing.

74th foot, Captain M'Queen, slightly; Captain Owens, severely; Ensigns Hamilton and Shore, severely; Adjutant White, severely.

82d foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant-colonel Grant, severely; Lieutenants Derenzy and Agnew, severely.

83d foot, 2d batt. Major Widderington, severely; Captain Venables, slightly; Lieutenant Baldwin, severely; Lieutenant Smith, slightly.

87th foot, 2d batt. Captains Vandeleur, O'Brien, and King, severely; Lieutenants Hugginson and Mountgarret, severely; Lieutenant Dowling, slightly; Ensign Stafford, slightly.

88th foot, 1st batt. Captain M'Dermot, severely; Lieutenants Flood, Fitzpatrick, and Fairer, slightly; Ensign Sanders, severely.

94th foot, Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, Captain Cairnes, and Lieutenant M'Arthur, severely; Lieutenant Cannon, slightly; Ensign St. John and Naue, severely; Adjutant La Touche, severely.

95th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, severely; Lieutenants Cox, Hopwood, and Carter, severely; Lieutenant Lester, slightly.

95th foot, 2d batt. Captain Jenkins, slightly.

Chasseurs Britanniques, Captain Mullins, slightly; Lieutenant Lemaert, severely.

1st light batt. King's German legion, Lieutenant Heideman, slightly.

1st foot, 3d batt. Volunteer Dobbs, severely.

5th foot, 1st batt. Volunteer Rees, severely.

Names of the Portuguese Officers.

KILLED

9th regiment of the line, Ensign Martinho C. Rojo, Dns, Joao Matto.

16th ditto, Captain Lynch.

1st ditto, Captains M. V. Sequera, C. J. D'Aro; Lieutenant J. Palmer.

6th Caçadores, Ensign A. Ozzorio.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-colonel Harding, deputy-quartermaster-general, severely; Captain Fitzgerald, brigade-major, slightly.

3d regiment of the line, Captain Smith, severely; Lieut. J. V. Cordor, slightly.

9th ditto, Major Ross, Captains J. M. J. Desouze, F. V. Boas (since dead), G. Potter; Lieutenant St. Martino, Querado; Ensigns T. J. Mesnell, I. L. Barreto, C. N. de Malos, and A. P. da Gema; Adjutant M. S. Gomes.

11th ditto, Major Donahoe, slightly; Captain J. de Govie, ditto; Captain G. Shipping, severely; Lieutenant M. Saritos, severely; Lieutenant L. Pinto, Ensign J. A. Ribeiro, slightly; Ensign F. de Govia, severely.

15th ditto, Major A. Campbell, severely; Captain B. Baptisto, slightly.

16th Ditto, Captain M. J. Xávia, Ensign F. T. Penebra, slightly.

17th Ditto, A. Evage, slightly.

21st Ditto, Captains S. Girnier, A. J. Soares D. Machad; Lieutenants Galbrieth, and F. De Lima; Ensigns J. A. Pinto, T. De Rango, A. S. Loevas, J. P. De Cea, and J. De Oliveira.

23d Ditto, Major F. De Pod Azeo, severely; Captain F. J. Pierio; Ensigns S. De Conha, and J. Roberia, slightly.

4th Caçadores, Captain McGregor, severely; Ensign Frazao, slightly.

7th Caçadores, Captain T. Velente, slightly; Lieutenant P. Pauls, severely; Lieutenant C. Cozar; Ensign J. Christoatons, slightly.

8th Caçadores, Captain A. Carlos, severely; Ensign Carrara, severely.

11th Caçadores, Lieutenants A. R. Da Sa, P. D. M. Pioroto; Ensign A. J. Vedal.

SPANISH.

Brigadier-general Pabloo Murillo, severely wounded.

The other Spanish Officers names not ascertained.

(Signed) AYLMER, Dep. Adj. General.

Return of Ordnance, Carriages, and Ammunition, captured from the Enemy, in the Action of the 21st of June, 1813, Vittoria, June 23, 1813.

Brass Ordnance on Travelling carriages.

28 Twelve-pounder guns, 42 eight-pounder guns, 43 four-pounder guns, 3 eight-inch howitzers, 20 six-inch howitzers, 3 four, and 2 five-inch howitzers, 2 six-inch mortars.—Total 151.

Caissons—56 twelve-pounder guns, 76 eight-pounder guns, 68 four-pounder guns, 7 eight-inch howitzers, 54 six-inch howitzers, 5 four, and 2 five-inch howitzers, 149 small arm ammunition.—Total 415.

Rounds of Ammunition—1936 twelve-pounder guns, 5124 eight-pounder guns, 3434 four-pounder guns, 47 eight-inch howitzers, 3338 six-inch howitzers.—Total 14,249.

1,973,400 musket ball-cartridges, 40,664 lbs. of gunpowder, 56 forage waggons, 14 forge waggons.

R. D. HENAGAN, Commissary Royal Artillery.

A. DICKSON, Lieut.-col. commanding Artillery.

[The details of the returns of the regimental loss will be published hereafter.]

MY LORD, *Luzern, June 21, 1813.*

The departure of Captain Freemantle having been delayed till this day, by the necessity of making up the returns, I have to report to your lordship, that we have continued to pursue the enemy, whose rear reached Pamplona this day. We have done them as much injury as has been in our power, considering the state of the weather and of the roads; and this day the advanced guard,

consisting of Major-general Victor, Baron Alten's brigade, and the 1st and 3d battalions of the 95th regiment, and Major Ross's troop of horse artillery, took from them the remaining gun they had. They have entered Pamplona, therefore, with one howitzer only.

General Clausel, who had under his command that part of the army of the north, and one division of the army of Portugal, which was not in the action of the 21st, approached Vittoria on the 22d, when he heard of the action of the preceding day, and finding there the 6th division, which had just arrived under the command of Major-general the Hon. L. Pakenham, he retired upon La Guardia, and has since marched upon Tudela de Ebro.

It is probable that the enemy will continue their retreat into France.

I have detached General Giron with the Gallician army in pursuit of the convoy which moved from Vittoria on the morning of the 20th, which I hope he will overtake before it reaches Bayonne.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 3.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted a despatch from Sir George Collier, dated off Castro, June 25, in which he announces the evacuation of Castro by the enemy on the 22d ult. in consequence of the supplies for the garrison having been totally cut off by his Majesty's cruisers on that coast. Lord Keith observes, that by the promptitude and zeal of Captain Taylor of the Sparrow, the commandant was obliged to retire with such precipitation as to prevent his destroying his artillery and powder, or doing any harm to the castle itself. Captain Taylor immediately garrisoned the castle, and a party of General Vendizabal's army entered on the 25th. Sir G. Collier says, that five-sixths of the town are in ruins, and that the dreadful barbaries committed by the French-Italian troops, as detailed by the few surviving old women, are too shocking to be made the subject of a public letter. The inhabitants who fled are returning, but misery and poverty are at an acme. Fourteen of the savage authors of the excesses were taken in Bilbao, since the evacuation, and were deservedly put to death. The whole line of coast, from Santander to San-tona, is evacuated by the enemy.

WHITEHALL, JULY 3, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint Major-general Henry Clinton, Colonel of the 1st battalion of the 66th regiment, to be an extra Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 3, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the under-mentioned officers to rank by brevet as under-mentioned; commissions to be dated the 21st of June, 1813:

GENERAL Arthur the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. to be FIELD MARSHAL in the Army.

MAJORS—Bryan O'Toole, 39th foot; Alexander Du Hautoy, of Chasseurs Britanniques; Aug. Farer, royal artillery; D. Roberts, 51st foot; R. J. Harvey, Portuguese Staff; Hew D. Ross, royal artillery; H. Wm. Stewart, 90th foot; Dudley St. Ledger Hill, Royal West India Rangers; Geo. Marquis of Tweeddale, 11st foot; J. P. Hawkins, 69th foot; and L. K. Williams, 81st foot, to be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

CAPTAINS.—George Marlay, 14th foot; Jonathan Leach, 95th foot; Robert Anwyl, 4th foot; William Preecey, 95th foot; Thomas Lightfoot, 45th foot; Archibald Ross, 91st foot; John Schoedde, 60th foot; George Jenkinson, Royal Artillery; William Monte, 71th foot; James Miller, 71th foot; Samuel Hext, 84th foot; George Hay, Royal Scots; Hon. James Stanhope, 1st Foot Guards; George Cowper, 92d foot; Alexander Anderson, 42d foot; Thomas E. Wade, 42d foot; Thomas Weare, 37th foot; T. Freemaule, Coldstream Guards; Charles Baron Daring, 1st batt. of the Line King's German Legion; and John Bell, 14th foot; to be MAJORS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF SATURDAY, JULY 3.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
DOWNING STREET, JULY 4.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, in the course of this day and yesterday, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington.

MY LORD, *Almudena, Jan. 6 1813.*

The troops have continued to advance since I wrote to your lordship on the 21st of last month, and were on the 1st at Zamora, and on the 2d at Toro. The English hussars, being in the advanced guard, fell in, between Toro and Morales, with a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry, which were immediately attacked by the 10th, supported by the 18th and 15th. The enemy were overthrown, and pursued for many miles, and two hundred and ten prisoners, with many horses, and two officers, fell into our hands. I enclose Colonel Grant's report on this gallant affair, which reflects great credit upon Major Roberts and the 10th hussars, and upon Colonel Grant, under whose direction they acted.

On the same evening Don Julian Sanchez surprised the enemy's post at Castroanno, and took two officers and thirty cavalry prisoners, and he drove their posts from the ford at Pollos.

The enemy had destroyed the bridges of Zamora and Toro, and the difficulties in the passage of the Tago, had retarded the movement of our rear, while the enemy had concentrated their force to a considerable amount between Ferrelobston and Cordesillas. I therefore halted on the 3d at Toro, in order to bring the light division, and the troops under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill, across the Douro, by the bridge of the town, and to close up the rear, and bring the Gallician army to join our left. We moved again on the 4th.

The enemy had commenced collecting their troops towards the Douro, when they found that we passed Cardal Reirigo, and they crossed the Douro at Cordesillas on the 1st and 2d. The troops at Madrid, and the detachments on the Pisuerga, broke up on the 27th, and crossed the Douro at the Ponte de Douro on the 3d, and Valladolid was entirely evacuated on the 4th.

The enemy left considerable magazines of grain at Arvalo, and some ammunition at Valladolid and Zamora.

The enemy have passed the Carrion, and are apparently on their retreat towards Burgos. I have received no account, from Alicante since I addressed your lordship last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

(Enclosure in the preceding Despatch.)

MY LORD, *Morales, June 2, 1813.*

I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that on approaching Morales this morning, with the hussar brigade, the French cavalry appeared in considerable force near that place. The 10th royal hussars were immediately brought forward, under the orders of Major Roberts, who attacked the advanced squadrons of the enemy in the most gallant manner; their front line made a determined resistance, but was instantly overpowered by the irresistible impetuosity of the 10th hussars, which being now supported by the 18th (the 15th being in reserve), reached their second line and drove it, with loss, to the heights, two miles in front of Morales; a position which the enemy occupied with a large force of cavalry and infantry, and where the remains of their shattered squadrons took shelter under cover of their guns. It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your lordship, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and bravery of the troops in this affair. I have, however, to regret the loss of a very promising young officer, Lieutenant Cotton, of the 10th hussars, who was killed in the midst of the enemy's ranks. I am sorry to add, that Captain Lloyd of the same regiment, is missing. I have the honour to enclose the

return of the killed and wounded, and also a return of the loss sustained by the enemy, as far as it can be ascertained.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) C GRANT.

The Marquis of Wellington.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have learnt that Captain Lloyd was wounded and taken prisoner, but has been left at Pedrosa del Rey, having given his parole to the enemy. His wound is severe, but not dangerous.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Action with the Enemy's Rear Guard, near Morales, on the 2d of June, 1813.

10th Royal Hussars—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 10 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, 10 horses, missing.
15th Hussars—1 colonel wounded

18th Hussar—1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Total—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses, killed, 1 colonel, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded, 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file, 11 horses, missing.

Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.—10th Royal Hussars—Lieutenant Cotton.

Wounded.—15th Hussars—Colonel Grant, slightly.

Missing.—10th Hussars—Captain Lloyd.

MY LORD, *Valadugo, June 13, 1813.*

The army passed the Carrion on the 7th. The enemy having retired across the Pisuerga, and on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, we brought forward our left, and passed that river. The celerity of our march up to this period, induced me to make short movements on the 11th, and to halt the left on the 12th; but on the latter day I moved forward the right, under Lieutenant general Sir Rowland Hill, consisting of the 2d British, Brigadier-general Murillo's Spanish, and the Conde D'Amarante's Portuguese divisions of infantry, and the light division, under Major-general Charles Baron Alten's, and Major-general Victor Baron Alten's, Major-general Fane's, Major-general Long's, the Hon. Brigadier-general Ponsonby's, and Colonel Grant's (hussars) brigades of cavalry, towards Burgos, with a view to reconnoitre the enemy's position and numbers near that town, and to force them to a decision whether to abandon the castle to its fate, or to protect it with all their force. I found the enemy posted with a considerable force, commanded as I understand by General Reille, on the heights on the left of the Hormaza, with their right above the village of Hormaza, and their left in front of Estepar. We turned their right with the hussars, and Brigadier General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, and the light division from Isar, while General Victor Alten's brigade of cavalry, and the Hon. Colonel O Callaghan's

brigade of the second division moved up the heights from Hormaza, and the remainder of the troops, under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill, threatened the heights of Estepar. These movements dislodged the enemy from their position immediately. The cavalry of our left and centre were entirely in the rear of the enemy, who were obliged to retire across the Arlanzon, by the high road towards Burgos. Although pressed by our cavalry, and suffering considerable loss by the fire of Major Gardiner's troop of horse artillery, and obliged to make their movements at an accelerated pace, that they might not give time to our infantry to close up, they made it in admirable order; but they lost one gun, and some prisoners taken by a squadron of the 14th light dragoons, commanded by Captain Miles, and a detachment of the 3d dragoons, which charged them rear. The enemy took post on the left of the Arlanzon and Ubel Raveis, which were much swollen by the rains; and in the course of the night retired their whole army through Burgos, having abandoned and destroyed, as far as they were able, in the short space of time during which they were there, the works of the castle, which they had constructed and improved at so large an expense; and they are now on their retreat towards the Ebro, by the high road of Briviesca and Miranda. In the mean time the whole of the army of the allies has made a movement to the left this day; and the Spanish corps of Galicia, under General Giron, and the left of the British and Portuguese army, under Lieutenant general Sir Thomas Graham, will, I hope, pass the Ebro to-morrow. In the course of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, Don Julian Sanchez, was very active on the left of the enemy, and took several prisoners. I have received a letter from General Elio, in which he informs me, that the third Spanish army had joined the second, and these armies had taken the positions before occupied by the second army; and the Anglo-Sicilian corps, under Sir John Murray, and that General Sir John Murray had embarked, in obedience to the orders which he had received, with the troops under his command, had sailed for Alicante with a fair wind, and was out of sight on the 1st instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

Sabijana, on the Bayas,

MY LORD, *June 19, 1813.*

The left of the army crossed the Ebro on the 14th, by the bridges of St. Martin and Rocamunde, and the remainder on the 15th, by those bridges and that of Puente Arenas. We continued our march on the following days, towards Vittoria. The enemy assembled on the 16th, and 17th, a considerable corps at Espejo, not far from the Puente

Carra, composed of some of the troops which had been for some time in the provinces in pursuit of Longa, of Mina, and others detached from the main body of the army, which were still at Pancorbo. They had likewise a division of infantry and some cavalry at Frias, since the 16th, for the purpose of observing our movements on the left of the Libro. These detachments marched yesterday morning, that from Frias upon St. Millan, where it was found by the light division of the allied army, under Major-general Charles Alten; and that from Espejo on Osma, where it met the 1st and 2d divisions, under Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham. Major-general Charles Alten drove the enemy from St. Millan, and afterwards cut off the rear brigade of the division, of which he took three hundred prisoners, killed and wounded many, and the brigade was dispersed in the mountains.

The corps from Espejo was considerably stronger than the killed corps under Sir Thomas Graham, which had arrived nearly at the same time at Osma. The enemy moved on to the attack, but were soon obliged to retire; and they were followed to Espejo, from whence they retired through the hills to this place. It was late in the day before the other troops came up to the advanced position which those under Sir Thomas Graham had taken, and I halted the 4th division, which had relieved the 5th, near Espejo. The army moved forward this day to this river. I found the enemy's rear-guard in a strong position on the left of the river, having his right covered by Subijana, and his left by the heights in front of Pobes. We turned the enemy's left with the light division, while the 4th division, under Lieutenant-general Sir Lowry Cole, attacked them in front, and the rear guard was driven back upon the main body of the army, which was in march from Pancorbo to Victoria, having broken up from thence last night. I am informed, that the enemy have dismantled Pancorbo.

Colonel Longa's division joined the army on the 16th, on its arrival at Medina del Pumar. The Conde del Abisbal will arrive at Burgos on the 24th and 25th. I have not received any intelligence from the Eastern coast, since I addressed your lordship last. I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLINGTON.

Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated the 24th of June.

I have the honour to enclose a report which I have received from Gen. Copons, of a very gallant affair in Catalonia, on the 7th May, by a brigade of Spanish troops, under the command of Colonel Don Manuel Lopez; and I have received a report (not official) stating, that on the 17th May, Ge-

neral Copons had defeated the enemy in the position of Concal, near El Abisbal.

(TRANSLATION.)

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

The God of armies favours the operations of that which I have the honour to command. The 2d brigade of the 2d division, under the command of Colonel Don Manuel Llauder, has completely destroyed, on the 7th instant, an enemy's column, composed of one thousand five hundred men, commanded by the marshal, who left Puycedo for the purpose of attacking Colonel Llanders' flank, while he was engaged in the blockade of Olot; four officers and two hundred and ninety men made prisoners, twelve caissons, and more than five hundred muskets, and the reduction of the enemy's number to some three hundred men, are the result of this fortunate affair. General Maurice Matien, with a corps of six thousand infantry, three hundred cavalry, and five pieces of cannon, under Generals Expert and Debaux, marched to Tarragona, for the purpose of protecting a convoy.

I followed with the 2d brigade of the 1st division, the 1st of the 2d, the battalion of the general, and thirty cavalry, making a total of three thousand two hundred men. On the return of General Maton for Barcelona, I endeavoured to draw him to an advantageous position, which I occupied at the village of Abisbal, where I offered him battle on the 17th. At half past seven in the morning the fire began, and soon became general along the whole line; the attack and movement of the enemy to turn my flank were unavailing. At half past twelve, he attacked, with the greatest spirit, and being repulsed and vigorously pursued, commenced his retreat, in sight of our valiant soldiers.

The field remained covered with bodies and arms, the enemy's loss exceeded six hundred men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. One commanding, and five inferior officers, were among the first, and seven were wounded. The enemy confessed this loss in the village, in which he left a part of his wounded, under charge of a French surgeon.

My loss is not accurately ascertained, but I know that it bears no proportion to that of the enemy. When the different reports are received, I shall forward them to your Excellency; but, in the mean time, I have the honour to give your Excellency this information for your satisfaction.—God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO DE COPONS NAVIA.

Head-quarters at Villa Franca,
May 18, 1813.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of his Excellency General the Marquis of Wel-

lington, K. G. in action with the Enemy from the 12th to the 19th June, 1813, exclusive.

June 19th, 1813.

3d Division—5 horses killed; 1 captain, 1 rank and file, 3 horses wounded.
15th Light Division—1 rank and file, 1

horse, killed; 1 rank and file, 5 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

18th Light Division—2 horses wounded.

Total: 1 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 1 captain, 2 rank and file, 10 horses, wounded, 1 horse, missing.

[The remainder of these returns will be given in our next.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IN another part of our Magazine will be found the official details of a most brilliant and decisive victory gained by the illustrious Wellington, over the enemy, on the 21st ult. near Vittoria, in Spain, as published in an *Extraordinary Gazette*. [See page 61]. It appears that the enemy, who had retreated from the line of the Douro, without making any thing like a serious resistance, blowing up or abandoning the fortified places of Zamora, Toro, Tordesillas, Burgos, Pancorvo, and Miranda, vainly hoped to find safety and shelter behind the Ebro. Pursued for sixteen days with a speed and activity which left him no chance of escaping, he appears reluctantly to have determined on giving battle. On the 19th the army took up a position in front of Vittoria, their right occupying a height which commanded the valley of Zidoria and the passages of the river of that name, and their left extending to the heights of Puñla de Aringen. Their position appears to have been well chosen. The army was commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, with Marshal Jourdan, acting as Major General, Lord Wellington reconnoitred the enemy on the 20th, and on the following day the important and decisive battle of Vittoria was fought. It will be seen that the Allies drove them from all their positions, took 151 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure; with the colours of the 1th battalion of the 100th regiment, Marshal Jourdan's Baton of a Marshal of France, and a considerable number of prisoners. We are happy to add, that the loss of the British is not more than 500 killed, and 2807 wounded, officers included.

The Cortes have voted unanimously, that a territorial property in Spain, shall be conferred upon the Marquis of Wellington, and that the title of possession shall contain these words: "In the name of the Spanish nation, in testimony of its most sincere gratitude."

Despatches since received from Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington dated Zuberia the 10th inst. contain the important intelligence of the three divisions of the enemy's centre, which attempted to maintain themselves in the strong and fertile valley of Ertasu, having on the 4th, 5th, and 7th inst. been successively dislodged from all their posts by our British and Portuguese.

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brigades under the command of General Hill, and obliged to retreat into France. Thus has the whole of Marshal Jourdan's army been either destroyed or forced to fly discomfited from Spain; and we trust we shall ere long have the happiness to add, that the remaining French corps of Clausel and Suchet, if not entirely annihilated, have shared the same fate. Besides the despatches from Lord Wellington, government has received other authentic accounts from his Lordship's head-quarters, of so late a date as the 12th; at which time his Lordship was at Lruani, where he had received accounts from Lord William Bentinck, dated the 7th. At that time Suchet was continuing his retreat towards the Ebro, having left 2000 men in Murviedro, Lord William Bentinck, continuing to pursue him, had advanced as far as San Felipe, and General Elia was at Valencia; while General Mina had reported to the commander-in-chief that Clausel had marched from Saragossa towards Jaen; for the purpose, of course of attempting to effect his escape to France; but which, we confidently trust, he will not be able to effect. Upon these important facts and bright prospects we most cordially congratulate our readers; not doubting that we shall very shortly have the still greater satisfaction of celebrating them and all Europe on the effectual deliverance and perfect security of the independence of Spain.

A Despatch from Sir George Collier, confirms intelligence previously received, of the fall of Guetaria, and of the castle, tower, and port of Passage, and relates a diabolical invention of the enemy to destroy the magazines of Guetaria, by leaving at the entrance of the powder magazine, 2 casks of wine, brimstoned, and likewise a lighted match, which it was, no doubt, calculated would explode at the moment of their assembling to rejoice at their deliverance from the abhorred oppressors. As the boats in or near the Mole were destroyed by the explosion. But the men, to the extent mentioned by these violent and sanguinary ruffians, was fortunately averted, through the sagacity of the Spanish commandant. Twenty soldiers and fishermen, however, were destroyed by the explosion.

The French continue much out of humour at Hamburgh, and exercise the greatest severities upon the Hamburgers, who, they

are convinced, never were, nor ever can be, their friends. The citizens are compelled to furnish daily 1500 men to labour on the fortifications of the place: even opulent inhabitants are forced to submit to the menial employment.

The King of Prussia, in a proclamation dated Königsberg, June 12, states, that it was the enemy who first proposed the armistice, and that the use which his Majesty means to make of it is, only to afford time for the national efforts now put forth to obtain their full vigour, in order that his people may be enabled "to conquer their independence." This language does not indicate any probability of a peace succeeding on the armistice.

We regret to learn the appearance of an infectious disorder at Malta. It has been hitherto confined to the natives, and the garrison is perfectly healthy.

The Message of the American President upon opening the Congress on the 24th of May, is lower in its tone than any of Mr. Madison's former communications to Congress since the commencement of the war, and affords evidence of a disposition for peace existing in the American cabinet. It opens with stating, that the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, for the adjustment of the differences existing between this country and the United States, had been promptly accepted by Mr. Madison; and that two envoys had been sent to St. Petersburg, to co-operate with the American minister already in residence at that court, in the negotiation. With respect to the probable issue of the negotiation, Mr. Madison does not venture to give an opinion, but contents himself with stating, that no adequate motive exists for us to prefer a continuance of the war, if we are disposed to accept the terms on which the United States are willing to close it. This brings him to the question of *impregnability*—for the claim of neutral bottoms to make free goods seems, at least, for the present, virtually abandoned. It next proceeds to speak of the exertions made by the United States, by sea and land, and praises the gallantry displayed by the American navy and army. With respect to the relations between America and France, the death of Mr. Barlow, who, with singular qualifications, is said to have made no "special arrangements for such a contingency," is stated to have occasioned an interruption in the communications; but a new minister had been appointed, with instructions to avoid any abandonment of the demands of the United States, or connexion with the system of other powers. From this we may infer, that Mr. Madison is not now inclined to lend himself to the continental system. The campaign in Russia has not been lost upon the American President. The Message concludes with a view of the financial resources of the United States, and an urgent call upon

Congress to provide for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

It is with great pleasure we have to inform our readers, that despatches have been received, announcing the capture of the Chesapeake American frigate.—Captain Broke, of the Shannon, seeing the Chesapeake in the port of Boston, sent in a challenge, inviting a trial of her strength against inferior power. The challenge was promptly accepted, and the action was decided in our favour in the space of about 15 or 20 minutes. The American frigate had a hundred more men than the gallant crew of our vessel. Captain Broke was wounded, but is doing well. The first lieutenant of the Shannon, we are sorry to say, was killed. We had altogether 23 killed and 50 wounded. The American frigate had 77 killed and 100 wounded.

Despatches from Sir George Prevost, governor of Canada, have brought the details of two signal and decisive victories with which it has pleased Providence to crown the British arms in North America. They were both obtained by forces greatly inferior to those of the enemy. In the first engagement the Americans were the assailants: they attacked Colonel Proctor (who has before obtained laurels at their expense), in his position at the Miamis, on the 5th May. The contest was severe, but not of long continuance. They were ultimately defeated; losing in killed and prisoners between 1000 and 1200 men—which much exceeded in number the whole of Colonel Proctor's detachment. The second battle was fought on the 5th June. The British force at Burlington was commanded by Colonel Vincent, and amounted to 1500 men. The American army was under the orders of Generals Chandler and Winsor. It consisted of 3500 infantry and 550 cavalry, and provided with nine field pieces. The avowed object of its advance was to attack the position of Burlington. Lieutenant-colonel Harvey, having been sent forward to reconnoitre, suggested the practicability of attacking their camp at night, while, conscious of their numerical superiority, they were reposing in the utmost security. Colonel Vincent adopted the suggestion, and collected 701 men, with whom he made the attack. The night was extremely dark, and favoured this skilful and daring enterprise. The enemy was completely surprised and routed: his camp, with four pieces of artillery, was taken; and Brigadier-generals Chandler and Winsor, the first and second in command, were made prisoners. The British loss, in both actions, was trivial. The enemy must, from the result of these engagements, perceive the futility of his attempts to dispossess Great Britain of Canada.

It is said, that Sir James Yeo, on receiving intelligence of this last defeat, sailed from York Harbour with the flotilla to cut off the retreat of the boats employed on the expedition.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 21.

AT a General Court of Proprietors held at the East India House, it was resolved, unanimously, to accept of the charter stipulated by the provisions of the India Bill, which has now passed the legislature.

24. Alderman Magnay and Mr. Coxhead Marsh were elected by the livery sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is said to have written to the Marquis of Wellington, and, after expressing himself in terms of the highest gratitude to his lordship for his great achievements, to have added, that, in return for Jourdan's *Baton de Marschal*, his Royal Highness thought he could not do better than send a *Baton* of a British Field Marshal.

Waller Rodwell Wright, Esq. a barrister, and recorder of Bury, has been appointed by the Prince Regent assessor to the governor of Malta, or superintendant over the laws of that island, with a view to their assimilation to the British code.

Sir W. Curtis has been elected President of Christ's Hospital, in the room of Sir John William Anderson, deceased.

Monthly Bulletin of His Majesty's Health, exhibited at St. James's Palace.—"WINDSOR CASTLE, July 5.—His Majesty has in general passed the last month in tranquillity and comfort.—H. HALFORD, M. BAILLIE, W. HEBERDEN, J. WILLIS, R. WILLIS."

A statement of the quantity of porter brewed in London by the Twelve first Houses, from the 5th July 1812, to the 5th July 1813:—Barclay, Perkins, and Co. 237,265 barrels; Meux, Reid, and Co. 163,137; Truman, Hanbury, and Co. 110,114; Whitbread and Co. 135,893; Felix Calvert and Co. 100,093; Coombe, Delafield, and Co. 97,035; Henry Meux and Co. 82,012; Goodwyn and Co. 70,709; Elliott and Co. 49,268; Cocks and Co. 45,501; Taylor, 41,454; and Hollingsworth, 30,087 barrels—127 thousand barrels less than last year.—The rise of the price is supposed to be the cause of the diminution.

5. The first stone of the Debtors' Prison, in Whitecross-street, was laid. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, with the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, and Mr. Whitbread, attended the ceremony. The usual coins were deposited under the stone.

JULY 5, 6, 7. The metropolis was generally illuminated these three nights, in honour of the late victory. The front of Carlton-house, and that of Somerset-house, exhibited one blaze of light, with the name of Wellington in the centre, formed with lamps, and allusions to the hero's exploits. The India-house, the Mansion-house, the Admiralty, Apsley-house (the residence of the Marquis Wellesley), with the houses of the Spanish Ambassador and of the Spanish

Consul, were illuminated with much taste and elegance; and many individuals made displays highly honourable to their patriotism, and evincing a degree of taste and feeling which have never been excelled.

6. Mr. Tierney submitted his resolutions on finance to the House of Commons. By them it appears, that the total sum to be raised in Great Britain for the year is 115,482,109*l.* whereof 34,947,534*l.* is appropriated to pay the interest of the national debt.

20. A Festival at Vauxhall, in celebration of the battle of Vittoria, was extremely splendid. About four, the doors were opened for general admission to the dinner. Soon after five, nearly 1200 people were assembled in the gardens. The dinner was in the range of covered buildings, with the addition of a temporary saloon. The rotunda was filled by a raised semicircular table, which was appropriated to the Royal Family, the foreign ambassadors, the ministers, &c. At the head was placed a seat for the Duke of York, as chairman, and behind was ranged, on raised shelves, covered with crimson cloth, a vast quantity of massive gold and silver plate (belonging to the Regent) surmounted by a bust of the Marquis of Wellington. At the back of the duke's chair, and a little before the plate, were stationed two trumpeters, and a grenadier, holding the standard of the 100th regiment of French horse, taken at Vittoria; the baton of Marshall Jourdan was disposed among the plate, and beneath Lord Wellington's bust. Beside this semicircular table, on the platform, was a smaller square table, appropriated to the Lord Mayor, an Alderman of the City, and their immediate friends. In the saloon were three long tables, beyond that, in a temporary building, erected among the trees, the trunks of which served to support the roof, appropriately composed of the ensigns of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, were accommodations for nearly 900 persons. The Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, entered, and took their seats at the table about a quarter past five. The dinner was plain and cold, excepting turtle-soup. The liquors were port, madeira, claret, and punch, &c. The conclusion was announced by a flourish of trumpets, and the singing of *Non Nobis Domine* by Mr. Taylor, and 30 other performers. The toasts were—The King, Prince Regent, Queen and Royal Family—the Duke of York and the Army—Duke of Clarence and the Navy—Field Marshall Lord Wellington, Sir F. Graham, and the other generals in the Peninsula—Ferdinand the Seventh—the Emperor of Russia—King of Prussia—the King of Sweden. These toasts were all drank with three times three and standing. The Duke of York gave the toast; it was announced from the head of the table by a flourish of trumpets; and then, with the spirit of the antique times of Royal feasting, was returned from the foot

by another flourish. About nine the ladies began to arrive, and were received by Lord Yarmouth. The gardens, as the night came on, gradually brightened, until they exhibited a blaze of splendour. The fire-works were let off at eleven, our, and two o'clock; they were under the direction of Col. Congreve. About eleven, the Princess of Wales, accompanied by Ladies Campbell and Glenbevie, graced the gardens, her Royal Highness was conducted round the chief promenade several times by the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Brunswick, and Col. St. Leger. Her Royal Highness was not accommodated with a seat, the royal box being otherwise occupied; and she departed without resting. The Duchess of York, who had remained two hours in her carriage on the outside of the gardens on account of the throng, entered about twelve. No adequate provision was made for the ladies, who were obliged to scramble for refreshments at the buffets, and the hardest were but ill requited. Such were the allurements of the fête, that ten and even fifteen guineas were in vain offered for a dinner-ticket. Many, who had secured their admission returned without a sight of it. The obstructions to getting in and retiring, after twelve o'clock, became almost insuperable. Such a scene of confusion we believe never before existed, servants being banished from the entrance, gentlemen were obliged to come out and endeavour to call their own carriages, to which, if, by any hazard they found them, they were yet unable to conduct their company, for they were universally refused admittance into the gardens again. This parties were separated, carriages considered useless, persons of all ranks exposed, and many who had vehicles of their own waiting, were obliged to charter for and hire hackney coaches at any price. Fangles, who had intended to quit the gardens at one o'clock, it being by chance they reached their carriage, were forced, after waiting three or four hours to quit them again, and und their way home on foot, then carriages followed at six, seven, or eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. Groups, after proceeding as near as they could to the gardens, finding their patience exhausted, got out, and, overcome by fatigue, trudged home on foot, without seeing the show. Many ladies walked from the Asylum, after being as long stationary there, as female patience would admit, and struggled through the crowd, unprotected, to the gardens. The line of carriages extended from Charing-cross to Southwell, on the Wandsworth-road. Nearly 200 carriages were demolished, including Mr. Sheridan's.

22. The Prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, to close the session of Parliament, by a speech from the Throne. His Royal Highness, dressed in regimentals, and wearing the Order of the Garter, entered the state carriage at five minutes before two o'clock, attended by the Duke of

Montrose to carry the Sword of State, and Lord James Murray as the Lord in waiting. On his Royal Highness's entering the state carriage, the band of the Coldstream regiment struck up "God save the King;" the regiment at the same time presenting arms. The eight cream-coloured horses were ornamented with a profusion of light blue ribbons. The procession passed through St. James's Park, and arrived at the House of Peers at twenty minutes past two.

The arrival of the Prince Regent in the Royal Chamber was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns from the river. The side benches of the House were previously occupied by a large assemblage of ladies of the first distinction. The Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese Ambassadors were upon a bench on the right of the throne; and a considerable number of peers and judges were also assembled in their robes. The Prince Regent then entered, and took his seat on the throne, having the great ministers of state on each side of him, with their different emblems of office. The sword of state was borne by the Earl of Liverpool, as Prime minister.

The Usher of the Black Rod then proceeded to summon the attendance of the House of Commons, the members of which, with the Speaker at their head, soon after appeared at the bar, when the Speaker (as is customary whenever the Sovereign pro-rogues parliament in his own person) addressed the Prince Regent in a speech of great elegance and energetic conciseness, touching on the principal topics which have engaged the attention of Parliament during the session.* The Royal Assent was then given to two Money Bills; after which his Royal Highness delivered the following Speech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The attention which you have paid to the public interests in the course of this session demands my warmest acknowledgments.

The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the campaign in the Peninsula,—the consummate skill and ability displayed by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, in the progress of those operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria, and the valour and intrepidity by which his Majesty's forces and those of his allies have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole nation. Whilst these operations have added new lustre to the

* This speech will be given in its place among the Parliamentary proceedings.

British arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the Peninsula from the tyranny and oppression of France; and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy which has induced you, under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious contest.

The entire failure of the French ruler in his designs against the Russian empire, and the destruction of the French army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian forces, since joined by those of Prussia, to the banks of the Elbe; and though upon the renewal of the contest the allied armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the enemy, their conduct during a series of a very and sanguinary conflicts has nobly upheld their military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that there exists between me and the courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert: and I trust that I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.

I regret the continuance of the war with the United States of America.

My desire to re-establish between the two countries those friendly relations so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated, but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year.

It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect that, by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the national debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation, whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the war, with the least practicable addition to the public burdens.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I entirely approve of the arrangements which you have made for the government of the British territories in India, and for the

regulation of the British commerce in that part of the world. They appear to have been wisely framed, with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of Parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved in its essential parts that system of government which experience has proved to be not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain; and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom in general, a participation in the commerce of countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which will, I doubt not, have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, and of increasing and improving the trade and navigation of his Majesty's dominions.

The tried and affectionate loyalty of his Majesty's people, the constancy which they have displayed during this long and arduous war, and the patience with which they have sustained the burdens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions, under so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that constitution which it is the first object of my life to maintain.

In the success which has recently attended his Majesty's arms, I acknowledge with devout gratitude the hand of Divine Providence. The use I desire to make of these, and of all other advantages is, to promote and secure the welfare of his Majesty's people, and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition, than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my allies, of a secure and honourable peace.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Monday the 23d day of August next, to be then here holden; and that this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday, the 23d day of August next.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Index to Mr. Nichol's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, which forms the Seventh Volume, being now completed, will be delivered, without any further charge, to the purchasers of the former volumes; but it is requested that the promissory note which was given with each set may be returned to the Publishers, free

of expense, and that gentlemen who have been supplied with the Work from their own Booksellers, will apply for the Index through the same medium.

Preparing for the press. Notitia Parliamentaria; or, a History of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in England and Wales By Browne Willis, Esq. LL.D. some time

member of Parliament for the town of Buckingham, and author of the Survey of Cathedrals, Mitred Abbies, &c. &c.

Dr. Robert Watt, of Glasgow, has a work in the press on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chinquagh, illustrated by a variety of cases and dissections, with an inquiry into the relative mortality of the principal diseases of children, in Glasgow, during the last thirty years.

Dr. Marshall Hall, of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, is preparing a practical work on Physiognomy and Attitude of Patients, and on the Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Prognosis of Diseases.

Dr. John Moodie, of Bath, has a work nearly ready for publication on the Modern Geography of Asia, in two quarto volumes, with an Atlas.

Mr. Joseph Wood is preparing a fourth volume of the Antiquities of Athens, &c. by Messrs. Stuart and Revett, from drawings made by them at Pona, and in the Greek islands; including some additional sculptures of the Temple of Minerva at Athens, from drawings made by Mr. Pars.

Dr. Herbert Marsh has in the press, a Reply to Dr. Isaac Milner's Structures.

Miss E. A. Coxie shortly will publish, *Liberalism and Prejudice*, a tale, in three duodecimo volumes.

Mr. Martin Smart, the late editor of Blair's Class Book, has prepared for the press a work on a similar plan, adapted exclusively for young ladies, which will appear in a few days under the title of *The Female Class Book*.

Mr. Meadley, the biographer of Dr Pacy, has in the press, *Memoirs of Algerion Sydney*, collected from various and scattered sources of information; with an Appendix of curious and important documents.

The Travels of M. Von Klaproth in the Caucasus and Georgia, performed by order of the Russian government, translated from the German by Mr. Shoberl, are in the press.

A Picturesque Journey to the North Cape, by A. K. Skjöldebrand, translated from the French, will shortly appear in an octavo volume.

Northern Antiquities, or, Tracts designed to illustrate the early History, Poetry, and Romance of the Nations of the North of Europe, is printing in a royal quarto volume.

Mr. Luders will shortly give the readers of Shakespeare, a tract on the Character of Henry the Fifth.

Mr. Thomas Doornes will speedily publish, in a quarto volume, a Copious Index to Pennant's Account of London, containing the names of every person and place mentioned, with references to every circumstance of note.

Mr. G. Nicholson has nearly ready for

publication, a second edition, considerably improved, of his *Cambrian Traveller's Guide*; with a map. He is also preparing for the press, a *Caledonian Guide*, on the same plan.

John Lambert, Esq. has nearly ready for publication, a second edition, much improved, of *Travels through Canada*, and the United States of America.

Mr. J. Bigland, Author of "Letters on Ancient and Modern History."—"View of the Works, &c." has just completed, in two volumes octavo, a History of England, on a new plan.

Sir Robert Kerr Porter's Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia, containing Information drawn from official Sources, and from intercepted French documents hitherto unknown to the British Public. Illustrated with Plans, &c. of the general Movements of both Armies during their Advance and Retreat, and a Portrait of the late General Kutusoff, will be published on the 10th of the present month.

Mr. Mawe, author of the Travels through the Diamond and Gold District of Brasil, has nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones.

The Editor of *Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine* will publish in the course of the present month, a Collection of Curious and Interesting Letters, translated from the Originals in the Bodleian Library, with Biographical and Literary Illustrations.

Shortly will be published, printed upon card leaves of cartridge paper, Reynolds's Arithmetic for Madras Schools.

A Selection from the Correspondence of Baron de Grimm, as recommended by the Quarterly Reviewers, will shortly be published, under the title of *Memoires Historiques, Litteraires, et Anecdotes tires de la Correspondence Philosophique et Critique*.

The account of the Travels of Leopold Von Buch, in Norway and Lapland, will appear in a few days, accompanied with Notes, and a Life of the Author, by Professor Jamieson, of Edinburgh.

Just published, *The Trader's Safeguard and Counting-house Assistant*, 12mo.

The Faithful Irishwoman; or, the House of Dundee, 2 vols.

Mr. Britton's History and Architectural Illustrations of Redcliffe Church will be published in a few days. This curious Archaeological volume will contain 12 Engravings of plans and views of the church. Besides an Historical and Descriptive Essay, the work embraces Accounts of several Monuments, and Anecdotes of the persons interred; among whom is William Canynge, Sir William Penn, Sir Thomas Medc, the Rev. T. Broughton, William Barrett. Also, a Critical Essay on the Life, Character, and Writings of Chatterton.

BIRTHS.

AT Drumsheugh, the Right Hon. the Countess of Moray, of a daughter.
 —At Exeter the Lady, of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, of a son —At Winchester, the Lady of Sir Henry Rivers, Bart. of a daughter —At Petersham, Surrey, the Countess of Lunsikillen, of a son.
 At St. Petersburg, the Princess, of Tscherbatoof, Lady of Sir R. K. Porter, of a son.
 —At Reading, Berks, the Lady of the

Knight of Glin, of a son and heir. —At Crakenhorpe, near Appleby, the wife of Mr. T. Bainbridge, of her first child, after being married just 20 years. —The Right Hon. Lady Forbes, of a daughter. —At No. 13, Freer School-street, Hornsey-down, a poor woman, the wife of T. Rainbud, of two girls and a boy, who are all likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

GEORGE VAUGHAN CORRY, Esq. late of Bay View Clontarf in Ireland, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of John Aldridge, Esq. of Hammersmith, and a granddaughter of Rear-admiral Toll, deceased.
 —Mr. Charles Rising, of Aldborough, Norfolk, surgeon, to Mary, only daughter of Lewis Wolfe, Esq. of Kensington.
 —Lieutenant J. Blundell, 101st reg. to the widow of the late Lieutenant Munro, 42d

reg.* —At Knole, the Earl of Delaware, to Lady Elizabeth Sackville, youngest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Duke of Dorset. —Lord W. Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, to the daughter of Major-general Molyneux.

* The Lieutenant has since been killed in a duel.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Kilbreedy, near Limerick, aged 109, Christian Cliffl.
 —James John Baird, miller, in Darnlington, went, with part of his family, in a boat, on a pleasure excursion to Loch Doon Castle; having reached the island, his son John, a boy about 11 years of age, jumped out of the boat, and went in quest of a starling's nest in the ruinous castle; when he was on a part of the wall near the nest, the stones gave way, and he fell from a considerable height, by which his head was so much crushed, that he was never seen to breathe afterwards.

10. In Nicholson street, Edinburgh, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Alex. Munro, bookseller.
 —At Edinburgh, George Buchan, Esq. of Kello. —Ellen Baynton, who was tried and convicted at York¹ Lent Assizes, 1785, of poisoning her husband, but was not of so sound mind and understanding, at that time, as to receive the sentence of the court, and has, since that period, been ordered to remain at York Castle.

11. In his 89th year, T. James, Esq. of St. Ives, Hunts, father of the late Rev. Dr. James, late prebendary of Worcester, and formerly, head-master of Rugby school.
 At Stonehouse, Plymouth, of a cancer in the throat, Capt. R. D. Dunn, late of his Majesty's ship Dublin.

14. In consequence of a fall from his horse, on his returning from Rothwell fair, Mr. Wildbore, of Tilton, a grazier of considerable eminence.

15. At Kennington, in her 60th year,

Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, relict of Colonel Carr, late of Dover.

16. In Edgeware road, aged 66, John Harper, Esq. —At Grestford, Lincolnshire, aged 62, Mrs. Willis, relict of the late Rev. Francis Willis, M.D. —The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bellew, Roman Catholic bishop of Killala. —At his house on Clapham common, in the 62d year of his age, Thomas Graham, Esq. of Lincoln's inn, and of Gowar-street, and also of Edmond Castle, near Carlisle, he was a solicitor of the first eminence. —Aged 57, Col. Hen. Thicknesse Woodington, of Pulteney-street, Bath. Being seized with a giddiness in Walcott-street, he dismounted from his horse, and, entering a shop, requested a medical gentleman to be sent for, but expired before his arrival. —Aged 66, William Brand, Esq. F.S.A. collector of the customs at the port of Boston.

17. At Whithy, Yorkshire, aged upwards of 100 years, Mrs. Rudyerd, relict of Lieut. Col. Rudyerd, many years town major of Gibraltar, and of the 36th regiment.

18. Griffith Owen, aged 66 years, one of the Society of Friends, in Liverpool. Probity and integrity never shone with more resplendent lustre than in the conduct of this man. When upwards of 50 years of age, he, through adverse circumstances, failing in the payment of his debts, in Wales, his honest mind, revolting at the idea of any one suffering through him, formed the laudable resolution of endeavouring, by the dint of industry, to discharge his debts; for which object he went to Liverpool; and, although

nothing more than a day-labourer, yet, by indefatigable exertion, combined with frugality and economy, he accomplished his design; and so zealous was he in the cause, that, as soon as he had saved the trifling sum of two or three pounds, he with joyful steps hastened, on foot, to distribute it among his creditors of Wales; and this he repeated, until he accomplished his desired object. Reader! if thou hast any debt undischarged, take this man for an example, and do thou likewise; then, when upon a dying bed, thou, like him, wilt exclaim, that "the end of the upright man is peace."—At Middleton, Charles Gardyne, Esq. of Middleton, Forfarshire. —At Castle Archdall (Iermanagh), Col. Archdall. He represented the county of Iermanagh in parliament for the space of 40 years. —At Edinburgh, aged 82, Mrs. Francis Whitmore, daughter of the late George Whitmore, 1st fort major of Edinburgh castle, and relict of Arthur Addington, Esq.

19. At Fernoy, aged 20, S. Lister, Esq. of the 84th regiment, and only son of Jeremy Lister, 1. q. of Halifax. He went out with some of his brother officers to bathe in the Blackwater; hardly had he plunged in, before the current forced him from his depth; his friends saw him sink beyond the power of assistance, and he rose no more. —At the Crescent-house, Brompton, Fanny Vanno, the wife of Charles Beckford Long, Esq. of Langley-hall, Berkshire. —In Bruton-street, Sir Lawrence Park, Bart. of Haldon-house, Devonshire, and knight of the shire for that county in the late parliament. He was twice married, first to Lady Mary Bligh, sister to the earl of Darnley; and, secondly, to Lady Dorothy Elizabeth Vaughan, daughter to the earl of Lisburne, by whom he has left eight children, six sons and two daughters. —At Clifton, Mary Money, relict of the late W. Money, Esq. of Homr-house, Herefordshire. —At Clifton, Catharine, wife of R. A. Sidebottom, Esq. of Sloane-street. —At Tenterden, Kent, aged 67, Wm. Curteis, Esq. of Camberwell. —At Hitchin, Herts, of a pulmonary complaint, John Crabb, Esq. in the prime of youth.

21. At Gilead-house, near Liverpool, aged 21, Mrs. Sophia Tobias, wife of Mr. S. J. Tobias, and eldest daughter of Dr. Scammon. —In North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, in her 74th year, Mrs. Mary Russell, aunt of the late Sir Geo. Russell, Bart. of Chequer, B. —Kinghamshire, and formerly one of the bedchamber women to her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia. —At Lesney, in Kent (the seat of Mrs. Wheatley), James Templer, of Stover-house, Devonshire, Esq. —At Irtham, Lancashire, aged 70, the Dowager Lady Arundel.

22. In his 73d year, Peter Morrison, Esq. late of Enfield. —At Kilburn, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. J. Bailey, of Berners street.

23. Aged 21, Anne Elizabeth, the only daughter of Mr. Joseph Purser, of Finch-

lane, Cornhill. —At his house, No. 16, Rodney-buildings, Kent-road, in the 80th year of his age, Richard Webb, Esq. 33 years purveyor for sea-service, to his Majesty's board of ordnance.

24. In St. Bartholomew's hospital, Mr. George Spencer, eldest son of Christopher Spencer, Esq. of Great Marlborough-street, London.

25. At Hampstead, aged 67, Mr. Reynolds, of Upper Thonhaugh-street, Bedford-square, formerly clerk to the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson, afterwards to the Hon. Mr. Justice Buller, and lastly to the Hon. Mr. Justice Chambre. —At his apartments in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Sir Christopher Wolloughby, Bart. of Baldon house, Oxfordshire. —At Hull, of a mortification, aged 51, Mr. J. Whitley, musician of the theatres York and Hull, near 30 years servant to Mr. Wilkinson.

26. At Adlestrop, Gloucestershire, aged 79, the Rev. Thomas Leigh, of Stoneleigh abbey, Warwickshire, and rector of Adlestrop. Late in life he succeeded to the ample possessions of his relative, Lord Leigh; and he succeeded in the possession of Stoneleigh abbey, and the other estates of Lord Leigh, by his nephew, James Henry Leigh, Esq. of Adlestrop, member for Bedwin.

At Sandwich, Kent, Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. N. Nesbitt, rector, of Tunstall in that county; whose death, and that of her brother, Lieut. Nesbitt, R. N., within the short space of twelve months, preyed on her mind, and hastened her dissolution, at the premature age of 23. —At Oxford, the Rev. John Gregg, B.A. Student of Christ Church.

27. Mr. J. R. Cousins, of the Inner-Temple. —Mrs. Marsh, wife of W. Marsh, Esq. of South-street, Grosvenor-square. —At his house at Holloway, Mr. Hollier, glazier, of Warwick lane.

28. At Waverwell, Hampshire, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Arthur Annesley Powell, Esq. of Devonshire place; this was the gentleman with whom the late Lord Falkland bought the duel which cost him his life. —At Highgate, J. C. Stocquelar, Esq. of Hatton garden. —At her son's house near Ball's pond, Mrs. D. Fernie, relict of the late Mr. David Fernie, of St. Mary-Axe.

29. At the cottage of George Berton, Esq. on Hazley heath, Hants, aged 43, Robert Stuart, Esq. lately from Port Morant, Jamaica. —In his 77th year, Giles Collins, Esq. 50 years in the service of the Bank of England. —On Hammersmith Terrace, Mrs. Solame de Louthembourg, sister of the late P. J. de Louthembourg, Esq. R. A. —In St. Alban's-street, Valentine Gruen, Esq. A.R.A. late keeper of the British Institution.

30. The Hon. Henrietta A.M.C.B. Pelham, wife of the Hon. C.A. Pelham, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough.

JULY 1. At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Mr. Huntingdon, S.S. alias Hunt, of Providence chapel, Gray's-inn-lane; a man whose name will be remembered while his whimsical literary productions in prose and verse, such as—"The Bank of Faith,"—"The Kingdom of Heaven taken by Storm," &c. shall continue to enrich the libraries of the curious, and excite the admiration of his devotees. His remains were removed from Tunbridge to Lewes, and there interred. A stone at the head of his grave exhibits the following epitaph, dictated by himself a few days prior to his death:—"Here lies the Coal Heaver, who departed this life July 1 1813, in the 60th year of his age, beloved of his God, but abhorred of men. The Omnipotent Judge, at the Grand Assize, shall ratify and confirm this to the confusion of many thousands; for England and its metropolis shall know that there hath been a Prophet among them. W. H. S. S." Our first supposition was, that these enigmatical words might possibly mean, *I had Sinned, but we find that our conjecture was too humiliating for the subject, who absolutely assumed by those initials to be I Sinner Saved!!!*—At Warwick house, Mrs. Legrain, for many years an affectionate and faithful attendant on her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte of Wales. Her labours were solaced by the cordescent and unremitting attentions of her Royal Highness. —At Harrow-on-the-hill Sarah, wife of H. Edgar, Esq. late major of the 23d regiment of foot —R. Meux, Esq. of Castlebar-hill, father of H. Meux, Esq. proprietor of the Brewery in Broad-street, Bloomsbury. —At Bradford Caroline, wife of Wm. Garsford Esq. of Seemid, and third daughter of the late T. Bush, Esq.

2. At Hampstead aged 6 years, James Rivers, fourth son of Francis Freeling, Esq. of the General Post Office. — Aged 34, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, B. D. vicar of Eglwysarw, rector of Bridell, and master of the grammar-school at Cardigan. He was carried to the grave by six of his senior pupils, attended by the Royal Cardigan Clarence Local Militia. —In the barracks, Chatham, Major Robert Smith of the Royal Marines.

3. At his house in Abchurch-lane, Caetano Dias Santos, Esq. aged 79. —At Garmon's, Herefordshire, after a few hours illness, Frances Lebell, wife of Sir J. Geers Cottrell, Bart. member of parliament for the county of Hereford. —The Hon. Mrs. Elliot, wife of the Hon. W. Elliot. —At her house in Red Lion-square, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. Occulist, after a severe affliction of three days.

4. In Great Oxford street, aged 71, Rich. Hollist, Esq. one of his Majesty's counsel, and a member of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. —Mr. Walford, of Conduit-street, Hammer square.

5. At Chiswick, aged 78, Mrs. Cook. —*Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIV. July 1813.*

Mrs. Mansfield, widow of John Mansfield, Esq. of Leicester, banker. —At Turvey-house, Bedfordshire, John Higgins, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county. —Mrs. Kershaw, wife of R. Kershaw, Esq. of Baywater.

6. At the house of his sister, Mrs. William Sharp, of Fulham, Granville Sharp, Esq. youngest son of the late Dr. Thomas Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, and only surviving grandson of the late Dr. John Sharp, archbishop of York. This venerable philanthropist retained the vigour both of his mind and body till within a short period of his dissolution; and without any other symptoms than those of natural decay, terminated in the 79th year of his age, a life actively, and almost uninterruptedly, devoted to the best interests of liberty, humanity, and religion. —At Freeford, in his 53th year, Richard Dyott, Esq. recorder of the city of Northfield.

7. Aged 30, Miss Henrietta Stappell, of Salisbury square, Fleet-street. —At Old Windsor, the Hon. Georgiana de Grey, eldest daughter of Lord Walsingham. —In Newgate, aged 25, the Rev. R. Elliott, a minister in the connection of the late Rev. J. Wesley. —At Cadogan-place, in her 9th year, Emily, third daughter of Luke White, Esq. of Dublin. —At Burford, Salop, in his 75th year, the Rev. James Ingram, a magistrate for the counties of Hereford and Salop. —At Ballinodock, Gilbert Hay, Esq. of that place. —At Bothwell park, in his 81st year, Wm. Hamilton, Esq.

8. At Theobald's Lodge, Herts, Nicholas Richards, Esq. —At Edinburgh, in his 68th year, Lord Craig, one of the justices of the court of session. His lordship had been long in a very weak and exhausted state of health, although he was, for a few days on the bench in the beginning of the present session. Lord Craig was the son of the late Dr. Craig, one of the ministers of Glasgow, an eminent divine of his day and the author of some volumes of excellent Sermons, and of an Essay on the Life and Character of our Saviour. Lord Craig was born in the year 1745, and called to the bar in 1768. At the beginning of Mr. Pitt's administration in 1784, he was named one of his Majesty's advocates depute, along with the late celebrated characters, President Blair, and Lord Abercromby, at the time Sir Hay Campbell was appointed lord advocate, and the present chief Baron Dundas, Solicitor-general; and he continued in this office till 1787, when he was nominated sheriff of Ayr. In 1792, he was promoted to the bench of the court of session, on the death of Lord Hailes, and he succeeded, in 1795, to Lord Henderland, as a judge of the judiciary court. This last situation Lord Craig lately resigned, from bad health, but retained his seat in the civil court till his death. When at the bar, Mr. Craig was considered as an able and sensible counsel, though his

practice never was expensive. He was rather remarked as a man of literary pursuits, and particularly attached to the *Belles Lettres*. He wrote a variety of papers in the *Mirror and Lounger*, which shew the elegance of his taste; and we believe his papers in those well known works are more numerous than any of the authors engaged in it, except those from the celebrated pen of his intimate friend, Mr. M'Kenzie. It was principally in his department of a judge, that Lord Craig distinguished himself as a public character. To a mind highly upright and honourable, excellent business, talents, and knowledge of his profession, he joined the most persevering exertion; and, we believe, there were few who dispatched more business, or with greater precision than Lord Craig. His judgments, formed after careful and anxious consideration, were generally perspicuous, sensible, and decided. In private life, Lord Craig was remarked for many of the most amiable qualities of mind; he was gentle, affable, and unassuming, and, in an eminent degree, hospitable and benevolent. He possessed the warm esteem of a select circle of friends, to whom he was extremely attached; and, by the public, was highly respected and revered. His lordship had been 21 years upon the bench.——In Wimpole-street, after an illness of three days, Lady Campbell, widow of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B.——After a few days illness, in his 57th year, Richard Grace, Esq. of South-house, Oxted, Surrey.

9. At Eton, R. Longley, Esq. of Christopher-street, Finsbury-square.——At the vicarage-house, St. Paul's Walden, Mrs. Mary Smith, second daughter of the late Newdigate Poyntz, Esq. of Hexton, Hertfordshire, and wife to the Rev. R. C. Smith.

10. At Bath, Mrs. Henrietta Herbert, widow of the late John Herbert, Esq. of the Island of Nevis.——Margaret, wife of John Barlow, Esq. of Wulworth.——In Great Cumberland-place, Lady Tapp, wife of Sir George T. Tapp, Bart. of Hinton, Admiral, Hampshire.

11. At her apartments in St. James's Palace, in the 89th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Finch, last surviving daughter of Thomas, second earl of Pomfret, by Henrietta Louisa, sole daughter and heiress of John, Lord Jeffreys. Her ladyship was married in 1746, to the Right Hon. William Finch, vice-chamberlain to his late Majesty George II. and brother of Daniel, late earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, whose honours and estates devolved upon her son, the present earl. In 1762, Lady Charlotte Finch was nominated to the important and distinguished station of governess to the royal nursery. If ever a selection for so high a trust was judiciously made, it was upon this occasion; and if the qualifications requisite for the complete discharge of that trust were ever united in an eminent degree in any one person, the generations which knew her will

attest that they were so united in Lady Charlotte Finch. The inward excellencies of the mind and heart, and the external embellishments of conversation and manners, were possessed by her in a combination as admirable as it is rare. The clear and upright understanding with which she was blessed had been early and sedulously directed to the acquirement of every branch of knowledge most useful and most ornamental to a female mind; the society into which she was born, her early travels in France and Italy, and the refined propriety of her own taste and judgment, had conspired to render her a model of the highest breeding; and the virtue and piety of her soul, and her sound and well-laid knowledge of her religion, gave the completion to her character, by stamping it with the features of genuine christianity. She retained this confidential post until her years imposed upon her the necessity of soliciting permission to withdraw herself from the active duties of it, in the year 1792; and she then retired into the bosom of her own family, with the consoling reflection that she had conscientiously fulfilled them to the entire satisfaction of the august Parents who had distinguished her by their choice, and without ever having called a public voice upon her name but that of applause. And here it will not be presumption to affirm, what it would be injustice to suppress, that the long approved fidelity and attachment of such a service, were remunerated by no common measure of affection and esteem from the illustrious Family to which they had been dedicated, in all and each of its members.

In private life, the amiable simplicity of her character, the tenderness of her heart, the sweetness of her temper, her zeal for the temporal and eternal interests of those around her, her extensive and discriminating charity, the candour and sincerity of her disposition, and the whole modest demeanor of her life procured her as much the unbounded love and admiration of her immediate descendants, as it did the esteem of those more distantly connected with her.——At Ivy-cottage Parson's-green, Elinor, the wife of C. Haynes, Esq.——In George-street, aged 64, Thomas Fleisher, Esq. one of the wardens of the goldsmiths' company.——In Bedford-square Walter Shairp, Esq.——At Staines, J. Morris, Esq. banker of that place. He had just returned from attending evening service, when he was seized with a fit of coughing, burst a blood-vessel, and instantly expired.

12. In Dawson-street, Dublin, in his 25th year, T. Throckmorton, Plunket, Esq. of Rocksavage, Monaghan.——In Foley-place, aged 60, B. D'Aguilar, Esq. late of the East Indies.——G. Porter, Esq. of Weild-side Lodge, Essex. He was bathing in a canal, not far from his house, with his three eldest sons; and owing to the slipperiness of the sides of the river, he was sud-

denly precipitated into a channel of the depth of ten feet; and not being able to swim, was unfortunately drowned.

13. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 76, Mr. T. Robson, king's tax-collector. He was one of the original proprietors and sole manager of the Margate theatre; that building having been erected by Mr. Robson and Mr. Mate of Dover. — Mrs. Blith, of Great Russell-street, Bedford-square. — At his mother's, in Han's-place, Mr. Burton, comedian. — At Lantlivery, aged 77, Mrs. Littleton; July 14, Mr. Treleven, her brother, aged 93; and on the 16th, his grandson, Mr. Nicholas Treleven, aged 18. — In the 70th year of his age, Mr. Edward Barrow, of St. Saviour's, Norwich. He was born at Manchester, and on his first settlement in Norwich, conducted, with strict integrity, the business of a yarn factor. Mr. Barrow was the first person who undertook the manufactory of cotton in Norwich, now become the ally or the rival of our ancient, but decayed, worsted trade; but what in a peculiar manner consecrates his memory is, the merit of his having also been the first manufacturer of the shawl in Norwich, or perhaps in the kingdom; this brought on a new era in the history of the looms, supplied that employment for the poor which the effects of war had so fatally diminished, and enriched the ingenious master-manufacturer.

14. At Richmond, Surrey, the Dowager Lady Heathcote, relict of the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.

15. In Dominick-street, Dublin, the Rev Dr. Moody. — At Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, aged 65, J. Westwood, Esq. He served the office of high-sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, in 1799.

— Mrs. Milne, wife of Nath. Milne, Esq. of Prestwich Wood, near Manchester.

16. At Margate, Mrs. Gould, widow of the late Mr. Morgan Gould, of Idgate hill.

17. In Dawson street, Dublin, aged 73, Oliver Nugent, Esq. of Bobgrove (Cavan).

— Aged 84, J. Yarker, Esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen's-square. — At Spring Side, near Bury, Lancashire, in his 74th year, William Yates, Esq. He commenced life with a very moderate property; but, by assiduity, probity, and perseverance, as a manufacturer, he acquired a splendid fortune. His mind appeared to expand with his means; and, as his wealth increased, his benevolence became more conspicuous. When the prime minister of this country thought it necessary to call upon the people for voluntary contributions in aid of the state, Mr. Yates and his partner, Sir Robert Peel (a man of kindred mind), subscribed ten thousand pounds. — It is hoped that the future historian of Britain will not be unmindful of this anecdote, which is calculated to throw a lustre on the age, and to make every British manufacturer proud of that appellation. In all the subsequent public subscriptions, whether for the widows and orphans of those who fought with Nelson

or with Wellington, whether for soldiers in Russia or in Germany, whether for general or local purposes, the name of Mr. Yates was ever opposite to the largest benefactions; so great were his public contributions, nor less munificent his private charities. He is followed to the grave by the regret and veneration of all his neighbours and acquaintance, and his tomb will be watered by the tears of the poor. Long may the memory of this good man be cherished in his native country, where his well known success has afforded a constant stimulus to the exertions of the industrious; and where his liberality has given a polished splendour to gold, which renders it doubly attractive. — After a few hours illness, at Byre & Gwallie, Denbighshire (the residence of John Bonnor Esq.) aged 14, Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Bonnor, Esq. of Spring Gardens, London. — Mrs. Warburton, late of St. James's street. — At Fiddis-phre, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, Ann, wife of James Tyers, Esq.

20. At Clapham-common, aged 24, H. Fowkes Luttrell, Esq. of the Middle Temple, and Secretary to the vice chancellor of England.

21. Sarah Amy, the wife of John Miller, Esq. receiver-general of the county of Bedford — In Howland street, Fitzroy-square, 73, the Rev. Tillotson Laycock, late of the city of Lincoln, vicar of the parishes of Hackthorn, (Amleringham, Ingham, and Owersby, all in Lincolnshire, for upwards of 40 years. — At Richmond-green, Mrs. Robson, widow of Colonel Robson, late governor of St. Helena.

22. After a very short illness, at his apartments in the British Museum, George Shaw: M D I R S — At Dedham, Mrs. Stephen Williams, widow of the late S. Williams, Esq. and daughter of the Rev. Sir Hladley D Oyley, Bart.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Victoria, in Spain, in the 24th year of his age, Captain George Hay, of the Royal Scots, eldest son and aid-de-camp to Major-general Andrew Hay, of a wound he received in the glorious action fought under the Marquis Wellington, on the 21st June, whilst leading the column to storm the bridge of Guernica Mayor. Thus this young officer finished his fifth active campaign and honourable career. The first time he encountered the enemies of his country was as captain of light infantry, under the immediate eye of Sir Thomas Graham. He was a worthy pupil of the late Major-general Le Merchant, and also of the Rev. Dr. Raine and Archdeacon Owen. He died like a Christian and a hero. Captain Hay was one of those officers on whom the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to confer the rank of major, for their gallant conduct in the battle of Vittoria.

At Vittoria, of the wound he received in the great battle, Lieutenant-colonel Fane,

of the 50th regiment. Early in life he went over to Germany, where he studied the military science: from thence he proceeded to Egypt, and served with distinguished credit under General Abercrombie. He was in the expedition to the Scheldt, and under Sir John Moore in Spain. In the battle of Corunna he was dangerously wounded in the head, part of his skull being carried away. Just before he embarked for Spain to join his regiment under Lord Wellington, he was advised to be trepanned; but he preferred joining his regiment, saying, that when he returned the operation should be performed! Githian spirit! he returned no more. In the battle of Vittoria he had his leg and part of his thigh carried off, but survived the wound some days. He wrote to some of his relations after he had received his wound. His last moments were easy and quiet. He was buried at Vittoria.

At Morales, near Toro, in his 18th year, Lieutenant-colonel Cotton, of the 10th regiment of hussars. In a most resolute and successful charge against the 18th French Dragoons (which was completely destroyed), this gallant young officer was first wounded by a sabre over the forehead, which rather stunned him, and almost immediately afterwards was shot through the right breast and killed on the spot. His conduct during the charge and pursuit was, to use the expression of his commanding officer, "the admiration of the regiment."

At sea, upon his return from the peninsula (where he had been for the recovery of his health), in his 50th year, W. Maundy Harvey, Esq., colonel in the army, lieutenant-colonel of his Majesty's 79th regiment of foot, and a brigadier general in the Portuguese service; and for his meritorious services in that kingdom, the Prince Regent of Portugal conferred on him the honour of a knight Commander of the order of the Tower and Sword; only son of Samuel Harvey, Esq. of Remsgate, in Kent.

Of the wounds he received in the battle of Talvez, Lieutenant G. Brydges Rodney, son of the Hon. John Rodney, chief secretary to government in the island of Ceylon.

At his seat near Wiemar, in Saxony, full of years, the celebrated Wieland, the Voltaire of Germany, and prince of the literature of that nation.—On his passage to Britain, for the recovery of his health, in his 30th year, Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, Esq., captain of engineers in the service of the Honourable the East India Company, upon the Bengal establishment, and chief engineer on Prince of Wales's Island. He was third son to Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, Esq. of Hums, in the county of Aberdeen.

At Cape Coast Castle, Africa, Mr. Peter Golding Dalley, accountant to the African Company.

At Newfoundland, aged 23, Captain C. J. Hobart, of his Majesty's ship Muros, second son of the late Hon. George Vere Hobart.

At Lombarton (N.C.) aged 50, the Hon. Edward Harris, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

In the West Indies, Mr. John Chancellor, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Vengeur, son of Mr. Chancellor, of Margate, in his 23d year. On the day mentioned, the ship being in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, late in the evening, a report was given that a man was overboard. He who (as the master expressed it) "was ever foremost in danger," ran on deck, leaped into the boat at the stern, with three men, and by some mismanagement above, was plunged into the deep; and though the three men were preserved, the worthy subject of this slight memoir could not be found.

At Demerary, his Excellency Major-general Carmichael, acting governor.

At Cootlum, Lieut.-colonel Rott Price, of the 15th regiment of native infantry, who, for his steady adherence to his duty during the disturbance at Madras, had been appointed to the command of the Palamcottah district by the governor of Madras.

At Rajahmundry, Arthur Garland Blake, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's civil service. First St. George establishment, collector of that district, and first cousin to Sir Peter Blake, Bart. of Langham, Suffolk.

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS, FROM SATURDAY, 26TH JUNE, TO SATURDAY, 24TH JULY, 1813.

JUNE 26th,

Bankruptcy superseded.

Cooper, J. Manchester, bankrupt.

Bankrupts.

Allen, W. King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer, Aug. 7.
Gouldhall, King's Lynn. [Willis and Co. Warrington-cu.]
Hels, J. Plymouth, ironmonger, Aug. 7, Commercial Inn, Plymouth. [Drew and Co. New-mn.]
Hardy, J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, printer and stationer, Aug. 7, Swan, Bolton-le-Moors. [Windle, John st. Bedford-row]
Matton, W. New Sarum, Wilts, grocer, Aug. 7, Assembly-room, New Sarum. [Miles and Co. Temple in]
Mason, Aldgate, china and hardwareman, Aug. 7.
Man, Ely-place.]

Tunstall, T. Derby, fishmonger, Aug. 7, Star, York. [King, Castle-st. Holborn]
Latter, J. West Drayton, Middlesex, grocer, Aug. 7, Guildhall. [Jackson, Hare-co. Temple]
Bryer, J. Brighton, coach master, Aug. 7, Guildhall. [Haynes, Fenchurch-st.]
Fennell, T. Lincoln, victualler, Aug. 7, Spread Eagle, Lincoln. [Sydney, Lamb's-conduit-st.]
Benson, G. Bellemont-lodge, Vauxhall, merchant, Aug. 7, Guildhall. [Holt and Co. Church-co. Lotti-bury.]
Walkden, J. Market Harborough, Leicester, inn-keeper, Aug. 7, George, Market Harborough. [Kin-derley and Co. Gray's-lan.]
Lloyd, D. jun. Conwy, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, Aug. 7, White Lion, Carmarthen. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-la.]
Redwell, R. Norwich, jack manufacturer, Aug. 7, White Swan, Norwich. [Cusau, Salesworth, Suffolk.]

Fetch, J. St. Ives, money scrivener, Aug. 7, Crown-st. Ives. [Chabot, Steward-st. Spital-fields.]
 Chambers, J. Manchester, dealer, Aug. 7, Dog-Manchester. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Green, W. Bolton-le-Moors, shopkeeper. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Murray, W. Hertford-st. Fitzroy-sq. cheesemonger, Aug. 7. [Belli, Stafford-row, Buckingham-gate.]
 Hammond, G. Glosford Bridge, Lincoln, merchant, Aug. 7, Dog and Duck, coal-la. Kingston-upon-Hull. [Ellis, Chancery-la.]
 Griffith, R. and Hulwell, W. Z. Exeter, coach makers, Aug. 7, Half Moon, Exeter. [Sandys and Co. Crane-co. Fleet-st.]
 Smith, J. D. Market Weighton, Yorkshire, draper, Aug. 7, White Hart, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Roser, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Jefferson, J. Barnard Castle, Durham, miller, Aug. 7, King's Head. [Heelin, Staple-inu.]
 Ashford, H. Bristol, victualler, Aug. 7, Rummel, Bristol. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]
 Kennion, J. jun. Mincing-la. broker, Aug. 7. [Oldham, Earl-st. Black-frars.]
 Slap, T. Ludgate-hill, cutler, Aug. 7. [Bolton and Co. Broad-st.]
 Southall, T. Wapping-wall, sail maker, Aug. 7. [Mind, Throgmorton-st.]
 Ball, J. Burr-st. East Smithfield, victualler, Aug. 7. [Clarke and Co. St. Catherine Cloisters, Tower.]
 Hughes, F. Covent-garden, fruiterer, Aug. 7. [Stevenson, Percy-st. Bedford-sq.]
 Pincock, G. Islington, victualler, Aug. 7, Guildhall. [Paruell and Co. Church-st. Spital-fields.]

JUNE 19th.

Bankrupts.

Hill, M. Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, corn factor, Aug. 10, Trent Port, Sandby, Nottinghamshire. [Wood and Co. Castle-co. Budge-row.]
 Strickland, J. Bramley, Leeds, Yorkshire, clothier, Aug. 14, Talbot, Bradford. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Ingard, S. Barton-upon-Irwell, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 10, Coach and Horses, Manchester. [Huxley, Temple.]
 Crofts, D. Marchmont-st. boot maker, Aug. 10. [James, Bucklebury-st.]
 Hankinson, S. Handforth, Cheshire, dealer, Aug. 10, White Lion, Stock-poor. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-la.]
 Craze, S. and H. S. Stratford, Essex, merchant, Aug. 10, Guildhall. [Evitt and Co. Haydon-sq. Minorities.]
 Hickinbottom, J. Jernym-st. St. James's, hotel keeper, Aug. 10. [Harvey, Curator-st.]
 Williams, J. jun. Radley, Middlesex, bricklayer, Aug. 10, Guildhall. [Hope, Copthall-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Cury, J. Raquet-co. Fleet-st. merchant, Aug. 10. [Clowder and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.]
 Collins, J. and W. Oxford, linen drapers, Aug. 10. [Draper, Thavies-inn.]
 Tippi, J. and Dyer, J. Bristol, wine merchants, Aug. 10, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Woodhouse, Hawcutt-buildings, Temple.]
 Hoyle, J. and T. Padiham, Lancashire, calico manufacturers, Aug. 10, Star, Manchester. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Ford, R. Sumers Town, sacking manufacturer, Aug. 10, Guildhall. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]

JULY 3d

Bankruptcies superseded.

Chetham, H. Fetter-la. hatter
 Carpenter, W. Pitchcomb, Gloucestershire, clothier.

Bankrupts.

Richardson, J. Wakefield, Yorkshire, wool-tapier, Aug. 14, New Court House, Wakefield. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Barnett, R. and Davies, A. Shadwell High-st. slop-sellers, Aug. 14, Guildhall. [Bennett, New-lan-buildings.]
 Harvey, W. Lamb's-conduit-place, money scrivener, Aug. 14. [Gaur, Lamb's-conduit-st.]
 Stuckey, W. Swaffham, Norfolk, money scrivener, Aug. 14, White Hart, Swaffham. [Winous and Co. Chancery-la.]
 Asp, J. Bristol, butcher, Aug. 14, Commercial Rooms. [Brooke and Co. Bedford-row.]

Chippindall, W. C. Liverpool, accountant, Aug. 14, Globe, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
 Jones, H. Deptford, tailor, Aug. 14, Guildhall. [Chambers, Furnival's-inn.]
 Bache, W. Union-st. Lambeth, blacking manufacturer, Aug. 14, Guildhall. [Hope, Copthall-co.]
 Carter, W. Harnesmith, baker, Aug. 14, Guildhall. [Field and Co. Chaffers-inn.]
 Blundell, J. 11 E. Gray's-inn-la. insurance broker, Aug. 6, 14 and 17. [Tullien, Fore-st.]
 Gooch, W. Canterbury, gunsmith, Aug. 14, Guildhall. [Lewis, Curator-st.]
 Drenett, T. 21 E. St. sack merchant, Aug. 14. [Loxley and Co. Chancery-la.]
 Thomas, I. Hackney-road, builder, Aug. 14, Guildhall. [Harvey, Curator-st.]
 Barker, J. Portsmouth, cutler, Aug. 14, Blue Posts, Portsmouth. [Platt, Temple.]
 Jennings, J. Bradford, Yorkshire, corn miller, Aug. 14, Talbot, Bradford. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Saunders, T. Whitechapel road, haberdasher, Aug. 14, Guildhall. [Birkitt, Bond-co. Walbrook.]
 Strickland, J. Bramley, Yorkshire, clothier, Aug. 14, Talbot, Bradford. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Buckshaw, M. Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Aug. 14, White Hart, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Booser, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Cooper, J. Manchester, flour dealer, Aug. 14, White Lion, Manchester. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Wood, C. Dymock, Gloucestershire, cattle horn dealer, Aug. 14, White Feathers, Leabury. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn-sq.]
 Court, W. Birmingham, nail founder, Aug. 14, Union Tavern. [Lowe, Ravenscroft.]
 Mason, T. Newcastle upon Tyne, butcher, Aug. 14, George, Newcastle. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-la.]

JULY 6th.

Bankrupts.

Saunders, J. Shoreditch, cabinet maker, Aug. 17. [Coote, Austin-frars.]
 Hirst, T. and Battye, J. Heckmondwick, Yorkshire, merchants, Aug. 17, Black Bull, Gomersal, Yorkshire. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Bramley, G. Francis-place, Westminster-road, and Sydney's-alley, Leicester-fields, hosier, Aug. 17. [Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange.]
 Munroth, J. Wakefield, Yorkshire, maltster, Aug. 17, New Court House, Wakefield. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Luce, W. Liverpool, slater, Aug. 17, Globe, Liverpool. [Windle, John-st. Bedford-row.]
 Brannam, H. Bethnal-green, baker, Aug. 17. [Mitchel, Swan-st. Minorities.]
 Dowling, D. Devonshire-st. Queen-sq. schoolmaster, Aug. 17. [Christop, Child's-pl. Temple-bar.]
 Jordan, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner and cabinet maker, Aug. 17, Turk's Head. [Constable, Symond's-inn, Chancery-la.]
 Mason, J. Ryec-la. Peckham, Surrey, potatoe merchant, Aug. 17, Guildhall. [Kearsley and Co. Bishopsgate-st.]
 Jenkins, T. Fleet-st. tailor, Aug. 17. [Donnolson and Co. Copthall-buildings, Throgmorton-st.]
 Jowitt, J. Radford, Nottinghamshire, miller, Aug. 17, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Bkassdale and Co. New-lan.]
 Seggers, J. Wood-st. Chancery-la, hosier, Aug. 17. [Swann, New Basinghall-st.]
 Hlegon, G. George-st. Tower-hill, broker, Aug. 17. [Mitchel, Swan-st. Minorities.]
 Grisale, G. Ship-alley, Wellclose-sq. jeweller, Aug. 17. [Colingwood, Water-st. Black-frars.]
 Heather, T. Southampton, dealer, Aug. 17, Coach and Horses. [Huime, 11 E. sq.]
 Salmer, G. Kensington, coin merchant, Aug. 17, Guildhall. [Duff, West Smithfield.]
 Silum, L. Ipswich, Suffolk, liquor merchant, Aug. 17, Queen's Head, Ipswich. [Burnett, Chatham-place.]

JULY 10th.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Sherfield, J. Oxford, tailor and draper.

Bankrupts.

Watson, J. Leeds, merchant, Aug. 41, Ball and Mouth, Leeds. [Lambert and Co. Bedford-row.]

Ward, J. Sutton, Norfolk, merchant, Aug. 21, White Swan, Norwich. [Tilbury, Falcon-st. Falcon-sq.]
 Wough, J. Wem, Salop, victualler, Aug. 21, Black Lion, Wem. [Palmer, Gray's-inn.]
 Percks, J. Brackley, Northampton, earthen-ware man, Aug. 21, Mitre, Oxford. [Townsend, Staple-inn.]
 Toosey, W. Duke-st. Bloomsbury, builder, Aug. 21. [Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Office, Royal Exchange.]
 Cooke, J. Queen-st. Birmingham, button maker, Aug. 21, Swan, High-st. Birmingham. [Chilton, Chancery-lane.]
 Blindell, W. City-road, corn dealer, Aug. 21. [Annesley, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Eldridge, H. Greenwich, carpenter, Aug. 21, Guildhall. [Pearson, Elm-co.]
 Forty, T. Bermondsey New-road, wine merchant, Aug. 21. [Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane Cannon-st.]
 Bow, T. Brixton, Surrey, cheesemonger, Aug. 21, Guildhall. [Lee, Three Crown-co. Southwark.]
 Pillow, E. Canterbury, common brewer, Aug. 21, Guildhall. [Hillyard and Co. Copthall-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Need, J. N. Broughton, Lincoln, nurseryman, Aug. 21, Angel, Stamford Briggs, Lincoln. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st.]
 Ward, J. Flanshaw, Yorkshire, clothier, Aug. 21, Sessions House, Wakefield. [Lake, Doggate-hill.]
 Neylor, H. Bristol, dealer, Aug. 21, Talbot, Bristol. [Whitcomb and Co. Serjeants'-inn.]
 Barnes, T. Stamford-st. Surrey, wholesale stationer, Aug. 21, Guildhall. [Meymott, Burrow's-buildings, Black-frairs.]
 Love, J. Newport, cabinet maker, Aug. 21, Guildhall. [Wharton and Co. Temple.]

JULY 13th.

Bankrupts.

Twiddle, G. Bread-street hill, oculistman, Aug. 24. [Tarn, Warmford-co. Huddersfield-st.]
 Spragg, J. New Cross, Kent road, school master, Aug. 24, Guildhall. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Vendham S. and Field, P. Fenchurch-st. merchants, Aug. 24. [Weston and Co. Fenchurch-st.]
 Leonard, W. and Vendall, J. Can. Gloucestershire, shopkeepers, Aug. 24, Old Bell, Dursley. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Lock, J. Winesbury, Staffordshire, innholder, Aug. 24, Stork, Birmingham. [Hunt, Surrey-st. Strand.]
 Harpe, C. Great Yarmouth, corn merchant, Aug. 24, Angel, Great Yarmouth. [Dax, Carey-st.]
 Robson, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, butcher, Aug. 5, 6, and 24, King's Head, Darlington. [Dixon, Staple-inn.]
 Hobbs, J. Sandhurst, Gloucestershire, blacksmith, Aug. 24, Booth Hall, Gloucester. [Platt, Tanfield-co. Temple.]
 Adams, J. Bekeley, Gloucestershire, coal dealer, Aug. 24, Bear, Newnham. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn-sq.]
 Webb, W. Buckingham-st. Strand, wine merchant, Aug. 24. [Luxmore, Red Lion-sq.]
 Brown, J. Tildesdown, Gloucestershire, liquor merchant, Aug. 24, Old Bell, Dursley. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Stewart, J. Aylsham, Norfolk, linen draper, Aug. 24, White Swan, Norwich. [Tilbury, Falcon-st.]
 Barraclough, J. Leicester, cabinet maker, Aug. 3 and 4, White Hart, Leicester. [Taylor, John-st. Bedford-row.]
 Knowles, L. Newnham, Gloucestershire, skinner, Aug. 24, Bear, Newnham. [Edmunds and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]

JULY 17th.

Bankruptcy superseded.

Giny, P. East Dereham, bakers.

Bankrupts.

Black, A. Hayes, Middlesex, veterinary surgeon, Aug. 28, Guildhall. [Fielder, Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq.]
 Perkins, J. Codrington, Oxfordshire, butcher, Aug. 28, Bell, Charlbury, Oxfordshire. [Aplin, Charlbury.]
 Preston, J. Pav-la Salop, dealer in horses, Aug. 28, Bradford Arms, Ivetsey Bank, Staffordshire. [Ansdice and Co. Temple.]

Sheppard, W. Padstow, Cornwall, merchant, Aug. 28, Red Lion, St. Columb's, Cornwall. [Sheppard and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Bradley, T. Strand, carpenter, Aug. 28. [Rogers, Fifth-st. Soho.]
 McCall, A. Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, merchant, Aug. 28, Guildhall. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
 Armstrong, W. T. Leadenhall-st. druggist, Aug. 8 and 28. [Wallington, Aldersgate-st.]
 Simon, S. Ratcliffe-highway, shop-seller, Aug. 28. [Isaacs, Bevis-marks, St. Mary-axe.]

JULY 20th.

Bankrupts.

Gooch, B. Portland-road, St. Mary-le-bone, victualler, Aug. 4. [Eorushaw, Red-cross-st.]
 Kemshead, J. Berners-st. St. Mary-le-bone, carpenter, Aug. 4 and 51. [Chippindall, Great Queen-st.]
 Molar, J. Shelton, Staffordshire, china manufacturer, Aug. 31, Swan, Stanley. [Wimson, King's Bench Walk.]
 Denfield, J. Chandos-st. grocer, Aug. 31. [Charter, Tavistock-row, Covent garden.]
 Mitchell, T. Jam-st. Commercial road, cheesemonger, Aug. 10 and 31. [McMichael, Finch-lane, Cornhill.]

JULY 24th.

Bankruptcies superseded.

Brigg, J. Bridges-st. Covent garden, jeweller.
 Dyett, J. Bristol, wine merchant.

Bankrupts.

Nelson, A. Plymouth-dock, linen draper, Sept. 4, Auction-mart-rooms, Plymouth. [Darke and Co. Prince's-st. Bedford-row.]
 Mackenzie, A. K. and Albotti, F. Austin-frairs, Broad-st. merchants, Aug. 10 and Sept. 4. [Reardon and Co. Corbett-co. Gracechurch-st.]
 Holt, B. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 9, 14, and Sept. 4, Dog, Manchester. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Slona, J. and Wells, T. Old Broad-st. timber merchants, Aug. 4 and Sept. 4. [Lee, Three Crown-co. Southwark.]
 Hoag, W. Pamashack, Gloucester, butcher, Sept. 4, Booth Hall, Gloucester. [Platt, Tanfield-co. Temple.]
 Stubbs, J. jun. St. Martin's-lane, picture dealer, Aug. 4 and Sept. 4. [Harvey, Cusinst-st. Chancery-lane.]
 Holland, J. County Terrace, New Kent road, merchant, Aug. 7 and Sept. 4, Guildhall. [Lee, Three Crown-co. Southwark.]
 Fluke, A. Worcester, cabinet maker, Aug. 9 and Sept. 4, Hop-pole, Worcester. [Darke and Co. Prince's-st. Bedford-row.]
 Wilkie, T. New Sarum, Wilts, tanner, Aug. 4, 5, and Sept. 4, Assembly room, New Sarum. [Millet and Son, Middle Temple-lane.]
 Haigh, T. Crossland Hill, Almondsbury, York, clothier, Aug. 18, 19, and Sept. 4, Talbot, Halifax. [Hall, Halifax.]
 Cotterell, C. Southampton, victualler, Aug. 10, 11, and Sept. 4, Coach and Horse, Southampton. [Chiment and Co. Ratcliffe-highway.]
 Sayer, T. jun. Bungay, Suffolk, liquor merchant, Aug. 20, 21, and Sept. 4, King's Head, Bungay. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Williams, F. Oxford-st. cheesemonger, Aug. 3 and Sept. 4. [Clark, Bishopsgate-st.]
 Clarkson, J. Curriworth, Warwickshire, grocer, Aug. 2, 3, and Sept. 4, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Brown, Mincing-lane.]
 Rhodes, J. Elstestere, Salop, butcher, Sept. 4, Red Lion, Flicemere. [Edmunds, Lichfield Office, Tanfield's-inn.]
 Wilkinson, J. St. Paul, Gloucestershire, money scrivener, Aug. 6 and Sept. 4, London and Talbot Tavern, Bristol. [Whitcomb and Co. Serjeants'-inn.]
 Barnes, M. Lambeth terrace, Surrey, jeweller, Aug. 7, 21, and Sept. 4, Guildhall. [Rogers and Co. Manchester-buildings, Westminster.]
 Daniel, E. Newark-upon-Trent, dealer, Sept. 4, Rutland Arms Inn, Newark. [Ross and Co. New Boswell-co.]
 Samuel, A. Liverpool, silversmith, Aug. 24, 14, and Sept. 4, Globe, Liverpool. [Bird, Castle ditch, Liverpool.]

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Mine, and Water-works Shares, &c. &c.

Canals.

Birmingham, div. 66l. 5s.	- 545l. per share.
Chesterfield, div. 6l.	- 10 l. ditto.
Cromford	- 270l. ditto.
L'lesmere	- 66l. ditto.
Grand Junction, div. 7l.	- 200l. a 205l. ditto.
Grand Union, 100l. sh. 90l. paid	271 a 26l. ditto disc.
Grand Surrey div. 6l.	- 104l. per share.
Grand Western, 100l. sh. 50l. pd	48l. ditto disc.
Grantham, div. 6l.	- 120l. per share.
Huddersfield	- 14l. 6s. ditto.
Kenner and Avon	- 90l. ditto.
Leicester and Northampton,	
or Old Union, div. 4l.	- 100l. ditto.
Monmouthshire, div. 7l.	- 119l. ditto.
Nottingham, div. 12l.	- 210l. ditto.
Oxford, div. 28l.	- 645l. ditto.
Regent's, 100l. sh. 25l. paid	- 10l. a 10l. ditto disc.
Stourbridge, div. 12l.	- 100l. per share.
Wilts and Berks	- 90l. ditto.

Docks.

Commercial, div. 8l. per cent.	193l. per cent.
Ditto (New) 50l. per sh.	- 9l. prem.
East County	- 110l. per cent.
London, div. 14l. per cent.	- 101l. ditto ex div.
West India, div. 9l. per cent.	- 110l. ditto ex div.

Insurance Companies.

Allison, 500l. sh. 50l. paid div.	- 45l. a 42l. per share.
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Insurance Companies (continued).

Eagle, 50l. sh. 5l. paid, div. 50l.	2l. 10s. 6d. a 10l. 10s. 6d.
Globe, 100l. sh. all paid, div. 6l.	105l. ditto ex div.
Hope, 50l. sh. 5l. paid	- 2l. 2s. per share.
Imperial, 500l. sh. 50l. paid,	
div. 2l. 11s. 8d. per sh.	- 41l. ditto.
London (Ship)	- 19l. ditto.
Rock, 20l. sh. 2l. paid, div. 5l.	
per cent.	- 9l. 2s. ditto.
Union (Fire and Life) 100l. sh.	
20l. paid	- 25l. ditto.

Water-Works.

East London, 100l. sh., all paid 63l. a 63l. 10s. per sh.	
Kent, 100l. sh. all paid	- 56l. 10s. a 57l. ditto.

Bridges.

Strand, 100l. sh. 85l. paid	- 49l. 10s. 6d. a 49l. 10s. 6d. per share.
Vauxhall, 100l. sh. 80l. paid.	- 56l. per share disc.
Beaumont lead and Silver	
Mines, 100l. sh. 15l. paid	- 60l. a 63l. per sh. pr.
Comb Martin Ditto, 7l. 10s. paid	50l. per sh. prem.
Dover Street Road, 100l. sh. 70l. pd. 25l.	per share disc.
London Commercial Sale Rooms,	
100l. sh.	- 41l. per share.
London Institution, 75 gu. sh.	45l. per share.
Russell ditto, 25 gu. sh.	- 50l. ditto.
Sucrey ditto, 30 gu. sh.	- 15l. 10s. ditto.

R. L. PIRCE, Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street, London, 26th July 1813.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stocks being now $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 57.	
A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 9 0 average rate 100l. money 7 17 6
40	4 14 0
45	4 17 0
50	5 8 0
55	5 17 0
60	6 9 0
65	7 7 0
70	8 15 0
75 and upwards	10 19 0

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

••• Annuities are granted on Joint Lives also.

Particulars may be had, gratis, at the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank street, or by writing, to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

LOAN of £27,000,000, for the Service of the Year 1813.

PAYMENTS.

1st Payment, 29 July, 10l. per cent.	5th Payment, 29 Oct. 15l. per cent.	9th Payment, 21 Jan. 1814, 10l. per cent.
2d ditto 20 Aug. 15l.	6th ditto 19 Nov. 15l.	10th ditto 18 Feb. 10l.
3d ditto 17 Sept. 15l.	7th ditto 17 Dec. 10l.	

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from June 29th, to July 23d, 1813, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, 2 U.	30-6	Gibraltar	47 a 46
Ditto at sight	28-8	Lisbon	60 a 61
Rotterdam, c. 1 a U.	9-6	Madras	54
Hamburg, 21 U.	21-0 a 21-6	Venice, u c Liv. lic. ineffect. per	
Alford, 21 U.	20-1 a 20-7	Pound syri	52
Paris, 1 day's date	14-20 a 14-0	Alitta	65 a 66
Ditto, 2 1/2 weeks	14-0 a 14-0	Naples	125d.
Bordeaux, ditto	19-0 a 19-50	Palmira per oz	76 a 77
Madrid, effective		Quinto	76 a 77
Ditto in paper		Rio Janeiro	77 a 78
Cadiz, effective	50 a 51	Sourabaya	0 a 51
Ditto in paper		Cash	7 a 7 1/2
Bilboa, effective			

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	5l 4s 6d a 5l 9s 6d.	New Dollars	0l 6s 6d a 0l 6s 10d.
Gold in Bars	5l 4s 6d a 5l 8s 6d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	
New Doubloons	5l 7s 6d a 5l 8s 6d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

26th July 1813.

JAMES WETENHALL.

Printed by Joyce Gold, 10s, Shoe-lane, London.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM JUNE 26, TO JULY 26, 1813, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1813	Bank	3per Ct	3per Ct	3per Ct	3per Ct	Long	Irish	Imp.	Imp.	Om.	India	Sw.	Sw.	5per Ct	3per Ct	3per Ct	Consol	Ex	Consol
Days	Stock.	Reduc	Consol	Consol	791.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.
Jun. 26	57 1/2	57 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Jun. 28	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Jun. 29	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 1	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 2	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 3	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 4	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 5	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 6	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 7	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 8	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 9	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 10	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 11	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 12	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 13	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 14	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 15	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 16	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 17	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 18	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 19	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 20	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 21	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 22	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 23	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 24	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 25	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
July 26	56 1/2	56 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

* * All EXCHANGE BILLS dated prior to July 1812, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaiga, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETEN HALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Chapel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London;

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR AUGUST, 1813.

[Embellished with a Portrait of JAMES HOOK, Esq.]

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London:

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL,

And may be had of all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

This Publication is found to be a most acceptable Present to Friends abroad, as it not only contains Portraits and Views, together with the Biography, Anecdotes, Literature, History, State Papers, Parliamentary Journal, Gazette, Politics, Arts, Manners, and Amusement of the Age, but also, Intelligence Foreign, Domestic, and Literary, Births, Marriages, and Obituary, with a Monthly List of Bankrupts, their Attorneys and Meetings, Prices of Canals, Docks, Fire-office, Water-works, Bridges, and Institution Shares; with the Rates of Government Life Annuities; Loan for the year 1813, Course of Exchange and Bullion; also the highest and lowest Daily Prices of Stocks, published by authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, &c. &c.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, by Mr. LUGNARD, of the General Post Office, at No. 23, Sherborne-lane, to the Cape of Good Hope, America, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Pounds Eight Shillings per Annum.—To Hamburgh, Lisbon, Cadiz, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SHERBURN, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane,—and to any Part of the East Indies, at Fifty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

N.B. All Letters must be POST PAID, and a Reference for the Payment in England

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIV. Aug. 1813.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have again commuted (as we find it approved of by our Readers) 16 extra pages of *Letter-press* for a second *Engraving*.

A *Constant Reader* is right as to our plan of inserting the *Gazettes*; we do give at length all *Gazette Letters* of particular interest, and abstracts of others possessing less importance.—For the three omissions alluded to by him we thus account:

The notice of Captain Garzett's (of the *Hope*) capture of an American vessel was omitted by mere oversight; but is set right in our present Number, p. 169.

With respect to the communications of Captains Black and Broke, they could not be inserted in our last Number, because, though we gave the unusual quantity of *twenty-one pages of Gazette Intelligence*, we were not able to include any beyond the Supplement to that of July 3; and the two articles mentioned are of subsequent dates.

In our next, we shall give, with permission, an extract from Dr Saunders's very useful Book on the Diseases of the Liver.

Albion's Harp, Lord Thurlow's Poems, The World before the Flood, and Jokeby, will be reviewed next month.

The following are intended for insertion in our next: *Golden Lane—Melampus—Harvey—A. D.*—and *Allhallows*.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from August 7 to August 14, 1813. MARITIME COUNTIES. INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	120	0 00	0 16	6 13	6 05	0	Middlesex	117	3 00	0 11	7 11	3 74	3
Kent	118	0 05	0 12	6 17	6 21	6	Surrey	122	8 00	0 11	0 16	4 77	0
Sussex	124	2 00	0 00	6 17	6 00	0	Hertford	109	8 71	0 15	0 13	0 31	6
Staffolk	110	6 14	0 11	2 14	8 66	16	Bedford	114	1 00	0 17	0 19	6 77	7
Cambridge	107	3 00	0 13	4 11	0 7 3	0	Huntingd.	107	7 00	0 10	6 17	0 64	6
Norfolk	99	11 14	1 14	1 10	0 00	0	Northampton	111	0 00	0 13	4 11	6 82	6
Lincoln	104	9 00	0 16	7 13	10 00	0	Rutland	112	0 00	0 13	6 11	6 82	0
York	104	9 08	0 10	5 10	0 7 3	5	Leicester	111	7 00	0 10	11 13	11 00	0
Durham	94	2 00	0 00	0 13	7 00	0	Notingham.	113	4 75	0 15	6 14	8 86	10
Northumb.	97	3 10	0 16	8 10	9 00	0	Derby	119	8 00	0 00	0 15	10 90	0
Cumberl.	107	10 78	1 18	6 11	10 00	0	Stafford	122	11 00	0 67	4 16	3 83	6
Westmorl.	114	0 18	0 17	7 12	0 00	0	Salop	113	1 10	8 00	0 17	6 00	0
Lancaster	114	10 00	0 00	0 12	6 00	0	Hereford	114	2 67	2 60	7 12	1 74	8
Chester	110	3 00	0 00	0 12	9 00	0	Worcester	115	6 00	0 14	0 17	11 30	10
Gloucester	124	9 00	0 72	0 12	10 74	0	Warwick	126	11 00	0 61	6 11	11 95	3
Somerset	122	0 00	0 11	4 32	6 77	4	Wilt.	110	6 00	0 11	0 13	0 80	4
Monmouth	125	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	123	1 00	0 18	10 19	3 75	0
Devon	123	2 00	0 19	6 18	5 00	0	Oxford	120	6 00	0 12	9 14	5 73	3
Cornwall	116	2 00	0 15	5 11	1 00	0	Bucks	122	8 00	0 19	0 15	8 75	8
Dorset	119	8 00	0 10	0 00	0 72	0							
Hants	121	1 00	0 13	1 13	11 00	0							
							N. Wales	117	8 00	0 60	8 35	6 00	0
							S. Wales	97	7 10	0 63	8 28	6 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

181	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsv.	1813	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsv.
July 28	30.11	61	W	Fair	Aug. 12	29.99	73	W	Fair
29	30.22	66	SW	Ditto	13	30.03	67	N	Ditto
30	30.19	75	W	Ditto	14	30.11	68	W	Ditto
31	29.95	70	NW	Ditto	15	29.89	67	N	Ditto
Aug. 1	30.00	68	N	Ditto	16	29.77	65	NW	Ditto
2	29.97	65	W	Rain	17	29.84	65	W	Ditto
3	29.84	67	W	Ditto	18	29.86	65	W	Ditto
4	29.82	65	W	Fair	19	30.07	62	W	Ditto
5	29.59	65	SW	Rain	20	30.17	60	N	Ditto
6	29.62	66	W	Fair	21	30.12	60	NW	Ditto
7	29.70	61	NW	Ditto	22	30.04	56	N	Ditto
8	29.84	67	W	Ditto	23	29.96	55	N	Ditto
9	29.94	64	N	Ditto	24	30.25	57	N	Ditto
10	30.14	66	N	Ditto	25	30.26	58	NE	Ditto
11	30.13	69	S	Ditto	26	30.25	59	NW	Ditto



John H. H. H.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR AUGUST, 1813.

MEMOIR OF
JAMES HOOK, ESQ. &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY J. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL PICTURE,
BY S. DRUMMOND, A.R.A.]

" Thus, long ago,
Ere heaving bellows learn'd to blow,
While organs yet were mute,
Timothus, to his breathing flate
And sounding lyre,
Could swell the soul to rage, or kindle soft desire.
At last divine *Cecilia* came,
Inventress of the vocal frame;
The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the force of narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With Nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before."

DRYDEN'S *Alexander's Feast*.

THE Portrait of a *composer of music* and *organist*, eminent in his profession, as is the antitype of the principal embellishment to this *Magazine*, naturally elicits contemplations connected with the science which the exertions of his genius has attained, and, of course, induces us, as the precursors to such slender biographical notices as we have only been able to collect, to make a few observations, analogous indeed to our motto, respecting the "power of music" in *ancient*, and its influence in *modern* times.

METAPHYSICAL in their studies, and *mythological* in their ideas, those *sages*, who combined to *rock the cradle of science*, framed a most compendious method for the resolution of problems that they did not understand, and the avoidance of difficulties which they did not chuse to encounter: thus when they were requested to explain the nature of FIRE, they, with one accord, assigned its material creation to *Vulcan*.* This assignment, which gave birth to one

fable, soon produced another equally *poetical*. Fire was absolutely necessary, though not, as was believed, for the *animation*, yet for the use of man, therefore was *Prometheus* said to have *stolen* that element from *Heaven*, an assertion with which the heathen world was for ages satisfied.

MUSIC or *melody*, which arose spontaneously from sound, as sound from articulation, became from the earliest dawn of intuition, a practice so pleasing to the human faculties, so congenial to mental propensions, that, when expansion of ideas produced disquisition respecting its origin, and the philosophers, as was the custom upon abstruse points, were applied to,—the same convenient medium for its production was assigned, and *Apollo* was declared its inventor. Its organization was now to be explained, and the same god who had conveyed the music of the spheres from Heaven to earth was universally allowed to have been the first composer. The people who discovered that harmony had so strong, so general, and, at first, so enchanting an effect upon

* The Indian Agni.

their passions, pleased with the sensations it diffused through their mental and moral systems, wished from motives of gratitude to substantiate music, and personify its effects. But as it was difficult to delineate *sound*, and chromatic characters were then even to the *Magi* unknown (for although those sages had been used to symbolize *fire* in its natural ascension by a pyramidal trigon Δ , and *water* in its natural descension by an inverted trigon ∇ , they had yet no metaphor for *music*), the people therefore, left to determine upon this subject, consequently fixed upon the human form, arrived at the highest point of masculine perfection, as the most proportionate object that they could conceive, for the symbol of harmony. Hence arose that exquisite concord of component parts which distinguishes the figure of the Apollo Belvidere. Contemplating the statue of this god, as he stood in the temple at Athens, the philosophers naturally turned their minds to the consideration of the science, of which he was the patron and representative, and observing that the properties of *music* expanded under their disquisitions, they found, or thought they found, that it might be applied to the cure of *mental* and *moral diseases*: that it was in the most intimate degree connected with *poetry*, and that it engendered enlivened and stimulated the ideas and exertions of the *painter*, the *sculptor*, and the *architect*; they therefore decreed to *Apollo* the patronage of these and other liberal arts.

HARMONY, which his figure expressed, they considered as the indicative symbol of poetry and music, and the pictorial, sculptural, and architectural graces which his temple displayed, as a tacit harmony of parts, and general consonance of proportion, connected with the perfective principle. Some judgment may be formed of the opinion of the ancients of the power of music, by the animated allegories which they employed to indicate its effects; these are particularly to be observed in the instances of *Amphion*, *Orpheus*,* and *Arion*; fictions which not

only strongly display the power to which they allude, but combine the force of genius with the beauty of harmony.

The origin of *music* was, as we have observed, most unquestionably the emanation of nature, its celestial assignment was certainly *mythological*; its antiquity was, by the *oriental sages*, stated to have been coeval, nay, antecedent to the *mundane cosmogony*.† *Martial music* is said to be as ancient as *War* itself. Regarding the power of music, or as it is poetically termed,

“The concord of sweet sounds,”

and referring to *Dryden's Ode*, of which we have quoted the penultimate stanza in our motto, indeed regarding human nature, nay, even animal sensations, it would be unnecessary to be more diffuse, had we not an inclination to introduce the brief memoir of an eminent musician, with the opinions of an ingenious classic preceptor, and a sublime tragic author, translated by an elegant poet.

“For a description of the powers of music, recourse can best be had to the sister art, to which sound is so frequently indebted for the most pleasing alliance of sense: and perhaps it will not be found easy to produce a short description of its application to the various situations of life and different feelings of the heart more beautiful and just than the following verses—

“Queen of every moving measure,
Sweetest source of purest pleasure,
Music! why thy powers employ
Only for the sons of joy?
Only for the smiling guests
At nuptial, or at nuptial feasts?
Rather let thy numbers pour
On those whom secret griefs devour;
And with some softly-whispered air,
Smooth the brow of dumb despair.”‡

POETRY is connected with PAINTING, and both are assisted by HARMONY. Painting and music are esteemed as universal languages; they speak to all nations, and are in their effects compre-

† NAREDA is by Sir William Jones said to have been the author of the Indian system of music; he was, says the beautiful oriental allegory, the son of BRAHMA, by his wife SARASWATTY, the goddess of eloquence.—NAREDA, comparatively the *Egyptian Hermes*, invented the *Hindoo Vina*, or *Testudo*.

‡ See the *Medea* of *Euripides*, l. 192, &c. from which Dr. Warton took these ideas.—*Kell's Elements of General Knowledge*, Vol. II. p. 271.

* *Silvestres homines, sacer interpretisque Deorum,*

Cædibus et vultu fardo deterunt, ORPHEUS: Dufus ob hoc vñire Tigres, rabidosque Leonas

Dictus et AMPHION, PIERAX corditor arcis, Saxa micare sono Testudinis & præbenda, Ducere quo vellet. Hor. Art. Poet.

hended by all persons; this combination gratifies the mind through the organs of two of the senses; poetry and music combined fly directly to the heart, and consequently stimulate the passions. The effects of music upon the sensations is fully exemplified by the effects which our national tunes and songs, such as *Cheviot Chase*, *Rule Britannia*, *God Save the King*, &c. have ever had upon the people. Such are also the effects of airs indigenous to the soil in every country of Europe. In former times, if the soldiers of Switzerland, who were upon their march to engage in the service of some foreign prince, happened even as they thrived the *Alpine defiles* to hear a shepherd's pipe play the tune, and some country nymph chant the words of the mountain air called the *Ranz des Vaches*,* many of them were instantly seized with a disease well known in *Helvetia*, called the *Hörn-ACH*, and would in consequence desert: it was therefore, by the government of the different cantons, ordered, that that tune should not be played, nor the song sung, in the vicinity of any of the roads along which the new levies were to march.

This effect, the consequence of the combination of poetry, whether rude or elegant, with well adapted harmony, had long been studied in *Italy*, where it had produced the OPERA, which, when imported into this country under the influence of the goddess of fashion, gave rise to feelings, sensations, and expressions, which, however natural they might have been considered in the southern extremity of Europe, a soil congenial not only to the strongest influence, but the most unbounded exuberance, of the human passions and propensions, in *England* they appeared in the garb of the grossest affectation, and consequently were deemed equally absurd, extravagant, and ridiculous.

To satyrise a system of public amusement (for, contemptible as the *Italian Opera* was, it had been systematized) at once so degrading to the national character, and, in its influence, example and effects, so dangerous to the national principles, was, notwithstanding the efforts of *Addison*, *Steele*, &c. for a long time considered as a task of some difficulty. A *travestic* upon it was, however, at length, produced in the *Beggar's Opera*; and although, in some in-

stances, the remedy was, perhaps, as bad as the disease, still from its *germ* a species of dramatic amusement arose, composed of *dialogue* and *airs*, which, in time, assumed a more pleasing form, exhibiting at once the graces of poetry combined with the soul-enchancing melody of sound, and frequently enlivened with characteristic humour, that rendered it highly agreeable to the public.

We can yet remember what was called the long run of the *Beggar's Opera*, under the auspices of *Beard* and *Bront*, about the year 1761. To this succeeded the performance of "*Thomas and Sally*," "*Love in a Village*," "*The Maid of the Mill*," the revival of "*The Jovial Crew*," the production of "*Lionel and Clarissa*," "*Daphne and Aminor*," and a great number of other pieces of the same kind; in short, if the expression may be allowed, we can remember the *Augustan age* of the *English Opera*, the age when sound and sense were tolerably intimately connected, and the *Italian drama*, in a state of depression in the *Haymarket*, was only rendered attractive by the native and translated *burlesques* at *Marybone Gardens*, where even such elegant language as this,

———"Here comes the TURK,
"I wish the DEVIL had him!"

would have failed to elevate and surprise the audience, had it not been supported by the splendid fireworks of *Signior Torré*, and substantiated by the solid plumb cakes of *Miss Trusler*.

THE ENGLISH OPERA then, during the second and third decades of the latter half of the eighteenth century, reigned triumphant, and consequently engendered poets who, under the influence of *Comus* and *Momus*, produced songs, perhaps with a little trouble as *Cadmus* did persons and characters; and composers, who frequently bore the greatest part of the dramatic burthens, for (in the theatre) they frequently

———"gave to aerial nothings
A local habitation, and a name."

Such was the particular state of the MUSICAL EMPIRE in the metropolis (respecting which scientific system, we have deemed it necessary to glance at the general history from the earliest times) when the gentleman, to whose Portrait we again refer, made his appearance upon the scene; but as he had made his appearance in the world much antecedent, we shall of course recur to those

* See Europ. Mag. Vol. XLVI. p. 376.

pristine notices which we have more than once promised.

JAMES HOOK, one of the most eminent, and probably the most voluminous composer at present existing, was born in the city of Norwich, in the year 1746. He was, it appears, one of those *musical phenomena*, of which we have, in the course of the last century, had two or three instances; for the first dawn of his genius displayed the influence of that soul-pervading science in which he at present so greatly excels. Astonishing as it may seem, he, we learn from unquestionable authority, was able to play many pieces before he was *four years* of age, and actually performed at concerts, and played concertos, at the age of *six years*. Such talents—demanded, nay, commanded, cultivation: our young musician was therefore consigned to the care of Mr. Burney (the present Dr Burney), a gentleman who has become so conspicuous for his correspondence with Dr. Johnson, for his "*History of Music*," his professional talents, and through the genius of his daughter.* Mr. Burney was then residing at *Lynn Regis* in *Norfolk*, employed, we believe, as organist and teacher of Music; and young Hook, having become his pupil, made, it seems, a most rapid proficiency in a science, the attainment of which is, to the *tyro*, generally environed with numerous difficulties, for he was only with Mr. Burney *seven months*, which, and it may fairly be stated as an extraordinary instance of the impulse of genius, was all the musical instruction that he ever received. The brevity of the period of the tuition of Mr. Hook was probably occasioned by a misfortune that attended him at the early age of *eleven years*, at which period he lost his father. The world was not, in a manner, before him, and he might be truly said to have made his entrance into it, by becoming a teacher of music in a boarding-school at *Norwich*. How well this *juvenile preceptor* was qualified for the arduous task he had undertaken, is still, perhaps, remembered in the *city* where even his much earlier display of *musical talents* was once the theme of conversation, and the object of admiration; for he had before he was eight years of age composed a number of *songs*, and also several *pieces* much more elaborate. One of these, which was a complete *opera*, written by a

Miss *Williams* of *Norwich*, containing *thirty-six airs*, was by the *connoisseurs* considered as an extraordinary instance of infantile genius.

Mr. Hook continued composing and teaching music in his native city until he had arrived at the age of eighteen years, when, probably himself more than half inclined, he was persuaded to try his fortune in that great mart for talents of every description, the *metropolis*. He arrived in *London* in the year 1764, the time when (as we have stated) that peculiar species of musical composition in which he most evidently excels, was so rapidly rising in the favour of the public. No period, therefore, could have been more propitious to his talents, or more consonant to the *interests*, of a professional enthusiast. The reception of Mr. Hook by the musical amateurs, was most favourable to his exertions, and flattering to his future hopes. Having been introduced to many of those, he was engaged to perform at numerous concerts, and, as his professional reputation spread, deputed to conduct the *concertos* at the meetings of the PHARMARMONIC SOCIETY.

The professional eminence which he thus acquired, was a certain passport to the favour of the late Marchioness of *Rockingham*, a lady whose soul was harmony itself; and whose life, its emanations. The protectress of the *polite arts* and *sciences* in general, she still honoured this of Music with her peculiar favour. To her Mr. Hook had the good fortune to be introduced, and she in consequence honoured him with her patronage. Lady *Rockingham*, as the first mark of her favour, recommended him (and in this respect her word was a *feat*) to many noble and highly distinguished connections. She also facilitated his acquaintance with the celebrated *Granstin*, who, from a similarity of professional practice, became the warm friend to his fame, and the sedulous promoter of his interest; for he not only by his ardent recommendations enlarged very considerably the circle of his distinguished connections, but also frequently engaged him to play the *harp-sichord* in places where he had himself been accustomed to lead, and used every means in his power to render his musical exertions conspicuous. It is a pleasing speculation, because it is a trait of *characteristic humanity*, not quite so frequently practised as might be wished, to contemplate a man at the head of his

* Author of *Evelina*, *Cecilia*, &c. &c.

profession, sacrificing his own interest upon the altar of friendship, and straining every nerve to assist a rising genius in his ascent to the temple of *fame* and *fortune*; instances of this kind do honour to human nature! GRAYDINI, as we have hinted, is an exception to a pretty general rule; for he led Mr. Hook into professional practice in private concerts, and more particularly introduced him to one, which may, with propriety be termed a *public celebration*; this was the grand civic music-meeting which used to be held at *Haberdashers Hall*, a meeting at which taste and harmony presided, and beauty shone conspicuous.

Pursuing his studies with ardour, Mr. Hook had the good fortune to find their success commensurate: he, in his professional career, has obtained several GOLD MEDALS for the composition of *CATCHES*; a branch of his art, for which he seems to have had a natural predilection, as it is as singular as certain, that the first catch he ever composed was so well received by the club, that they honoured him with the decree of a *gold medal* for its production.

For many years we can remember that this gentleman was *organist* at VAUXHALL GARDENS; we also know that many, we believe, *most* of the *SONGS*, some of them so admirably adapted to the public taste as to become like those we have introductorily alluded to, NATIONAL, were of his composition; his taste consequently was, in many instances, theatrical, and in the THEATRES he has found ample space for its expansion. The public will be astonished to learn, that Mr. Hook has, in the course of his professional life, composed more than TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED SONGS—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY COMPLETE WORKS, OF OPERAS—ONE ORATORIO, and many ODES, ANTHEMS, &c. &c.

Many hundreds of the songs composed by him have not only obtained a temporary celebrity, but are still in the highest estimation of the PUBLIC.

When we contemplate the labours of this eminent *composer*, labours respecting which, it would, upon enumeration, did not facts convince scepticism, and contradict speculation, be thought that the utmost extent of *longevity* could not be equal to the execution of, we can scarcely express our astonishment; but it is also both pleasing and useful to be convinced what men have

the power to do, who ardently and regularly pursue one species of study.

“One science only will one genius fit;
So vast is art, so bounded human wit.”

It would have been impossible for Mr. H. to have completed one third of the number of works and detached pieces that are identified as his, if he had suffered his attention to have been withdrawn, as has sometimes been the case with others, for any period from his professional pursuits; at which we may observe, that he has incessantly toiled for considerably more than half a century! and it is curious to reflect, that these compositions, which many ladies have admired in their youth, are perhaps at this period equally the delight of their *grand-children*. This observation only regards a part of the works of that gentleman, a considerable number of his select pieces are *entirely* out of print; these consequently are only to be found in the possession of a very few *amateurs*; we are therefore glad to be informed that, at the request of many of his friends whose sentiments are consonant to our own, he is about to publish FIFTY SONGS, to be collected from his early productions, which, for the reason above stated, cannot now be purchased. Of the success of this LYRIC COLLECTION, there can be no doubt. The world is at this moment much more *musical* than it was in the early days of Mr. Hook; harmony is now indispensably a part of every young lady's education; therefore, with respect to the pieces alluded to, every young lady will, most unquestionably, be eager to confirm the judgment of her ancestors.

We have hitherto only spoken of Mr. Hook as a public man, for this very good reason, that of his domestic life we know but little. He married a young lady of the name of *Madden*, who was the author of a musical entertainment entitled, “THE DOUBLE DISGUISE.” This piece, the music of which was composed by her husband, was performed at *Drury Lane Theatre* in the year 1784, and was received with great applause. Mrs. Hook died at *South Lambeth*, Oct. 19, 1805, leaving two sons, viz. the Rev. Dr. James Hook, who was educated at *St. Mary Hall, Oxford*; he married June 1, 1797, Anne, second daughter of Sir *Walter Farquhar, Bart.* and Theodore Edward Hook, Esq. a

gentleman whose *dramatic writings* are well known. They consist of eleven pieces, all of which have been performed, and much applauded by the public. M.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Τμήμα κβ.

"Ατρεα δ' ἄλγη δέξεται κυκμάτων,
 "Οσην Ἀραιδες ἰντὸς, ἡδὲ δύσβατοι
 Λιβεθρίαι σφίγγουσι Δωτίου πύλαι·
 "Οις ὑμεῖς ἔσαι π' Ἀχιρουσίας παρὰ
 "Ρηγμίται δαρὸν ἰσχυαγμῆος γάμος.
 Πολλῶν γὰρ ἐν σπλαγγχοῖσι τυμβωθήσεται
 Βρωθῆς πολυτοίχοισι καμπύλῃ γνάθῳ
 Νήριμος ἰσμός· οἱ δ' ἐπὶ ξήνης ξήνοι,
 Πᾶν ἔρημοι, διζώσονται τάφους.
 Τὸν μὲν γὰρ Ἥων Στρυμόνος Βισαλτίας,
 Ἀλυνθίων ἀγχουροί, ἡδὲ Βιγάνων,
 Κουρετρόφον πάγουρον Ἰδωνῶν πύλας
 Κρύβει, πρὶν Τυμφρητὸν ἀνυάσαι λίπας.
 Τὴν πατρὶ πλεῖστον ἰσχυγμῆεν βροτῶν,
 "Ομηρον ὃς μὲν θεῶν τετρήνας λήχους,
 "Οτ' εἰς ἰδὼν τρήνωνος νύκασθ' ἀλχος.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Seet. 22.

The notoriety of Cassandra's sufferings—these the source of exiles and deaths—Phœnix, bereft of sight by his father, buried in Thrace.

But distant realms, round which Aræthus flows,

Which, near Libethra, Dotium's gates enclose,

Shall bear my griefs, my injur'd bed bewail,
 And Acherusia's shores shall long repeat the tale.

By sharks devour'd, are countless numbers doom'd

In their voracious jaws to lie entomb'd.

Cast on rude coasts, which no protection lend,

The unfriended stranger makes the grave his friend.

Bisaltian Æon (through whose fertile meads His many current Thracian Strymon leads,
 Near the Bistonias and Abecynthian lapd,
 And near those tracks Edonian hordes command)

Shall, ere Tymphestus' summits be descried,
 One hardy crab inhume, of youth the guide:
 Whose visual orb his jealous sire destroy'd;
 Pierc'd with his brand, and sightless left a void:

Of all mankind most hated by his sire,
 To the dove's embrace he dar'd aspire.

NOTES.

—Aræthus—] A river in Epire, that empties itself into the Ambracian bay.

—Dotium's gates—] A town, situated in the mountainous country of Macedonia. A ridge of hills rising on both sides of it, forms a passage, or, as the poet speaks, a gate-

way, through which you approach the city. Libethra, a fountain sacred to the muses, rises near this place. Nymphæ Libethrides. Virg. Bucol. 7.

—Acherusia's shores—] The Acherusi lake, here mentioned, is in Epire. Through this lake the river Acheron is said to flow. Our poet's meaning is: that Cassandra's story will not only be published in the remotest parts of Greece, but in the infernal regions. For Acheron's stream running underground, and working its way into the caverns of the earth, descends till it enters the nether regions.

Bisaltian Æon—] A town on the banks of the Strymon, which runs through that part of Thrace, which the Bisaltæ inhabit.

—Edonian—] So called from Edonus, a mountain in Thrace. Edoni Boreæ spiritus. Virg. Æn. 12.

—Tymphestus—] An hill in Thessaly; at the foot of which Phœnix, the instructor of Achilles, was born. He was struck with blindness by his father for his familiarities with his father's mistress. His sight was restored by Chiron. R.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE my last, Fine Gold has risen seven shillings per ounce, viz.

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Aug. 19th, 1813.

B. S.

COPY of the PRINCE REGENT'S late LETTER to LORD WELLINGTON.

Carlton House, July 3, 1813.

MY DEAR LORD,

YOUR glorious conduct is beyond all human praise, and far above my reward; I know no language the world affords worthy to express it. I feel I have nothing left to say, but devoutly to offer up my prayers of gratitude to Providence, that it has, in its omnipotent bounty, blessed my country and myself with such a General. You have sent me, among the trophies of your unrivalled fame, the staff of a French marshal, and I send you in return that of England. The British army will hail it with enthusiasm, while the whole universe will acknowledge those valorous efforts which have so imperiously called for it. That uninterrupted health, and still increasing laurels, may continue to crown you through a glorious and long career of life, are the never-ceasing and most ardent wishes of, my dear Lord, your very sincere and faithful friend,
 The Marquis of Wellington. G. P. R.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

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New Series. No. XXV.

ANECDOTES OF SIR JOHN SPENCER, KNT. LORD MAYOR OF LONDON; TOGETHER WITH OBSERVATIONS UPON A LEADEN COFFIN, DISCOVERED IN A VAULT IN THE PARISH-CHURCH OF ST. HELEN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, LONDON, &c. &c.

IT has been a remark, perhaps more curious than useful, that the *coffins* of the middle ages, whether they were cut in stone or cast in lead, very generally took the shape of the bodies enclosed in them: this mortal form is supposed to have been introduced by the *Crossaders*, who found it to be common in *Syria*, and, by the *Saracens*, most certainly adopted from the *Egyptians*, the cases of whose *mummies* were composed of *lunina*, if that term may be applied to thin boards, the integuments of the *sycamore-tree*,* soaked in some glutinous or resinous menstruum until they acquired complete flexibility, and then, *stratum superstratum*, moulded to the figure they were to enclose: of which, consequently, they could only give the most general of all possible shapes. This form, cut in stone, it must be observed, was, by the *Hospitallers* of *St. John of Jerusalem*, the knights of *Rhodes*, and the nobility, ecclesiastics, and persons of distinction in general, adopted as the receptacles for their relatives, &c. as those that have in the metropolis, and in almost every part of the *British Islands*, been so frequently discovered, fully evince.

The ancient *coffins* composed of lead partook still more of the contour of the human figure than those of stone: but as very few of them have been discovered, or, at least, have been described, they are considered as extremely curious. For the paucity of ancient *leaden coffins*,† and the plenty of those of stone,

which is, however, not the case, namely, broken, or soiled, or of real value, which must, in all cases, state it might be found, always, and in a metallic estimation.

We have been induced to make these observations, in consequence of a circumstance, which we shall hereafter state, that occurred in the parish-church dedicated to *St. Helen*, a British virgin, daughter of *Coel*, one of the native princes, and so extremely beautiful, that she attracted the attention of *Constantinus (Morus)*, the Roman governor of this island, who married her at *Chester*, *Essex*; where she became the mother of *Constantine the Great*.

This small, but beautiful, church, which had the word *HELENÆ* over its south door, stands, as tradition states, on the site of one of high antiquity, being erected by the *Empress*, who afterwards became its patron saint; however, whether this be quite correct, it is not here necessary to investigate. Certain it is, that, soon after the conversion of the *Saxons*, an edifice arose where the present fabric now stands, which was destroyed by the *Danes*. In the reign of *Henry III.* a priory of black nuns of *St. Helen's* was re-founded by *William Basing*, dean of *St. Paul's*, and enlarged by the liberal donations of *William Basing*, one of

of the city of *Durotrivæ*, (a) in the cemetery, the workmen turned up many urns of different clay and shape, containing coins; also several coffins of equal breadth throughout, of one stone well cut covered with another handsome stone. They also dug up a leaden coffin of four hundred pounds weight, containing a skeleton. In describing the castle of *Trematon*, *Carew* states, that the skeleton of one of the ancient *Britons*, its earls, of the name of *Cadoc*, was found in a leaden coffin in the adjoining church of *St. Stephen*. On rebuilding *Dorchester*, the seat of *Thomas Tracy*, Esq. *Cornwall*, antique leaden coffins were discovered. *Pigs* of lead with Roman inscriptions on them have been found in *Cheshire*, *Derbyshire*, (b) *Yorkshire*, and *Somersetshire*. Two that were found standing upright on *Haystack Moor*, *Yorkshire*, were each inscribed, IMP. CAES. DOMITIANO AVG COS VII BRIG.

* *Annals*. Cardinal Baronius, anno Christi 306.

† *Pikful*.

(a) *Cætor*, Huntingdonshire.

(b) *Ide Antiq. Repert.* i. vol. ii. p. 228.

* The wood of this tree has been said to have remained in a state of preservation after a lapse of 2000 years.

† They were, probably, only used in ancient times upon particular occasions; for in making the turnpike-road from *Kates Cabbie* to *St. Andrew's Bridge*, along the side *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXIV. Aug 1813.

the sheriffs of London, &c. 2 EDWARD II. 1305. From this time, although the prioress and nuns resorted occasionally to the still smaller church of *St. Ethelburga*,* they, in general, offered their daily orisons at the conventual shrine of *St. Helen*, *Bishopsgate*, whose church was divided between them and the parochial inhabitants; and so it continued until the 30th HENRY VIII. 1538.

In the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, the parsonage of *St. Helen's* was in the gift of the crown.†

* *Ethelburga*, a Saxon queen, was the wife of *Edwin*, a prince that, from the lowest circumstances, by one of those surprising political revolutions, whose operation baffles human foresight, saw himself, about A.D. 624, suddenly advanced to the crown of the rich and powerful kingdom of *Northumberland*. He, after the death of his first wife, became in love with *Ethelburga*, sister to *Eadad*, king of *Kent*, a princess whose beauty could only have been excelled by her piety and virtue. *Edwin* was at this time an idolater, (a)

“A zealous servant of his Saxon god;

the lady as zealous a votary to *Christianity*; therefore, when the monarch laid the crown of *Northumberland* at her feet, notwithstanding the splendour of the object and the riches and power it included, she resolutely refused to accept of it. *Edwin* was a astonished; he appealed to her brother; but *Eadad*, entering at once into the views of his sister, commended her refusal of a crown upon any terms short of the conversion of the wearer, and quoted the example of *Bertha* of *France*, their mother. A few interviews with the lovely *Ethelburga* convinced the *Northumbrian* monarch that she was right; he surrendered at discretion; *Paulinus* accompanied her to *Northumberland*, where she might be truly said “to lead her husband to the altar.” *Edwin* was not only himself converted, but, through his medium, the whole kingdom; a circumstance that procured him the appellation of *Blessed*, or *Holy*. *Ethelburga* was canonized, and the church in *Bishopsgate-street*, to which we have alluded (near which have been found not only Roman antiquities, but *British* and *Saxon* coffins of stone), erected to her memory. *Bede*, lib. vi. c. 8.

† This circumstance very naturally introduces a curious instance of the mode in which, in that feudal reign, eminent services to the state were rewarded. The reader will recollect that, in page 469 of last volume, we stated that *Richard Perceval*, lord of *Sydenham*, decyphered a MS. respecting the *Spanish Armada*, and, in the note, conjectured

The church of *St. Helen*, of which we have already given an account, elucidated by a print of its exterior,‡ was beautifully repaired by the parishioners, at the expense of 1800*l.* in the year 1633; and having escaped the fire of London, was again repaired 1699. It having been, in fact, two churches, gives to its interior a singular, but certainly not an inelegant appearance: it had formerly, over the high altar, dedicated to *St. Helen*, to which great devotion was paid, the symbol of the TRINITY.§ Its monuments, of which the most ancient is that of “*Thomas Langton*, Chaplain,” buried in the choir 1350, are very numerous, and may by the herald, the genealogist, and the antiquary, not only be contemplated with pleasure, but advantage: no church in the city of London, that we can recollect, presents a more regular series of those sepulchral memorials: it is however, for the purpose of this speculation, only here necessary to state, that in a chapel on the south side of the said church, near the vestry, is an extraordinary spacious tomb, which is, according to the fashion of its age, architectural in its design, adorned with two arches, and an entablature, also two large pyramidal forms, and the figures of a man and woman lying on a pedestal, and that of

that he became possessed of it through the medium of the *Lord Treasurer*; we now think that the following circumstance develops that transaction: “A lease of the parsonage of *St. Helen's* was, about the year 1558, granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to one Captain *Nicholas Oseley*, for his good service against the *Spaniards*. *Oseley* was a person who, being in *Spain* in those dangerous times, had sent very good intelligence thence, and likewise antecedent to the glorious fight against the *Spanish fleet*, in 1588: whereupon *Howard*, Lord *Admiral*, sent a letter in his behalf to the *Lord Treasurer*, that, for the causes above-mentioned, it was the queen's pleasure, that no lease of the said parsonage should, in the mean time, be granted out of the *Exchequer*, which might prevent the reward of one who had so well deserved in adventuring his life so many ways in her majesty's service.

‡ Vide Vol. LIII. p. 372.

§ A.D. 1448, *Rafe Machin* ordered, by his will, that his body should be buried before the *Trinity*, and high altar at *St. Helen's*; and added the following bequest:

“Item, I bequeath to the church a black velvet gown and a black velvet cloak. Item, I bequeath to the high Altare of *St. Ellen's* a fyne diaper Tabull cloath.”

(a) Vide Vestiges, Vol. XLVIII. p. 173.

6 women in the attitude of prayer at their feet. This monument, which is composed of black and white marble, has this inscription :

"*Hic situs est JOANNES SPENCER, Eques Auratus, Civis & Senator Londinensis, ejusdem Civitatis Prætor A.D. 1594.*

Qui, ex Alicia Bromfeildia Uxore, unicam reliquit Filiam Elizabetham, Gulielmo, Baroni Compton nuptam. Obiit 30 die Marti Anno Salutis 1609 † Socero bene merito GULIELMO BARO COMPTON gener posuit."*

Sir JOHN SPENCER, generally known by the appellation of "the rich SPENCER," † was one of the most opulent merchants of the city of London in the sixteenth century; an era, the latter part of which in particular, that became historically famous for the firm establishment and advancement of commerce, by the introduction of many new branches of manufacture, the repression of the enormous privileges of the Hanse, and the establishment of

credit, begun, in 1554, by Thomas afterwards Sir Thomas Gresham, who so well regulated the course of exchange, that, afterwards, in 1570, he, with the assistance of Sir John Spencer and other merchants, not only completely victualled the English fleet at Genoa, which operation was endeavoured to be impeded, but by their skilful commercial manœuvres, which were most unequivocally applauded by Sir Francis Walsingham, staved off the invasion of the Spanish Armada for one whole year, and of course, though latently, certainly contributed to its defeat.

The commercial rivalry betwixt England and Antwerp had ceased with the ruin of the latter; and Holland was left, in trade, too weak to express any jealousy against the former, who had indeed fostered and protected her; though this the worst of passions, either in persons or states, in the next century, occasioned a naval contention, which was, with the greatest propriety, termed "THE DUTCH WAR," the most sanguinary that, with the exception of those conflicts betwixt Rome and Carthage, had ever been known in the world. However, through the latter part of the life of Sir John Spencer, trade flourished exceedingly, and he appears by his opulence to have, in the most fair and honourable manner, without engaging in any hazardous speculations, without lending his name to any of those firms of Lamberd, or Lumber, houses, or any other of those Eldorado schemes,

The consequential ills that commerce draws, Effects deceptive from a solid cause, which then began to appear, to have availed himself of its advantages.

We have, in our observations respecting the Royal Exchange, already adverted to the house of Sir Thomas Gresham, which we again mention to observe, that Sir John Spencer resided in one not only quite as elegant, splendid, and superb, but much more historically conspicuous; we mean, that edifice once considered as the greatest ornament of the northern boundary of London, and well known by the appellation CROSBY-PLACE, ‡ built by Sir

* WILLIAM, second Lord COMPTON, descended from the ancient family of Compton, in the county of Warwick, was the son and heir of Henry, who was summoned to parliament 14 Eliz. (1571), and, afterwards, assigned one of the Peers for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots; he (William) was invested with the order of the Bath at the creation of Charles Duke of York, and 16 Jac. (1617) advanced to the title of Earl of Northampton, nominated lord president of Wales, and soon after installed a knight of the most noble order of the Garter. From the union of his lordship with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Spencer, in the year 1594, the real and nominal connexion betwixt the families of Compton and Spencer began, which has to the present time continued. The issue of that marriage were three children: one son, Spencer Compton, second Earl of Northampton, who so loyally fell, fighting against the Parliamentarians, at Hopton Heath, on Sunday, March 19, 1642-3; and two daughters, married to the Earl of Nidesdale and the son and heir of the Earl of Clanrickard.

† Arms; Argent, 2 Bars Gemmels between 3 Eagles displayed sable.

Also 4 Coats quarterly.

1. Azure a Lion passant, guardant, Or.

2. Sable 3 Rows, Argent.

3. Sable on a Chevron betwixt 3 Goats heads erased, Or, as many trefoils.

4. Gules 3 Palets, within a bordure, Or, charged with entoir 10 Roundels.

‡ In contradistinction to a contemporary merchant of the same name, who (not so opulent) might probably be termed, "the poor Spencer."

§ Situated near the church of St. Helen Bishopsgate: its north-eastern angle abutting on the wall of the priory, of which denoted its site had formed a part. The topography of Crosby-place occupied a large space of

John Crosbie, grocer, Woolman, and sheriff in the year 1470, which he purchased of the representatives of *Antonio Bonivici*, a merchant of great wealth and eminence, to whom it had been granted by HENRY VIII. ann. 1477.*

When Sir JOHN took possession of "*Crosbie place*," he found it in a state of considerable dilapidation; therefore, his first business was to restore it to its primitive splendor. In this renovation he seems to have been guided by good sense as well as good taste, for he made no new-fangled alterations, or added what were even then most appropriately termed *Frenchified ornaments*: he merely repaired the ancient structure, preserved the *Oriel window*, which still remains, and revived its ancient embellishments. In this noble mansion he is said to have lived in great state. The alliance of his daughter and heir, *Elizabeth*,† with the Earl of *Northampton*—ground which is now the site of *Crosbie-square*, as that of its garden is of *St. Mary-Axe*, and other streets, courts, &c. nearly extending to the parish-church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*.

* Stow, book ii. p. 105. *Antonio Bonivici*, who lived in this country during the pontificate of Leo X. was an *Italian*, and a silk merchant, and was greatly favoured by HENRY VIII.; who, indeed, strange as it may, considering the period, now appear, expressed a particular regard for merchants of that nation, "for the sake of the magnificent silks, velvets, tissues of gold, and other luxuries," such is the expression, "for the pleasure of ourself and our dearest wyff the Queene."—*Hymer's Fæd.* Xv. 105.

† There is extant a very curious letter from this lady to the Earl her husband, a few years after their marriage; curious both for its antiquity and authenticity, and still more curious as it regards Sir JOHN SPENCER, the father of the fair and noble writer, because it shows the style in which she had been educated, and the advantages that she had been taught (in marriage) to expect; advantages which she deemed due to her immense fortune, and her elevated station.

MY SWEET LIFE,

"Now that I have declared to you my mind; for the settling your estate, I supposed that it were best for me to bethink what allowance were best for me; for considering what care I have ever had of your estate, and how respectfully I dealt with those which, both by the laws of God, Nature, and civil policy, wit, religion, government, and honesty, you, my dear, are bound to, I pray and beseech you to grant to me, your most kind and loving wife, the sum of 4000*l.* per an. quarterly to be paid.

ton, had exalted his family; he therefore determined that his establishment

"Also I would, besides that allowance for my Apparell, have 800*l.* added yearly for the performance of charitable works; these things I would not, neither will be accountable for.

"Also I will have three horses for my own saddle, that none shall dare to lend or borrow; none lend but I, none borrow but you.

"Also I would have two Gentlewomen, lest one should be sick; also believe it is an indecent thing for a Gentlewoman to stand mumping alone, when God has blessed their Lord and Lady with a great estate.

"Also when I ride hunting or hawking, or travel from one house to another, I will have them attending: so for each of those said women I must and will have a horse. Also I will have 6 or 8 Gentlemen, and will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet to myself with 4 very fair Horses, and a Coach for my women, lined with sweet cloth, overlaid with gold, the other with scarlet, and laced with watchet lace and silver, with 4 good Horses. Also I will have two Coachmen, one for myself, the other for my women.

"Also whenever I travel I will be allowed not only Carroches and spare Horses for me and my women, but such Carriages shall be fitting for all, orderly; not pestering my things with my women, nor theirs with chambermaids, nor theirs with wash-maid.

"Also Laundresses, when I travel, I will have them sent away with the carriages to see all safe, and the Chambermaids shall go before with the Grooms, that the chambers may be ready, sweet, and clean.

"Also for that it is indecent for me to croud myself with my Gentleman Usher in my coach, I will have him have a convenient Horse to attend me either in city or country; and I must have 4 Footmen, and my desire is that you will defray all the charges for me.

"And for Myself, besides my yerely Allowance, I would have 20 Gowns Apparell, 6 of them excellent good ones, 8 of them for the country, and 6 others of them excellent good ones.

"Also I would have to put in my purse 2000*l.* and 200*l.* and so you to pay my debts. Also I would have 8000*l.* to buy me jewels, and 6000*l.* for a pearl chain.

"Now seeing I have been and am so reasonable unto you, I pray you to find my Children Apparell, and their schooling, and all my servants, Men and Women, their Wages.

"Also I will have all my houses furnished, and all my lodging-chambers to be furnished with all such furniture as is fit, as Beds, Stools, Chairs, Cushions, Carpets, Silver, Wax-candles, Cupboards of Plate,

should be in every respect equal to his wealth and his situation. Here, as was

fair hangings, &c. so for my drawing chambers in all houses, I will have them delicate, furnished with hangings, canopies, cushions, carpets &c.

Also my desire is that you would pay your debts, build up Ashby House, and purchase lands, and lend no money (as you love God) to the Lord Chamberlain, which would have all perhaps your life, from you; remember his son, my Lord Walden, what entertainments he gave me when you were at the tilt yard. If you were dead, he said he would be a husband, a father, a brother, and said he would marry me. I protest I gave to see the poor man have so little wit and honesty to use his friend so silyly, he fed me with truths concerning the Charterhouse; but that is the least, he wished me much harm, you know how: God keep you and me from him, and such as he is.

"So now I have declared to you my mind, what I would have and what I would not have, I pray you when you be an Earl, to allow me a 1000 more than now I desired, and double attend mine 'a)

"Your loving wife,
Elizabeth Compton."

We have always been of opinion, that Massinger, in his very excellent comedy "The City Madam," upon which we have formerly ventured some observations, had drawn a correct and faithful picture, not only of the opulence but of the luxury, of the merchants of London, in an age a little antecedent to his own. To establish this object our former quotations from that play tended. He must certainly have heard of 'the rich Spencer,' but whether he had his memory in his mind when he delineated the character of Sir John Trent, who, contrary to his dramatic appellation, is as liberal as opulent, it is now impossible to say. In the points of riches and of magnificence, the two characters certainly agree; and it may also be thought that the poet had seen the foregoing letter, for he makes one (the eldest) of the daughters of Sir John almost as extravagant in her demands upon her intended husband, upon a fortune of only 10,000l. as Lady Elizabeth Compton was in consequence of all her immense riches, &c.

"Anne. I require first,
And place 'tis in fashion with kind husbands,
In civil manners you must grant me will
In all things whatsoever, and that will
To be obey'd not argued.

"Sir Maurice. This in gross contains all.
But your special items, lady.

"Anne. When I am one,
And you are honour'd to be stily'd my husband.

(a) Antiquarian Repository, ed. 1808, Vol. III. p. 497.

then the civil custom, he kept his majority in the year 1592 &c.

To urge my having my page, my chamber usher,

My woman sworn to my secrets, my coachman, my six Flemish mares, my coachman, & coach,

Postillion and footmen.

"Sir Maurice. Is there ought else
To be demanded?

"Anne. Yes, sir, mine own clothes,
French and Italian cooks, musicians, waiters.

And a chaplain that must preach to please my fancy.

A friend at court to place me at a mask, the private box to 'em up at a new play.

For me, and my retinue, a fresh light Of a fashion never seen before, to draw

The gallants' eyes that sit on the stage upon me.

Some decy'd lady for my parasite,
To flatter me, and rail at other madams.

And there ends my ambition.

See City Madam, Act II. Scene 2.
Massinger's Works, Vol. IV. ed. 1803, p. 39.

In the reigns antecedent to that of James I. and indeed during the time that monarch held the sceptre, it will be recollected that the houses of most of the nobility were within the walls of the city of London; consequently, a much greater intercourse and closer intimacy existed between peers and the principal merchants, aldermen, &c. than when the current of fashion wafted their habitations westward. The spread of luxury had begun, and, indeed, existed to a degree that excited the indignation of the Puritan. The love or association of splendour which, in the reign of Henry VIII. had been introduced, was by the English nobility improved, even to the detriment of their fortunes, and by the citizens of London, more especially by their wives and daughters, imitated, and, as is the case with all imitations, much exceeded. The nobles, towards the close of the sixteenth century, and many of them become poor. The merchants of the same period had increased in opulence: the former wished to redeem their mortgages, the latter to enable their families, and dispose of their lovely daughters as they had disposed of their other choice commodities, to the best advantage.

(b) The masks performed at court in the reign of James I. by the Queen and her ladies, in a style of splendour which, by their description in the Works of Ben Jonson, seem rather Oriental than English, it was very difficult for any persons, except the nobility, to obtain access to; of course, persons like a civic Miss, who had often had a desire, but had not had interest, to obtain a sight of them.

been sheriff in the year 1593, during the remarkable mayoralty of Sir Edward Gorges, bothwiler, remarkable for the posterior honours which rewarded the juvenile heroism of the Lord Mayor who had saved the life of the daughter of Sir William Hewit, to whom he was apprentice, and by his fortunate union with whom he became the ancestor of the Duke of Leeds; and although the father of Miss Hewit had, in favour of her preserver, refused an alliance with the Earl of Shrewsbury, yet still, by her marriage, a civic addition was made to the peerage, and that of the highest order.

Sir JOHN SPENCER lived to see the commerce of his country not only survive some very serious shocks, but rise superior to them all; and after a gradual, although not quite a regular, progression, attain its greatest height in his time, which was about the year 1590; after which period he is said personally to have narrowed his attention to those detailed objects of traffic in which he had before so sedulously engaged, or rather, as his consequence increased with his opulence, and his magnificent style of living with his civic honours, to have divided it betwixt his counting-house and his magisterial duties.

CROSSY-PLACE, at this period, stood in a manner alone; the priory of St. Helen, uninhabited, at least by any religious persons, was hastening to decay; the nearest mansion of any consequence to that of Sir John Spencer was the Earl of Devonshire's, who

Then courtiers deign'd with cuts to have and hold,

And chang'd rich blood (a) for more substantial gold.

The young ladies, upon these occasions perfectly astute, knew this: therefore it is little to be wondered if, adverting to the commercial habits of their fathers, they made the best matrimonial bargain that circumstances would admit; this has been more than once hinted; and, perhaps, operated upon the mind of Massinger, who certainly intended the scene adverted to as a general satire upon the highest order of civic ladies, although the publication of the letter that we have quoted caused it to bear a particular application.

(a) Rich blood, Fielding says, is blood composed of high-seasoned viands and rich sauces.

died in the year 1628;* the whole of those demesnes, together with the churches of St. Ethelburga and St. Helen, were, as appears by the Plans, environed with trees and gardens, that extended as far as the White Gate,* bounded by Bearward's-lane and Lolesworth, now Spital-fields: therefore his premises must have been very extensive; and, what is more pleasing, including the priory, churches, &c. we consider the effect of several magnificent and venerable Gothic fabrics lifting their turrets and spires above the surrounding groves, extremely picturesque. The retrospective and prospective contrast betwixt this place in ancient and modern times, is, to the speculator, a source of ideal amusement. But although the civic situation of Sir John Spencer was formerly so splendid, and latterly so pleasant, still "That cruel something unpossess'd," which has been deemed one of the evils of unbounded opulence, had induced him some time antecedent (as it does many in the present age) occasionally to pant for a rural retreat. He, therefore, as with him to wish was to perform; about the year 1570, had purchased the manor of Canonbury (Islington) of Thomas Lord Wentworth, to whom it had been granted in 1552, soon after the attainder of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.† John Spencer, afterwards Sir John Spencer, alderman of London, it is stated in the record, "no less renowned for his active services to his fellow-citizens" than for his immense wealth, resided in Canonbury-house; and as we have observed, that the epithet rich had long been attached to his name, it had extended the fame of his immense opulence whithersoever the commerce of the country, was extended. Struck with the idea of acquiring an exorbitant ransom if he could take the wealthy knight prisoner, a Pirate of Dunkirk, it is said, formed a scheme, which any one would think could only enter into

* The site of which is now Devonshire-square.

† Now Widgeate-street. It was then a crevel, or lane, which led betwixt two hedge-rows to the Gun (now Gun-street) which stood at the Old Artillery-Gravel.

‡ Grants of this nature, easily obtained, were frequently sold very cheap. Sir John, therefore, might probably consider Canonbury as an excellent speculation, which is certainly what the Editor.

the head of a *Frenchman*: this was, to seize Sir John at his country-residence, near the populous village of *Islington*, for *Islington*, although a village, was then very populous, and convey him on board a vessel lying in the *Thames* at the distance of ten miles. The shallop employed in this daring expedition came up the river, it is said, to *Barking Creek*, where she landed her captain and six of his choice men, who traversed the country, we must suppose, notwithstanding the vigilance of government and the detestation of the people to foreigners, particularly *Frenchmen* and *Spaniards*; entirely unnoticed, and arriving at *Islington*, proceeded to *Canonbury*, to execute their design. Fortunately for Sir John Spencer, he was not there at the time the pirates arrived; their appearance in the environs, probably, rendered them suspected; they, of course, were alarmed, and, what is still more extraordinary, retreated unmolested to their vessel. Such is the story of which the substance is to be found in a pamphlet more than half a century subsequent.* whether, if it be founded on fact, the motives of the pirates were pecuniary or political, is still an undecided problem.

On the marriage of Elizabeth Spencer with William Lord Compton, the manor of Canonbury came into the Northampton family.†

Sir John Spencer, it is probable, did not determine wholly to reside in Canonbury-house till about the year 1599, which date was some time ago to be seen on the ceilings; but that he had occasionally lived there antecedent to his letting it to William Riechorn, Esq. who died there in the year 1592, is pretty certain. The charter for the incorporation of the company of Butchers of London, dated 1605, was signed at Canonbury, by Lord Chancellor Egerton, who was then on a visit to Sir John Spencer. A daughter of Lord Compton, whose lady was, probably, also on a visit to her father, was born there, 1605.

* Entitled, "The Vanity of the Lives and Passions of Men, by D. Papillon, 1651," quoted by Lysons, in "The Environs of London, Vol. III, p. 191."

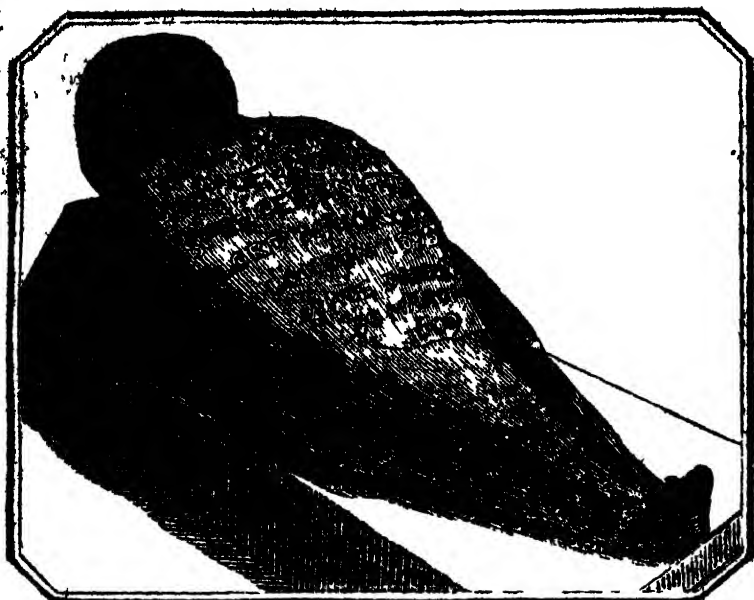
† It is the property of the present Earl, who appears to have a large estate in Islington, Clerkenwell, &c.

Sir John Spencer died, as his monumental inscription states, in the year 1609. He was buried in a vault, which he had erected for his family, under the pavement of the church of St. Helen, respecting which the following entry appears in the register of that parish.

"1606. Sir John Spencer's vault was forfeited to the parish, the Earl of Northampton having refused to repair it."‡

This entry was made a very few years antecedent to the period when the great repair of this beautiful church was completed, which, we have stated, was in 1699, in a manner which does infinite credit to the surveyor for his having so faithfully preserved the gratefulness of the Gothic order, of which species of architecture it is, in its interior, constructed, and probably arose from some misunderstanding betwixt the noble Earl and the vestry of St. Helen respecting local boundaries. The subsequent repairs of this church have been executed with the same attention to the style of the building, which, having escaped the devouring rage of the fire of London, may, in its interior, be considered as an original specimen of what may be termed the modern Gothic architecture; we mean, that of the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries: in which point of view it well deserves to be studied. The last repair of this edifice, which was to the full as judiciously executed as those that had preceded, was in the year 1804. At this period, Mr. Richards, a very eminent mason of Bishopsgate-Street, superintended the works in his department. In consequence of which, while the men employed by him were taking up the pavement of the south aisle, the part where the monument of Sir John Spencer is situated, the crown of a vault, evidently that which he, as we have stated, had erected, fell in, and as it now became necessary to remove the rubbish which had sunk to the bottom, the men set about this operation, in the progress of which they discovered a hidden coffin: this Mr. Richards deemed so extremely curious, that he made a copy of it, of which the following is an accurate delineation.

‡ MALCOLM'S "Londinium Redivivum," 1802, Vol. III p. 353.



The representation of this coffin, to which our observations upon those depositaries of the remains of mortality at the beginning of this article may, with great propriety, be deemed an introduction, must be considered as extremely singular, and, of course, extremely curious, inasmuch as it exhibits a general, though rude, resemblance of the human figure, which certainly, whatsoever it might have been in remote ages, was not the shape of those vehicles at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Recurring to the numerous accounts of splendid burial solemnities in these and antecedent times throws but little light upon the subject; for although, according to heraldic arrangement and funeral pomp, the *effigy* of the deceased is said to be carried upon a bier, as the *corps* was in ancient times;* yet by *effigy* is certainly only meant an *image*, moulded in *wax*, sculptured in *stone*, or carved in *wood*, and painted, and never could in the smallest degree apply to a *laden coffin*, such as that of which we have

given the representation. We have, in vain, endeavoured to trace some notice of the obsequies of Sir John Spencer, which, we should presume, must, from his situation in life, have been performed with great state and solemnity: but such is not to be found, while many accounts of the funerals of nearly the same age, those of Sir Thomas Lovell and Sir Thomas Rowe for instances, are very elaborately detailed; and with respect to the shape of the coffin, it seems to be the only one that has, in that form, been discovered in the metropolis or its vicinity. Upon this curious *Vestige*, which, the reader will see, is impressed with the faint resemblance of the human countenance, is the following inscription:

HIRE LYETH YE
BODY OF S^r JOHN
SPENCER KNIGHT
LORD MAIOR OF
LONDON 1593
WHOME DIED YE
30 MARCH
1609.

With respect to *Crosby*, or *Crosbie's* place, which has already been a subject of observation* A list of its royal, noble, and other distinguished inhabitants, has already been given. It is the property of *gemins* to confer immor-

* Dryden, who securely rests upon *classic* authority, thus describes this circumstance:

“A bier is next prepar’d,
On which the lifeless body should be rear’d,
Cover’d with cloth of gold, on which was laid

The corpse of *truth*, in like robes array’d.”
PALACE AND ARCADE, BOOK III.

+ *Vestige*, No. III. *Luxor*, MAG.
Vol. XLII. p. 172.

ality upon every thing it touches: *Shakspeare* has immortalized that mansion, by causing the Duke of *Gloucester* to refer to it while it was in his possession, in the most singular scene of male hypocrisy and female frailty that ever issued from the deep and diversified recesses of the human imagination, in the glowing moments when mental prejudices rove and expatiate at large, and moral propensities combat historical facts. The well-known *love scene*,* if it may be so termed, which is an adjunct to the funeral procession of *Henry VI*† is that to which we advert, as the most consummate instance of the art of a poet, who, writing in the language of the court, and commanding the passions of the people, has produced the strongest, the most deeply-shaded picture of intellectual, as well as personal,

deformity that ever was drawn; by first exhibiting a *detestable figure*, then embuing him with *deceptive flattery* and rooted malice; and, in this state, presenting him as a *lover* to a young and beautiful lady at the very instant when, of all others, the sight of him ought to have been repugnant to her feelings; and, more than all, making this man, within three months, the murderer of her husband, triumph over, detestation, and obliterate every trace of conjugal remembrance, while even the *effigy* of the father of her martyred lord was in sight, and she was following the *corse* of this his *royal parent*, murdered by the same hand, to the grave. This mangled *corse*, (could it have been supposed such an insult to female delicacy would ever have been borne?) Lady *Anne* (as she has been historically termed, the good Lady *Anne Nevill*) agrees to abandon; and her seducer, the Duke of *Gloucester*, finally addresses her in this manner after the critical period, and a very critical period it is with respect to its influence on the passions of an audience, that he had induced her to put on the ring which he had presented.

* The story of the *Epheum* matron, tho' derived with considerable exaggeration by *St. Edmund* (†) was, in its literary impression, not so obnoxious (has since been enlivened by the wit of *Fallet* (c)) nothing in comparison to the scene courtship betwixt the Duke of *Gloucester* and Lady *Anne*. This representation we, and perhaps many others, have ever believed, the *bard* designed as a *salve* upon the *furrows* for although the age of *Elizabeth* has not, with respect to sensibility, been deemed very delicate, yet no writer, except *Shakspeare*, has ventured to delineate *femals*, not intended to thrill the heart with horrid sensations, as *monsters*. With respect to the story, the only point or fact in it, that Lady *Anne*, the widow of Prince *Edward*, did actually marry the Duke of *Gloucester*; but it will be remembered, that the Duke and Lady *Anne Nevill* had been brought up, in a manner, together; that he had lived with her at her father's, the Earl of *Warwick*; dined with her (where they were paired) at her uncle's, the Archbishop of *York*'s, castle; (c) danced with her; and, in short, been upon the footing of the greatest intimacy, until the breach betwixt *Edward IV* the King, and *Warwick*, the *king-maker*: the marriage, therefore, there is great reason to suppose, was *political* and *compulsive*, and the union of Lady *Anne* with the Duke of *Gloucester* one of *real affection*.

† *Richard III.* Act I. Scene 2, *Johy-on's Shakspeare*.

(a) Vol. III. p. 137.

(b) *Zadig*; or, *The Book of Fate*.

(c) At *Middleham*, in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, where *Edward IV.* was confined after he was taken prisoner in his camp.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIV. Aug. 1813.

----- "Leave these sad designs
To him that hath more cause to be a mourner,
And presently repair to *Crosby-place*;
While, after I have solemnly interred,
At *Chertsey* more, thy, this noble king,
And wet his grave with my repentant tears,
I will with all expedient duty see you."

According to *Crosby-place*, *Sir John Spencer* built a warehouse, so spacious and elegant, that it was called *Little Crosby-house*,‡ and was rendered remarkable by being mentioned in a printed record which was suspended on a table at the entrance of the church of *St. Helen*. This memorial stated, that "a young new-born child was taken up between the *Great Warehouse* and *Sir John Spencer's* back gate, being (by a most unnatural mother) there buried in a great dunghill of sea coalashes, with the face upward, yet found alive by *Richard Atkinson*, who used to make clean this place there of the soil, carry-

‡ The site of this fabric is now occupied by two more remarkable for their brick-work, which is very curiously moulded into arches and members, particularly pediments and pilasters, these are surmounted with stone cornices of the Corinthian order. These fabrics, in their construction, extremely curious: they are dated 1615.

ing it thence with a wheel-barrow. The child had not any rag or cloth about it, but was all bloodied, by reason that the navel string was untied, and the body merely crusted over with the sea-coal dust. Yet being made clean by the poor man's wife, it was found to be a goodly man child, strong and well-featured, without any blemish or harm upon it, but strangled inwardly by sucking in the filth and ashes.

"It was christened, and named, *Job Cinere extractus, Job taken out of the Ashes*. It lived three days; lies buried in the church yard the 5th of September, 1612. *Richard Ball*, minister; *William Robinson* and *Robert Westney*, churchwardens; *Thomas Edwards* and *Abraham Gramer*, sidemen; and *John Harvey*, clerk."

POLITICAL HISTORY of the RAT.

A RHAPSODY.

The simile here comes so pat,
Betwixt a STRAITSMAN and a RAT;
Each scampers from a falling house,
To save himself from bruise or blow.

AMONG the many political fables that were formerly afloat, but which are, perhaps, now grown obsolete, there was one, which stated, that the instinct of the animal called a RAT is so strong with respect to the great law of Nature, SELF-PRESERVATION, that should the house in which he had been snugly seated, however magnificent or convenient it might externally appear, be in a tottering state, he would, with the keen eye of a surveyor, first examine its main timbers, and pay a particular attention to their joints: he would then, referring occasionally to the Building Act, begin a most serious investigation respecting the state of its party walls, and endeavour to discover if, according to the said statute, they were formed of good materials, if they were well cemented and sufficiently thick; he would also observe if the fireman had done his duty; whether the workmanship of the said party walls was good; or if there were any exterior or interior cracks in their surfaces: he would then descend to their foundation, to see if it was well bottomed; and afterward particularly consider whether there was in any part a settlement: but if in the course of this, his survey, he found reason to be dissatisfied with the stability of the edifice, if he thought

it so out of repair that it could not be under-pinned, and that pointing, or even laying a coat of compo upon its exterior, however ornamental it might look, would only render its interior worse, he would do what instinct, superior sometimes to reason, teaches the whole race of those sagacious animals, namely, retreat from the falling fabric as fast as his legs could carry him, and leave its residents to the consequences of their temerity.

It would have tasked the rashness of any authors upon earth, except *Butler* and *Swift*, who, it is believed, only dived into the instinctive policy of RATS, to have the pleasure of making that unhappy comparison which distinguishes the motto of this paper; to have ventured to state a discovery of such immense importance to the whole economical system of those animals.

Were those writers totally unacquainted with the wisdom of the creatures, whose political measures they so inadvertently published? It certainly must be so. They must have also been unapprised of their vindictive disposition. They never could have read or heard, that in the island of *Cyarus*, one of the *Cyclades*, the inhabitants were so undermined by RATS, that they were obliged to leave it,*—or that *Popest* the Second, King of *Poland*, and all his family, were destroyed by rats, A.D. 850;†—or that, A.D. 968, those animals absolutely devoured *Harro*, Duke of *Friantonia*, and Archbishop of *Mentz*.‡ They never could have known, that rats, field-mice, and caterpillars, were once so powerful in *France*, that they threatened to ravage, i. e. reform the State, and had, in consequence, their cause pleaded before the official of *Troyes*, in *Champagne*, the 9th of July 1516, where, they were even allowed counsel against the farmers.§ With all these matters and things, and many more which shall be produced, *Butler* and *Swift* must have been totally unacquainted, or they never would, for political purposes, have dared to slander a dynasty of animals so capable of revenging themselves, and which their classical intelligence ought to have informed them, were so highly honoured by the ancients.

* *Phil. Nat. Hist.* l. viii. c. 29, p. 212.

† *Camerer. Hor. subcis Cent.* 2. c. 12, p. 45.

‡ *Ibid. Cent.* 2. c. 12, p. 46.

§ *St. Foix Hist. Essays*, vol. ii. p. 38.

Let it, therefore, be here stated, that, among the *Phrygians*, *Rats*, according to *Clemens Alexandrinus*, were held in the greatest estimation, and that they actually worshipped them, under the appellation of *Smintheus*, because, at a certain time, they had gnawed the bow-strings of their enemies. Those which will be again adverted to were *military rats*. The statue of *Apollo Smintheus*, that stood in *Troy*, had a rat at his feet: this was supposed to have been a *medical rat*, and a counter symbol to the serpent.

An ancient philosopher somewhere states, that certain *pioneering political rats* once so perforated the foundations of the walls of *Coptos*, that they reduced a beautiful city to the condition of a rotten borough, and that therefore a rat was, by the *Egyptians*, made the hieroglyphic of destruction. *Herodotus* reports, that the *Theban* monarch *Setho* being too weak to oppose, with any prospect of success, *Sennacherib* Emperor of *Assyria*, who had, with his flying squadrons, skirted the vast continent of *Asia*, perhaps from the *Red Sea* to the *Levant*, had still the good fortune to make a contract with the rats of *Pelusium*, which he summoned from the granaries of that fertile country, where they had so long *luxuriated*, and, one night, sent them into the camp of his enemies, where, as they had at home done all that they could with corn, they directed their attention to the bow-strings of the *Assyrians* and the thongs of their shields, both of which were composed of animal substances. These they gnawed so unmercifully as to render them totally useless in battle: a retreat, therefore, on the part of the *Assyrians* was the immediate consequence. This was an excellent speculation for the rats, who were, as has been hinted, extremely honoured in their native country while it remained in its ancient state; and the character that they then obtained, although it had in *Egypt* been, as has been hinted, a little tarnished in the outset, was rendered so brilliant by the rays of policy and wisdom that had, on so many occasions, emanated from it, that its lustre has been even said to have illuminated modern times. M.

TEMPORARY OBSERVATIONS ON A MEDAL OF THE EMPEROR ADRIAN.

THE astonishing events that have so lately happened in Spain, a kingdom which, for its bold and brilliant

historic features, for those singular and splendid circumstances that, like its native mountains, tower to the clouds, and set moral calculation at defiance, very naturally occasions the mind to recur, and endeavour to discover if the military splendor of ancient is reflected by the broad horror of modern times; if war in that country still bears the same character; and if a hero has lately appeared upon the tremendous scene, who, with a better cause, superior years, and a much more correct judgment, has all the courage, zeal, and activity of *HANNIBAL*, and all the generosity displayed by *SCIPIO AFRICANUS*, while fighting the battles of Spain against her treacherous invaders, the *Carthaginians*.

This Hero we conceive to be the illustrious *Marquess of Wellington*, who historically appears, for his actions have now become history, in a character much more elevated than that of *Scipio*, because the motives that induced him to rescue *Celtiberia* from the barbarous grasp of tyranny and oppression, were, politically speaking, as much purer than those of the *Roman*, as those of *England*, for engaging in the defence of *Spain*, were, when compared, more sublime, elevated, and enthusiastically generous.

The *PENINSLAR WARS* as they are termed, as the present dreadful contention may be justly called the *GALLIC*, are, in their detail, fraught with events which ought (although that, alas! has not been their ben final consequence) to have operated as a series of *reparations* to mankind. The horrid scenes of the second of those outrages to humanity were transacted in *Spain*, and, in their description, bear a strong historical resemblance to many, the records of which are still recent. The fall of *Saguntum* may well be compared with the fall of *Sarragosa*, except that the *Numidians* did not treat the conquered *Celtiberians* as the *French* have treated the modern *Spaniards* in the same situation. Indeed, the *Barbarians*, as they are designated, in reference to the *Goths*, the *Suevi*, the *Vandalic* race, and the *Alani*, were all infinitely more merciful.

Under the *Roman* government, which was unquestionably mildness and benignity itself to the *Gallie* so lately in operation, it appears that the arts flourished in *Spain*. There is extant a medal of the Emperor *Adrian* (by birth a *Spaniard*), who ascended the imperial throne A.D. 117 or 118, the workman-

ship of which is very excellent. The legend on the reverse is HISPANIA. S. C. *Spain* is represented by a very beautifully designed female figure sitting on the ground; her left arm is reclined upon a mass of stones, while, in her right, she holds a branch of the *olive tree*: the drapery of this figure is admirably folded, and, as a *national symbol*, at her feet is placed a *Rabbit*, which is, like the woman to whom its head is turned upwards, drawn and engraved with the greatest accuracy. The design of this medal has been considered both as a subject of curiosity and controversy among the learned.

Respecting the figure which we have described, all discussion has been waved by the *antiquaries* of the last century, because they well knew that *provincial personification* was as common to the *Romans* as it had been to the *Athenians*, from whom their *arts* descended; but with the *rabbit* they were truly, and indeed naturally, puzzled. *Addison*, who was perfectly aware of the controversy, states, that the learned medalists tell us the *rabbit* may signify either the great number of those animals that are found in *Spain*, or, perhaps, the several *mines* that were wrought within that country; the Latin word *Cuniculus* signifying either a *rabbit* or a *mine*.

Cuniculosa Celtiberia fli.

Here be it understood, that we do not object to the obscurity of the hieroglyphical meaning. We care not whether it implies a *rabbit* or a *mine*; it is the *poverty* of the metaphorical *idea* with which we are disposed to quarrel. The symbol of a nation should always be at once expressive and *grand*. Those bannerial ensigns, the *Roman Eagle*, the *Saxon Horse*, and the *British Lion*, &c. are, at the first view, striking and significant: so was formerly the cognizance of the *Spanish monarchy*. On the discovery of the *New World*, the ascending grandeur of *Hispania* was symbolized by the rays of the *rising sun* bursting through *clouds*. This was an emblem well adapted to the *magnificence* and *magnitude* of the subject whence it emanated; while the *Rabbit* is, whether it had an *obvious* or *occult* meaning, degradatory to the grandeur of the emblem it symbolizes.

The *olive-branch*, which the figure of *Spain* holds in her right hand, has

a happier allusion; but we mean to extend it further than did *Addison*, who says, "the olive-branch tells us that *Spain* is a country which abounds in olives, as it is for this reason that *Claudian*, in his description of it, binds an olive branch about her head."

— glaucis tum prima Minervæ
Nexa comam joins, fulvæque interamicantem
Festa Taguri, tales project Hispania roces.

CLAUD. DE LAUD. STIL. Lib. 2.

"Thus *Spain*, whose brows the olive-wreaths
infold,
And o'er her robe a *Tegus* streams in gold."

This is, to the mind of *Addison*, the only allusion which presented itself, respecting the *olive-branch* that is so conspicuous an object on the medal of *Addison*, and, indeed, occasioned this speculation.—To us, it seems much too confined a conjecture, for even the period of its promulgation: but in the present era, we hope and trust that the *olive emblem* will be interpreted in its most extensive, in its most sublime, *metaphorical sense*! Such astonishing, such splendid, events have, as has been already observed, recently happened in *Spain*, that we repeat our *hope* and *trust* the war in that country, conducted as it is by the illustrious *WELINGTON*, will, on its termination, extend the blessings of *PEACE* over the whole continent of *EUROPE*; and that *olive-branches* entwined with those of *Laurel* will, as long as records remain, be considered and admired, as symbolical of the *sufferings* and *valour* of *SPAIN*, and the *heroism* and *generosity* of the kingdom of *GREAT BRITAIN*.

M.

The COMPLAINT of PUNCH.

"The *Fair's* pestilence dead methinks:
People come not abroad to-day, what-
ever the matter is."

Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

DEAR SIR,

AS the period when the celebration of that splendid three days' *Saturnalia*, as *Bartholomew Fair* used to be called, though now it may, with no impropriety, be termed *solemnity*, approaches, I request that you will, through the medium of your excellent *Magazine*, which is published "a day before the Fair," convey, for the third time, my complaints to the people respecting the ill usage I have received, by having been totally

driven out of Smithfield, at the very time I ought to have been in it, by a set of the *dullest dogs* that ever applauded an *exotic opera*! It is now more than a century since I was censured by one Isaac Bickerstaff,* who chose to have a dispute with Mr. Powell, my master, in which I took no part; although I could have told the said Bickerstaff that *puppets* are as old as *schoolmen*, and that the first that ever could speak with any propriety was made by *Albertus Magnus*. This unfortunate orator had his head broken by *Thomas Aquinas*, because he, the *angelical doctor*, envied his polemical talents. The *brazen head* of *Friar Bacon*, as you, sir, know better than myself, was the *bust* of a *puppet*: you also know, that *puppets* were manufactured by *wholesale* in all the monasteries antecedent to the Reformation, and applied to spiritual and other purposes, too numerous for insertion, and indeed too obvious to render nomination necessary: for it was then said, Oft have we heard a *black haranguing*, With *prompting priest* behind the hanging "

Puppets were, in fact, so plenty under the *papal system*, that *Rayherre*, a man of observation, who was *minister*, i. e. *fiddler* to King *Henry I.* in the second year of his reign, 1102, and is by historians called a *witty gentleman*, had frequently remarked their abundance. This *Rayherre*, who was also the king's *jester*, wore a *ped coat*, and had, consequently, a regard for *puppets*, resolved, therefore, to find employment for them *supernumeraries*, and, in consequence of this *laudable resolution*, at the establishment of the *priory*, obtained a charter for the *Fair* of *St. Bartholomew*, to be holden near the *Elms*, in the *Crown-field*, now *Smithfield*. In process of time, *Punch*, whose father was the *ancient Viceroy*, became a principal actor upon this scene of *civic hilarity*. You will here observe, sir, that, having a little digressed, I again introduce myself. I have indeed, from the days of the first *Heywood* to the days of the celebrated *Pod*, and so downward to those of *Powell*, the two *Tates's*, *Johnson*, *Flackton*, and *Foot*, sustained a principal character in the *puppetical drama*: I have frequently excited the risibility of the *great grand-sons* of the present race of my *compatriots*: therefore you may easily conceive how extremely it hurts my feel-

ings to find myself, at this season, again discarded, turned out of place, and, like *Othello*,

"My occupation gone."

However let me not run into garrulous invective; I may not, perhaps, be the only puppet out of place in the kingdom. At the same time, my dear sir, if you can write me into office, you will not only do a real service to the state, but confer a double benefit on

Your disconsolate applicant,
PUNCH.

Ram Inn, Smithfield,
24th August 1813.

EPISTOLARY ESSAYS

ON THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS.

No. IV.

(By the Author of "Fables for the Fireside.")

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I AM told, there are those who would have greater confidence in my Analysis of English Idioms, could I exhibit in my Essays deep reading in black letter. But though my pretensions are very slender on this article, I wish them to understand, my hopes of success are not much the less on that account. For though the context of an idiom in some very old books would help us to translate it, that is no more than the context of the same idiom does in every modern one, where it occurs, and the translation is attended with no difficulty.

Did we want to ascertain the antiquity of idioms, I could not dive too deep into black letter for that purpose; but their antiquity is not the object of my researches, nor would it often be useful in them, or matter of much curiosity in itself. The task I have undertaken, after conveying the common significations of an idiomatic phrase by two or three words, which I call its Translation, is, by taking the words of which it consists to pieces, considering each separately, as far as necessary, tracing the etymology of some to their original or kindred languages, and developing the figurative meaning of others, to discover how their anomalous combination can have come to convey all together the ideas for which they now stand. There is no doubt that they have almost all

* See the Tattler, vol. iii. No. 115.

originally taken place, first in the hurry of conversation, and after long familiar use there, have been admitted carelessly and unguardedly into writing, till habit and custom have given them the reception of proper and legitimate language. But there seems no reason to suppose their present meaning more easily discoverable from the context in our most ancient than in our modern books. I would thence conclude, that persons the most profoundly read in black letter would, without the means above pointed out, be not at all qualified for the analysis of our idioms; and possessing them, might, to the professed extent of my researches, dispense with their black letter learning.

It is all over with him—*Tr* His case is desperate. He is ruined.—*Anal* No word can be more arbitrarily used than the pronoun "it" often is, when no antecedent is expressed. Here "it" means a man's welfare or prosperity. His prosperity "then is over," that is, is past or at an end; as when we say a shower is "all over," we mean precisely that it is wholly past. We say the same of any public exhibition or spectacle, or of human life at its close, that "it is all over," meaning that it is past or at an end. This is one of the senses assigned it as an adverb by Johnson. But the question remains, how comes the single word "over" by this sense? It is needless to notice, that "all" here is adverbial, and means "quite, or wholly." Forne Tooke gives us the derivation of "over" as a preposition, in Anglo-saxon, German, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, and in all these tongues he shews it has relation to "above," and is often, he tells us, used as an adjective. But he says not a syllable of its meaning "past," or "at an end." But perhaps we may trace this sense in the relation he gives it to "above." It will, doubtless, be granted me, that "past" and "at an end" signifies nearly one and the same thing, and are equally applicable to "over" in this idiom. Now "over" in its relation to "above" is also related to "end" and "past." A thing that is above another is at one end of that thing. My hand carried "above" my head is at the end of, or past, my whole person. Having thus traced the word "over" to mean both "end" and "past," we have only to explain "with him."

By "it," in applying this idiom,

we certainly understand some particular individual; suppose a name—Mr. Thompson. Between "with" and the name we have to supply the ellipsis "respect to"—We now conceive our idiom "It is all over with him," as applied to any particular case, to stand thus, properly analysed—*Welfare or prosperity is wholly at an end, or past, with respect to Mr. Thompson.* Johnson says of the word "over," that in composition it has a great variety of significations, and is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech; and we affirm, it is truly one of the most supple, pliant, and slavish words of all work to be found in the whole compass of our language. Johnson produces 138 instances of it in compound; under which may be seen all its lights, shades, and gradations of meaning.

He makes a shift—*Tr* He has recourse to some indirect expedient, or change of means, in something he wishes to perform.—*Anal* Taking the word "makes" in the sense of creating, inventing, or finding out, and "shift" in that of change, we solve the idiom. He "makes," that is, he invents or finds out some "change" of means to serve the purpose he had in view, instead of the direct or common means, which happened not to be at his command. Neither pen nor pencil was at hand to write some memorandum, or other little matter, and he made "a shift" with a skewer.

Idioms in the hands of foreigners often give rise to odd *equivoques*. I am told, that the Dutch translator of our Spectator meeting with the phrase "of a porter's 'making a shift' to get a living," has translated his employment into the needle-work of making a woman's undermost garment; singular occupation enough for a porter, and one that reminds us of Hercules twirling Miss Omphale's distaff!

He is well off—*Tr* He is in a prosperous condition.—*Anal* "Off" is pretty generally opposed to "on;" but here, and more conformably to one sense given it by Tooke, it means *from*, and imports distance. Then a man is "well off" because at a distance from adversity, or from any of those difficulties to which his situation might be thought to render him liable. It is true, we often use the phrase "well off" and "very well off" without any allusion in our thoughts to a state remote from adversity; but in how few

of the idioms we use do we ever think of those words or ideas by which they are to be analysed? Were it otherwise, my labours in this way would have no value; whatever they may at present.

He drives a great trade.—*Tr.* He engages with confidence of success in a great deal of business.—*Anal.* This idiom is metaphorical, and probably borrowed from the occupation of drovers and shepherds, who skilfully drive large herds of cattle or sheep before them; the former to market, and the latter to the fold. Thus a man, who is said to drive a great trade, is one who keeps it actively going on chiefly under his own inspection, in its proper channels, and to its appropriate results.

How came you by it.—*Tr.* Through what chance or means comes that article into your possession?—*Anal.* “By” sometimes importing proximity may mean the same as “with” in this idiom, which resolved stands thus: How came you “with” this thing, or how did you and that meet together, or, as we more commonly say, how did you meet “with” it:—To a person found with money, or any article of property not supposed his own, says the magistrate before whom he is brought—How came you “by” it, or “with” it? importing precisely, how came it into your possession? I know not, however, whether the sense of proximity in which “By” is so frequently used, as when we speak of passing “by” a house, a town, or any other object, meaning that we had gone “near” it, may not better solve this idiom; and in a manner expressive of a certain delicacy and tenderness in those, who first used it in addressing persons suspected of theft. How did you come “by” or “near” that sheep or horse, of which you consider yourself the present owner? This question seems to import less a direct accusation before evidence produced, than when we give “by” the meaning of “with,” and is more congruous with that maxim of our law, which supposes no guilt till it is proved. “With” certainly expresses a more absolute idea of possession than “near.” The two solutions are submitted to the choice of your candid readers; some of whom may, perhaps, be able to give a better than either of them. The author does not think his Analysis of a similar idiom in June should supersede the present one.

Go to now.—*Tr.* Attend, or mind what I am about to say.—*Anal.* This, at first

sight, may appear a difficult idiom to analyse: But I believe, the single word “attend” will go far toward it. What does “attend” mean but literally “tendere ad,” “tend to,” or “go to.”—Now it will be asked, to what attention is required in this idiom?—To something, undoubtedly, which the speaker is going to say, and which he thinks deserving to be minded, and to make particular impression. Thus when St. James, ch. iv. 13, 14, introduces his beautiful exhortation on the uncertainty of life with *Attende, &c.* “Go to now, ye that say, we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain, whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For what is your life? It is even as a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away.”—What more worthy of the attention of mortal and immortal beings like ourselves could have been said by moral philosopher, or Christian divine? Nor does this venerable Apostle, at the beginning of the fifth chapter, use this idiom with less pathos in his prophetic address to the infidel Jews elated with worldly prosperity, “Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries, that shall come upon you,” &c. The adverb “now” gives emphasis to the idiom—“attend without loss of a moment.”

Not one of several commentators, whom I have opened on these passages in St. James, takes any notice of this emphatic idiom; probably supposing it little more than a kind of expletive phrase. Whether more stress has been laid upon it here than it deserves, is left, Mr. Editor, to your judgment and that of your readers.—I am, &c.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

HAVING had occasion of visiting London this spring, a place I have not been in these forty years before, I took up my quarters, by her particular desire, at a female cousin of mine who lives in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square; a lady who, though not many years younger than myself, moves and delights in the top of the fashion, as much as if she was only twenty-one. Having rested myself the first night after so long a journey, I began, as natural, to inquire after our friends and relations in town; when happening to ask particularly after a young niece of

mine who had been married about nine months before, I was told, with an air of seeming indifference, 'that she was in confinement.' Alarmed at this news, I exclaimed, "Good G—! what has she done to incur this disgrace?"—"Disgrace!" replied my cousin, "what disgrace can there be in an *accouchement*?"—Here I was as much at a puzzle as ever, till, upon a further explanation, I was told that my niece was *lying-in*, and that *confinement*, or *accouchement*, was the fashionable word to convey the meaning of my horrible country phraseology.—"Ho! Ho! Cousin," says I,

"if this be the case, it will be but civil in you to give me a list of those fashionable phrases, that I may not disgrace you nor myself whilst I stay in this metropolis."—After some pause, and a look of silent contempt, which shewed a superiority of understanding, she complied; and as the catalogue may be beneficial to other travellers as well as myself, I enclose you a copy for your useful and entertaining Magazine, and remain, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES ENGLISH.

Cornwall, August 5, 1813.

A new VOCABULARY of FASHIONABLE PHRASES.

The parts of a lady's person that can be described either physically, or in polite conversation	The head—the neck—extremity of the neck—stomach, arms, and sides—and feet — <i>Cætera desunt.</i>
A Lady's pockets	Ridicules.
Ditto petticoats	Under garments.*
Ditto shift	Chemise.
Man-midwife	Accoucheur.
Pregnancy	In a family way; or, to speak poetically, in that way in which "Women wish to be who love their lords."
Lying-in	Confinement, or <i>accouchement</i> .
Suckling of children	Feeding of Infants.
Servants' Register-office	Therapologia.
Service	Situation—or, to speak more technically, <i>Situation.</i>
Vails	Perquisites.
Ladies' maids	Attendants.
The master or mistress of a servant	Mr. or Mrs. Smith. Mr. or Mrs. Thompson.
Mantua-maker	Dress or robe maker.
A Wig	A Peruque.
A Barber	Peruqueur.
A Hair dresser	Friseur.
Retail shops	Warehouses.
Wholesale ditto	Repositories.
Booksellers' ditto	Libraries.
Cravats, stocks, and neck handkerchiefs	Belchers.
A pair of breeches	Small-clothes.†
A Milk-house	Lactarium.
A Coachmaker's yard	Harnatopoloterion.
A Paper-warehouse	Papyrusium.
Corn-cutters	Chiropodists.
Cutting off a leg or an arm	Removing a limb.
Apothecaries	Doctors, chemists, or medical men.
A Buttock of beef	A Round of beef.
Lamb's-fry	Lamb's appurtenances.
Debts	A temporary embarrassment.
Bankruptcy	A Misfortune.
Flying from creditors	Retirement.
King's Bench Prison	Blackborough Lodge.
Address to a prisoner in the King's Bench Prison	Charles Rackitt, Esq. K.B.
The Fleet	No. 9, Fleet-market.
An Ass	A Donkey.
A strong little horse	A Cob.
A pair of clogs	A Paraboue.
Adultery	A delicate attachment.
Female fornication	A Ship.
An adulterer	A Cher Ami.
A cuckold	A Good-natured man.

"Lads! Lads!" (as the man in the play says) "what a fashionable age do we live in!"

The note on Pope's translation of part of Statius's *Thebaid*, Mr. Bowles imagines that "Pope's acquaintance with Latin prosody, from his confined education, was probably very small, or he would not have used *Malæa*, instead of *Malæa*, with the line of Statius before him." Bowles's *Pope*, Vol. i. p. 195. This in my opinion mistaken, especially repeated, in less qualified terms, as his "Life of Pope," observing that at fourteen years old he was extremely unacquainted with what is called quantity, as, in his Translation from the *Thebaid*, he pronounces *Malæa*, what is the original is *Malæa*, which was never corrected." Vol. i. p. cix.

For my own part, I should draw from this fact an inference directly opposite to that deduced by Mr. Bowles, and conceive that Pope's acquaintance with prosody was extensive instead of confined: and the very circumstance of his not altering this passage in his translation, where he gives a quantity different to that which the word has in the original, shews that Pope was well aware it did not need correction. He found *Malæa* suit his verse better than *Malæa*, and I think it probable that he knew the second syllable was as frequently used long as short by the Latin poets of the best authority. Virgil certainly shortens it:

"Ionique mari, Malæque sequaribus uadis." *E. v.* 103. as does Statius in the passage in question, *Thebaid*, L. i. 100. But in Propertius we have "Præbeat hospitium malæque," *Elég.* L. iii. 19. 8. and in Ovid "Quo lateant Syries, quove latet Amor." L. ii. 11. 20. and Statius himself, "Distinct, et rauce circumtonat ira Malæ." *Thebaid*, vii. 16. In fact, as in the Greek it is either *Malæa* (Thucydides, Lib. iv. Strabo, Lib. ii, viii.) or *Malæa* (Homer, *Od.* i. 60.) the Latin poets used the word with the middle syllable long or short as best suited their convenience.

The word *dag*, which frequently occurs in our old dramatic writers, for a gun or pistol, has sometimes by commentators been mistaken for *daggers*. Stevens, indeed, in *the Works of the Old Plays*, Vol. v. says it signifies a dagger, but he adds

that where only a person is mentioned, *dag* are as valid as *daggers*.

The following extract from the deposition made by a substantial witness taken before the coroner on the body of "Henric Perre, heric of Kentland" is much at the service of any future editor of a dramatist in which the word *dag* may occur. It will serve to "fill a" page, "as well as matter," when the editor may be "grieved for lack of matter," and so one can cavil at the interpretation, but it is supported by "crown's quest law."

"The foresaid earle so remaining prisoner—imagining and intending himselfe diabollicke and feloniouslie to kill and murder—did prepare a certeyn dag of iron and Steele of the value of ten shillings; and also certeyn bullet of lead, and a certeyn quantitie of gun powder, contained in a certeyn smelt box, and caused the foresaid earle, the bullets of lead and the gun powder to be brought into the foresaid chamber—and did take up into his hand the foresaid dag of iron and Steele, and there made ready charges with gun powder, and three bullets of lead, and the foresaid dag to the butt end of his breast neere unto the middle of the same part of his breast, then and there feloniouslie and diabollicke shot, and upon the same part of his breast the foresaid dag did strike."

"The reason of the violence of this gun powder, and of the foresaid three bullets of lead, the foresaid earle into his bodie and heart, and there into his chinebone, even into his right shoulder himselfe then and there with the foresaid bullets of lead feloniouslie and voluntarie did strike, and caused himselfe then and there to be wounded of the depth of twelve inches, and of the breadth of two inches of which mortal wound aforesaid, the foresaid earle within the Tower of London did live the date, years, month and day aforesaid, until he died." *Holmes*, Vol. iv. p. 605. edit 1808.

The following sentence in Ben Jonson's "Cynthia's Revels" was no doubt taken from Petronius, an author with whom "Old Ben" was intimately acquainted.

"I know that a cook may as soon as properly be said to smell well as to be wise." Act v. Sc. 2.

"Qui inter hæc nutritur, non magis sapere possunt, quam bene olere, qui in culinâ habitant." Petronii Satyricon, cap. ii. p. 1. edit. Burmanni 1709.

In his "Isartholomew Fair," Ursula's sixth speech in the fifth scene of the second act is in great measure taken from Martial. Epigr. Lib. xi. 100. I quote neither, for very good reasons.

"The author of the ART OF ENGLISH POETRY, 1589, 4to." as quoted by Bishop Percy in his elegant "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," "describing that vicious mode of speech, which the Greeks call *αἰκρον*, i. e. 'when we use a dark and obscure word, utterly repugnant to that we should express,' adds, 'Such manner of uncouth speech did the Tanner of Tamworth use to King Edward the fourth; which Tanner, having a great while mistaken him, and used very broad talks with him, at length perceiving by his trainee that it was the king, was afraid he should be punished for it; [and] said thus, with a certain rude repentance,

*I hope I shall be hanged to morrow,
for [I feare me] I shall be hang'd;
whereat the king laughed a good,
not only to see the Tanner's vaine leare,
but also to heare his ill-shapen terme—*
p. 214."

"The phrase here referred to," the Bishop proceeds, "is not found in this ballad [of K. Edward IV. and Tanner of Tamworth] at present, but occurs with some variation in another old poem, intitled JOHN THE REFSER, viz.

"Nay, sayd John, by Gods grace,
And Edward wer in this place,

Here shold not touch this tounne;
He wold be wroth with John I hope,
Therefore I bestrew the soupe,
That in his mouth shold com."

Percy's Reliques, &c. Vol. ii. p. 90.

The word *ἐλπίς*, among the Greeks, signifies equally to hope and to fear. Of its occurrence in the former signification, which indeed is the primary one, almost every Greek author will afford instances. In the latter it is found in Sophocles—

"Ὀδυσσεύς Ἀλκίπυρ, ἐλπίσιν φέρον."

Ajax, v. 809.

and again—"καὶ
Δύσαντες ἐλπίσαν ἄλυσιν."

Trachinæ, v. 112.

and also in the second argument prefixed to Demosthenes de Corona, "ἐπικρατήσας δὲ τῷ Μανιδῶ, φερεῖν μὲν αἰς τὰς Θέβας ἡβῶντι, καὶ εἶχε, ὑπὸ χεῖρα δαλνύσαν. ΕΛΠΙΣΑΝΤΕΣ δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ παθὲν Ἀθηναῖοι—" Edit. Taylor, vol. ii. p. 466.

Sir John Beaumont, in his "Bosworth Field," describes Richard III. as exercising an act of military rigor which I do not find imputed to him by any of the old Chroniclers, who are best disposed to "*lay on load*," at least not by any of those of which I am in possession.

"Then going forth, and finding in his way
A souldier of the watch, who sleeping lay,
Enrag'd to see the wretch neglect his part,
He strikes a sword into his trembling heart:
The hand of death, and iron dulnesse, takes
Those leaden eyes, which nat'rall ease forsakes;

The king this morning sacrifice commends,
And for example, thus the fact defends:
'I LEAVE HIM, AND I FOUND HIM, fit to keepe
The silent doores of enclamping sleepe."

Sir John Beaumont's Poems, Chalmers' edit. Vol. vi. p. 11. l. 74.

I guess that Sir John Beaumont had read the following extract from Frontinus, and attributed the deed to Richard, fancying that an additional crime or two to him would make no great difference.

"*Iphicrates, dux Atheniensium, cum presidio Corinthum teneret, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilas circumferret, vigilem, quem dormientem viderat, transiit, cupidus quod factum quibusdam, tanquam sievum, increpantibus, Qualem inveni, inquit, talem reliquit.*

"*Epaminondas Thebanus idem fecisse dicitur.*" Frontini Stratagem. Lib. iii. cap. 12. cv. 2, 3. T. B.

THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY MEETING, held in LONDON, by ADJOURNMENTS, from the 19th of the FIFTH MONTH, to the 29th of the same, inclusive, 1813, to the QUARTERLY and MONTHLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS, in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

WE have the pleasure, at this time, to acknowledge the condescension of our Heavenly Father, who is still

The Epistle of the Hardy Meeting of Friends

pleased to own with his presence these our annual assemblies. Under this influence, our hearts have been united, and we have been animated to crave the assistance of his Holy Spirit, that we may be enabled to serve Him with faithfulness, and to uphold, with Christian simplicity, our various religious testimonies. And we believe, that the constraining love of the Gospel calls upon us to salute our dear brethren, with the invitation, "O! taste and see that the Lord is good."*

In the course of the usual proceedings of this meeting, we have received from the several quarterly and other meetings of which it is constituted, an account of the state of our religious Society. Whilst we lament that many amongst us are still too much engrossed with the fading enjoyments of this life, and are refusing to follow our holy Pattern, in the path of self-denial, we wish they may not be deprived of that encouragement to turn into the right way, which often results from the faithful admonitions of those who have known the benefits of greater circumspection. Though, from a sense of their own weakness, some of the rightly concerned among us may be ready to shrink from the performance of this duty, we would remind them, that by thus evincing their love to their friends, they will receive additional strength themselves, and that such acts of dedication will contribute to their own advancement in the Christian course.

We desire, dear friends, that such of you as often meet in small companies for the solemn purpose of worship, may not relax in your diligence. Your situation will at times appear discouraging, but although you may be seldom visited by the company and travail of your brethren, never forget that you are under the continued notice of the Lord, and that his tender regard extends to all those who wait upon Him in reverence and humility. Many who have been alike circumstanced, can acknowledge that they have known their strength renewed, and their confidence in divine support increased, by a diligent attendance of their meetings for religious worship. Your situation, though trying to yourselves, is important. If with faithfulness and integrity you perform your Christian duties, your example will prevail with others who have been too negligent of the duties of a

future life; and by your consistent conduct, the Truth which we profess will be exalted—the name of the Lord glorified.

Our minds have been affected, at this time, by the recent decease of many with whom we have been often associated in religious labour, and whose memory is precious. We feel the loss of these; yet we can with thankfulness acknowledge, we have been comforted in reflecting, that the Almighty Power which was their support, and which has preserved us since we were first gathered to be a people, is unchangeably the same. We sympathize also with those who are in the decline of life, in whose hearts such afflictive deprivations may, in their solitude for the welfare of the church, excite many discouraging feelings. To you, our elder brethren and sisters, we offer the salutation of our cordial love. We desire that you may partake of our comfort, in observing the conduct of many, who are now in the vigour of health and strength, and who in various ways are giving proofs of their attachment to that cause, the prosperity of which has been your greatest joy. We doubt not that your endeavours to stand approved in the sight of God, have met his gracious acceptance; and that your example, and labours in the Lord's service, have animated many of these your younger brethren to follow you, as you have been endeavouring to follow Christ. Let us likewise entreat you, dear friends, who are of less religious experience, but who have entered upon the active scenes of life, not to retard your Christian progress, by any unwillingness to make an entire surrender of your hearts to the disposal of Infinite Wisdom. The Lord is a rich rewarder of all his faithful followers; and happy will it be for you, should you be permitted to see many days, to reflect, at the close of life, that you have been devoted to the promotion of his cause.

The amount of sufferings brought in this year, is upwards of ~~an~~ hundred thousand pounds; a small proportion of this sum has been taken for military purposes; but the greater part was incurred in the support of our ancient Christian testimony against tithes, and other demands of an ecclesiastical nature.

We have received a copy from our friends in Ireland, and one from

* Ps. xxxiv. 8.

each of the Yearly Meetings on the Continent of America, except that of Carolina. In consequence of large emigration from other parts of the United States, five quarterly meetings of friends resident on the western side of the Allegheny mountains, have been detached from the Yearly Meeting of Maryland, and formed into a separate one. Under the influence of that love by which we are united as brethren, we have addressed an epistle to those who are intending to meet on that important occasion, in the eighth month next, in the State of Ohio. From the epistles and other communications from America, we find that our friends, besides being attentive to the concerns of our own Society, are still pursuing their engagements for the welfare of the African and the Indian race. But the war, in which that country and this are now sorrowfully involved, has presented great obstacles to their efforts towards civilizing the Indians; and is likely, for a time, to suspend in some parts their successful exertions in that important and interesting cause.

When we consider the continuance and the extension of war, we cannot but deeply feel, on account of the desolations and numerous evils which are its inseparable attendants; and we earnestly entreat all our members, so to abide within the limitations of Truth, as in no degree to violate our Christian testimony in this respect for the sake of gain. Let us keep out of even the spirit of contest, and strive for the attainment of a dependence upon Him, whose kingdom is not of this world.

Amongst the numerous benevolent undertakings which now interest the minds of our countrymen we contemplate, with much satisfaction, the general circulation of the Holy Scriptures. Our sense of thatestimable treasure has been frequently acknowledged; and we feel ourselves engaged, to call the attention of such of our members as may be employed in this salutary work, to the supreme importance of giving heed to that Divine Word, to which the Scriptures bear testimony. This Word is Christ, the "Bread of Life,"* and the "Light of men;"† that "Light which lighteth every man that cometh into this world."‡ If we are earnest to obey

the teachings of this unerring guide, we shall be led to cry to the Lord, that he would preserve us from self-exaltation, from attributing to ourselves or others that honour which is due to Him alone. We shall be on our guard lest we should mistake our proper sphere of usefulness, or suffer any pursuit, however laudable in itself, to divert us from our true allotment of labour in the Church. This watchfulness unto prayer can alone ensure our growth in religious experience, and our establishment in every good word and work.

"Finally, brethren, Farewell! Be perfect."‡ Let this attainment be the principal object in view: then will you be of good comfort, and of one mind; you will live in peace one with another, and "the God of love and peace" will be with you.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOHN WILKINSON,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

The FABULOUS ORIGIN of the TEA PLANT.

DARMA, the son of an Indian king, came to China about the year 519 of the Christian era, to preach and teach there his religion, which he did by leading a most austere life, living upon nothing but herbs, and spending both days and nights in the contemplation of the Divine Being, pursuant to a vow he made never to sleep. After continued watchings for several years together, he was so oppressed with sleep, that at last he yielded to it; but the next morning, full of sorrow, on waking from his sleep, for having broken his vow, and fully resolved to prevent a like inconvenience for the future, he cut off his eye-lids, as the instruments of his crime, and threw them with indignation on the ground. The next day he found them metamorphosed into two of those shrubs, that are known by the name of tea. Darma, having eaten some of the leaves, found himself by far more sprightly than usual, and in a better condition to continue his meditations, by the new vigour and alacrity they had infused into his mind. His disciples were soon informed by him of those excellent virtues; and hence the use of tea became general in all countries.

* John, vi. 49.

† 2bid i. 4. 9.

‡ 1 Cor. xiii. 11.

SAWTHORN COTTAGE.

A TALE.

BY J. J.

(Continued from page 26.)

THE honest fervour and emotion of the Clergyman evinced him a worthy member of his profession—from the commencement of his reply, he had gradually and insensibly become swept in the contemplation of his sublime subject, which was certainly, beyond the comprehension of his company, had it been attentive—but turning his head, he found Mr. President had slipped away (in fact, to where he was more likely to do business!)—his friend was nodding over his pipe, or pretending to nod—Sedley and the Baronet were awake, but worse employed—while Ellen, though she could not understand the style of his discourse, had her eyes fixed on the old gentleman with respectful attention to its piety—nor was her attention unrewarded—the clergyman paused at the very instant of mischievousness—while his sudden observation was immediately answered by Sedley with the exclamation of—

“Well said, doctor—very well said—very well said indeed—and so, doctor—it is your opinion—that—Miss Mortimer, here’s the glass at your service.”

“Sir,” exclaimed the Clergyman, with much warmth, “it is my opinion that you are a scoundrel—Madam, as you value your safety, decline the glass.”

“What!” cried the Baronet, starting up.

“I say, sir, ’tis unmanly to spice a lady’s cup—I saw it done—and I suspect foul play.”

“What do you say, sir?” cried Sedley.

“I say, sir, you are a villain—resent it as you please.”

“A damned old fool—that he! ha! ha!—a bit of nutmeg to warm the lady’s stomach.”

“Where is it, sir?” said the Curate. “Nutmeg does not usually disappear so soon.”

“Ay, sir,” cried the Baronet, convinced the scheme had failed, “Where is it?—What is it?—or what did you mean by it?”

“Oh, Sir William!” cried Ellen, “I entreat you—conduct me home.”

“Why, Sir William,” pretended Sedley, “you can’t be serious—no fear of intending any harm to her—she only meant to counteract the effect of the weather on her return home.”

“Then pray, sir,” said the Clergyman, “save yourself of the bottle, and exonerate your character from the suspicion of the company.”

The Baronet, now thinking it time to discharge him, insisted on his quitting the house; while Sedley, courting compulsion, led his employer to the outward gate, where, having dismissed the parson, and laughed at the sport, they appointed a meeting at Ashbourne the next day, to substitute for this failure a scheme less liable to fail.

Ellen had just been recovered from a swoon, into which the agitation of her mind had thrown her, by the Clergyman and his friend, when her pretended champion returned.

“I cannot conceive,” said he, taking up the glass, and throwing the contents into the fire, “what the scoundrel could have put into the liquor, or for what purpose.”

“I have heard, sir,” said the Clergyman, “of opiates, philtres of various kinds, given for purposes of the blackest dye.”

“Or whether,” interrupted the Baronet, “was it really as he said—for were I sure that he had intended an injury of that kind to this lady, whose protection I conceive myself engaged for, I would immediately demand such satisfaction as the nature of the offence requires.”

“The nature of the offence,” exclaimed the Clergyman, with an impassioned warmth, “justly merits the death of the offender—My poor Eliza!—excuse my tears, sir—I cannot forget that I had a daughter!—She was my only child, sir, and, by a stratagem not unlike what I suspected here, was ruined, hapless girl! at a time when the world could not have produced a fairer candidate for heaven!—Possessed of every natural grace, I had placed her in the peaceful path of virtue, and was flattered by each day’s progress to perfection, when the cruel spoiler came, and blasted all my hopes!”

“He was captain in a regiment quartered in the town, and had been introduced to my family by a trifling set of politeness to my daughter, one Sunday at church; what it was, does not now occur to me; but as gentleman of his description, if strangers in a country town, have their society to seek, he was received as much on that account as the other.”

“He had not long availed himself of

our hospitality, when I observed his attentions to my daughter become particularly sedulous, and, at times, rather more ardent than I conceived the rules of ordinary politeness required; but as we found the respectability of his family known to others, and his behaviour to my daughter within the bounds of decorum, I was induced, at the instance of my wife, to give it my countenance.

"The connexion went on in this way for some time, and now and then hints of marriage were dropped; our confidence in his honour increased daily; and a prospect of the comfortable settlement of our child opened our hearts and hands in the entertainment of him, and he partook with us as freely as we offered—when, one day, we were informed, that the regiment was about to break up its quarters for a distant part of the country, if not for foreign service.

"I was somewhat surprised that the first intelligence of this had not come from him; and still more so, when, on my mentioning it, he confirmed the truth of it, with the utmost indifference. My expectations were disappointed—but I was more alarmed for the distress it might occasion to my daughter, whom I had for some days observed to be more than usually thoughtful.

"On the day of his departure, he insisted on taking a parting glass with us, although I had, from the time it was intimated, treated him with a degree of coolness bordering on reproof.

"I would gladly have resented what I conceived to be an unman desertion of my daughter, by a positive denial; but my wife, unwilling to give him a plea for doing what was so obviously intended, advised me to receive him—to be short, he was received, and, by me, with a welcome as sincere as I suspected his pretensions to be.

"You may suppose, sir, there could be little enjoyment, where disgust on one side, and design on the other, prevented the free communication of our minds—My wife was anxious, and my daughter thoughtful—while Neville, for that was his name, amused them with repeated assurances of honour and fidelity, and me with apologies for not doing what he, by implication, stood engaged to do previous to his departure.

"He left us, however, with such solemn promises, that my wife went

satisfied to bed, and I with something like confidence in his assurances—my daughter still appeared thoughtful, and, when spoken to, looked us in the face without answering—all which I thought accounted for, by her separation from the man she loved.

"I said little to her on the subject that night, intending the next morning to offer such advice as I conceived most likely to tranquilize her mind; but conceive, if it be possible, my surprise, when, in the morning, we found that she had eloped with him!

"She had left a note in her bed-chamber, in which she attempted to apologize for her conduct, by declaring that she could not live without him; that, though clandestinely, she accompanied him with honourable views; (alas, poor girl! I did not then know that she could not look back for them!) that her only reason for not asking my consent was, her despair of obtaining it; and that, as she was determined to follow her own inclination, it would have been a mockery, with that disposition, to consider mine.

"In the heat of my anger, which naturally arose on the determined disobedience of a daughter to whose comforts and welfare I had devoted my whole care and attention, I resolved to leave her to her choice, and endeavour to forget I ever had one—it was a vain attempt—Indignation and sorrow alternately possessed my soul—one minute I was ready to curse her impetuously the next, to pity her inexperienced youth—while revenge suggested deeds of horror on the villain who had seduced her.

"In this intemperate state of mind, no steady resolution could be formed—I would follow him—but where? I had been told the destination of the regiment, but it was not likely to be accompanied by a soldier of this description—but he must join it there—When?—when the regiment was done!—when either the dishonoured daughter must ask her father—or the perjured villain contemptuously renounce them both!—add to these objections, that my duty (for I am but a curate, sir, would not allow me an absence equal to the pursuit of such determined fugitives.

"My wife was as ill-conditioned to advise as myself—her grief was more silent, but it rendered her mind as incapable of counsel as was my own—indeed, it principally operated in reflect-

tions on herself, attributing to her own short-sighted partiality for Neville her daughter's predilection and my consent.

"In this state of hesitation and anxiety a whole month had elapsed, when, returning one Sunday from my duty, I was surprised by the application of an object whose appearance had ever claim to pity that poverty and age could give it. With an ear accustomed to distress, and, at that time, with a heart no longer a stranger to it, I listened to her tale, which, from its incoherency, was, for some time, unintelligible; but at last amounted to a request, that I would accompany her to a distant cottage, and administer consolation by sacrament and prayer to a person dangerously ill.

"I followed the woman, and, entering the place, saw, stretched on a bed of straw, my wretched daughter!

"I will not attempt to describe my sensations—though they vibrate now—for some minutes I was deprived of my utterance—when seeing me in that absorbed state, and doubting whether to attribute it to surprise or indignation, with a convulsive start she seized my hand, and, bursting into tears, implored my forgiveness. This roused the father in me—and my heart, pierced by her penitient appeal, bled for her sufferings, and forgave her crime.

"Encouraged by this kind reception, she, the next day, told us a tale which no parent could relate whose daughter had been the wretched subject—let it suffice to say, the plausive villain had accomplished his purpose by the basest means, and afterwards resigned her to all the horrors of impending infamy.

"Not daring to appear before her incensed parents, and abandoned by the villain she had too fondly loved, she had wandered from place to place, subsisting on the little means she had been accustomed to receive from us for purposes that differed far from those of due necessity. These expended, her resolution was to die—but the calls of nature will be heard—Death comes with triple terrors to the guilty—her resolution failed, and she was induced to ask the charity I relieved her from!"

Here the old man's grief broke in upon his tale, and excited in the gentle breast of Ellen a sigh of pity for his sorrow.

"Was she your only daughter, sir?"

"My only child, madam."

"And did he never after renew the correspondence in an honourable way?"

"Her only correspondence, madam, after that which ruined her, was with a broken and contrite heart, which shortly terminating in death—left me, alas! too sensible of the nature of *Seduction*!"

Had the mind of the Baronet been at all susceptible of shame, the recital of this story might have supplied it with an ample portion; but villainy is callous to so fine a sense, and scorns the intrusion of so mild a monitor—the fictitious sympathy of the hypocrite was more congenial with his nature, and more suitable to his nefarious purpose—to the confirmed villain, example is less a warning than a stimulus to bolder crimes!

The interruption of the landlord, who announced fair weather, prevented the course of certain comments which the Curate's deistical friend was beginning to make in favour of moral liberty, and the consequences of what he termed confined notions respecting the connexion of the sexes, which, as in many others, so in this instance, he conceived had prevented an happy union of the parties, though it might not have been what is termed legal—the sanction of the church he thought very immaterial to their happiness, whose love, while it lasted, would have been a sufficient bond, and without it he thought separation most eligible.

This opinion met the Baronet's assent, and the Curate's serious objection; and would, probably, have produced some warm altercation between the Curate and his friend, had not Ellen, to whom such tenets were not only strange but detestable, availed herself of the landlord's interruption to request the Baronet would conduct her home, who according to her anxious sollicitation, only because that part of his scheme had failed for which he had occasioned her absence, she took a grateful leave of the Curate, and the Baronet, thanking him for his company, sneered at his weakness; in which sneer being joined by the Curate's deistical friend, they assumed all that fancied superiority which the world allows to the audacity of its mistaken votaries.

The term for which the bond had been fictitiously assigned had expired that day—the presentation had expired, made, and the bond returned unpaid.

Under the oppressive dread of its

Impending consequences did Ellen find her father on her return home—her entrance scarcely obtained his notice—he raised his eyes—and sunk again into his thoughtful posture.

Ellen naturally construing it to cullen anger, addressed him with as much humility as ever graced a penitent—

“Father, you are angry—will you allow me to explain?”

Mortimer raised his eyes again—

“Angry, my girl?—no, Ellen—the spirit of anger is laid in me for ever—Angry?—alas!—what can the anger of a wretch like me effect?”

“Oh, sir,” replied Ellen, “if you would hear me I could”—

“You are safe, my child, and I am satisfied—whenever you fail in your duty to me, Ellen, be your ingratitude your punishment; and trust me, it will never fail, in a breast at all conscious of its nature.”

“Oh, sir! you wound me beyond expression—my trespass was involuntary, indeed it was.”

“No more of this—I do not doubt it—Heaven knows how soon the utmost test of your attachment to me may be required—the storm is gathering, Ellen, that will overwhelm us both.”

“Sir!—for heaven’s sake what can this mean?”

“The bond, my child—the bond.”

“And is that all, sir?”

“Is it not enough?”

“I am glad it is no more—let this instrument of dread no longer trouble you, father—I have had fresh assurances this very day from the Baronet of his sincere interest in our welfare.”

“Did he mention the bond, my dear?”

“Why not expressly, father—but I will tell you all that happened—it may not only remove your uneasiness on that account, but will, I hope, excuse this day’s trespass.”

Ellen then related the occurrences of the day; and dwelling particularly on the decided part the Baronet had taken in her defence from the insult of Sedley, inferred from thence his future protection and support, in any case that might hereafter affect the interests of her father or herself.

Mortimer expected much more from Ellen’s assurances, and argued on the doubtful side of the question with much more truth, though with somewhat less confidence, than Ellen on the other—who preserving as much of woman in the controversy as rendered her pos-

sive, insisted when she could not convince, while, by a peculiar sweetness of persuasion, she gave to mere supposition all the consequence of fact.

Lulled by the flattering arguments of Ellen into a state of presumptive hope, Mortimer retired to rest, and the next morning desired Ellen to inform the Baronet of what had happened, and to request he would, agreeably to his promise, release him from an obligation he was unable to answer.

In full confidence of success, Ellen set out, and arrived at Ashbourne Hall. She was admitted to the Baronet, who, with reason to guess at her business, endeavoured to evade it by expressing his happiness to see her, ringing the bell, ordering wine and cakes, and at the same time asking her if she had heard any of the new airs, a selection of which he had just received from London, and immediately sat down to play them.

The introduction of a subject so gloomy as that of bond and bondage could not with propriety be made at such a time; and Ellen must have suspended her father’s cause at the risk of his liberty, had not the entrance of Sedley, by interrupting the harmony, disconcerted the evasive design of the Baronet.

The familiarity with which Sedley entered the room surprised Ellen, and placed Sir William in a state of embarrassment, which he endeavoured to support by receding from the advances of Sedley—who, taking his cue from the presence of Ellen, put on an air of humiliation, and declared the purpose of his visit was to atone for his late conduct, of which he pretended to be both sensible and ashamed: this apology was followed by a request of five minutes’ privacy with the Baronet, to communicate a conciliatory proposal, which, from motives of delicacy, he said he must decline making before the lady.

To assist the prompt ingenuity of Sedley, Sir William withdrew (previously requesting Ellen’s permission), and so contrived the result of their conference, as not only to maintain the appearance of resentment, but also to afford an indirect answer to the business he guessed had occasioned Ellen’s visit that morning.

Accordingly, she had not been left many minutes before an altercation on the stair-case, made up of epithet and accusation on one side, and protesta-

tion and apology on the other, was presented, as the prelude to an explanation to be afterwards given by the Baronet, who, having insisted in an audible voice on Sedley's quitting the house, returned to Ellen with a countenance distorted by assumed indignation.

"The villain!—the scoundrel!—an atonement?—an insult—by heavens, an insult!"

"Sir William?"

"Excuse me, madam—but reflecting on the behaviour of Sedley, I lose my temper, and forget myself—return the bond?—cancel the obligation?—Ha! ha! ha! a very honourable atonement indeed."

"My father's bond, Sir William?"

"Your pardon again, madam; 'tis a subject not worth your consideration."

"Is it, Sir William, the bond my father gave you?"

"A trifling acknowledgment, Miss Mortimer, which I consented to take in exchange for some pecuniary assistance long ago given and forgotten, in an unwary moment fell into the hands of this man, and which he has now the effrontery to offer as a compensation for the injury intended your person—presumes it in his hands an instrument of ruin to your father, and values it at the price of your pardon."

"He shall have it, Sir William," replied Ellen, eagerly; "it was the purpose of my visit—the wish of my heart, to release my poor father from the apprehension of its consequences—Oh, Sir William! it is an offer beyond my expectations—permit me to accept it—whatever may have been the design of Captain Sedley, its failure leaves me uninjured—and his confession of shame and sorrow for his conduct would alone entitle him to my forgiveness—but an offer like this, so manly, so generous, entitles him to my esteem—let me fly to embrace it—my father's peace—my father's life depends on it."

Ellen was hastening, she knew not whither, after Sedley, when the Baronet caught her hand—

"Miss Mortimer, a moment's consideration will induce you to decline it—you certainly misunderstand the nature of his proposal—in which he either assumes a right that more properly belongs to me, or adds to the former insult by exonerating me at your expense—when I observed to you that

this bond fell unwarily into his hands, I should have added, by an assignment pledged for a debt due to him from me—to demand which of me is his right, to cancel the obligation of the bond is a satisfaction justly mine—No, Miss Mortimer, you must give me leave to adjust my difference with Sedley at somewhat less expense than your disgrace."

"Disgrace? Sir William—what disgrace can attach to me from an attempt which nothing in my conduct either led, or gave sanction, to."

"Certainly not, Miss Mortimer, certainly not—but the world, the censorious world, would impute connivance, connexion, even consent, upon much less foundation than the acceptance of such a compromise—let me, therefore, intreat you to join me in the deserved contempt of a scoundrel from whom nothing honourable can proceed."

"Really, Sir William, I do not clearly understand you—but as it is possible sometimes to derive good from evil, whatever may be Captain Sedley's motives for such an offer, it would tend directly to my father's peace, and that, Sir William, is one of the greatest satisfactions that can occur to me—should his views extend beyond the purpose of atonement, the determined integrity of my intentions, I am confident, will be at all times a bar to their effects."

"Has, then, Miss Mortimer, already forgotten my claim to the promotion of her father's peace—not only by means of the bond, but by every other means in my power?"

"No, Sir William—the very bond itself is connected with an obligation ever to be remembered by us with the utmost gratitude—your goodness has been too effectual ever to be forgotten; and it is only from a reluctance to intrude upon it farther, that I wish to avail us of the captain's liberal offer."

"The Captain's liberal offer—you may rely on it, Miss Mortimer, if you mean the liberality of the Captain, it has no existence, but in your own conception—relinquish, therefore, the idea of the Captain's liberality, and rely on my services, which, I will venture to say, shall extend as far, and be no less beneficial in their consequences—I shall to-morrow be absent from home—but on my return, if not before, your father's apprehensions respecting the bond shall cease."

Ellen now took her leave, not a little disappointed by an interference which

she considered as having deprived her of the immediate means of restoring her father's peace of mind.

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTES relating to THEOPHILUS, a MISSIONARY to INDIA in the FOURTH CENTURY, collected from PHILOSTORGUS, by WILLIAM VINCENT, D.D.

(From "The Classical Journal, No. XIV." just published.)

THE following account of Theophilus Indus, extracted from Philostorgius,* will afford much matter of reflection to those who are engaged in oriental researches. It came in my way by accident, as I was examining the author for a very different purpose, and to me it was entirely new. I soon found, however, upon proceeding in my inquiry, that it had attracted the notice of various commentators, whose observations will occur in the following discussion; and to these I have some remarks of my own to add, which may prove acceptable, as originating from one who has long been conversant in subjects of a similar nature.

Philostorgius is a writer of the fourth century, and one of the ecclesiastical historians published by Valesius (Henry de Valois); his estimation as an author does not stand high,—he was an Arian, and a most sturdy opponent of the Homoousians; this circumstance led me to the perusal of his work, in which I should as readily have expected to find a dissertation upon Pindar, as the very curious history of Theophilus; but Theophilus was an Arian!

Gibbon, with a spirit of industry which led him to consult a variety of authors whom he totally despised, has not failed to commemorate Theophilus and his mission. (Vol. II. p. 210.) His notice of him, however, is so brief, and so little applicable to the purpose of the present discussion, that the bare mention of it is sufficient.† La Croze has passed him in silence, although it more immediately concerns his History of the Malabar Christians, and would have carried his information two or three centuries higher

than the period at which he commenced his inquiries, on the authority of Cosmas Indicopleustes. But the notes of Valesius, the learned editor of Philostorgius, are the best commentary on the author, and have proved the best means of conducting me in the investigation of my subject.

Theophilus is styled Indus, as being an Indian, and, as will be proved immediately, a native of Ceylon; he is distinguished as a hostage sent by the king of that island to Constantine; and probably came with the embassy mentioned by Eusebius,‡ which was conducted by Metrodorus. 'This embassy came thro' Persia, and Metrodorus complained, that he had been robbed by the king of that country, of pearls and other jewels, which his master had intended for the Roman emperor. Eusebius does not specify from what kingdom this embassy came, but uses the term Indian generally. The presents themselves, however, bespeak the pearls of Ceylon; and the route through Persia proves that it came from some country to the eastward of Arabia; a circumstance necessary to notice, as the Abyssinians in that age were frequently included in that comprehensive appellation.

The date of this embassy is fixed by Valesius in the thirty-first year of the reign of Constantine; and this is the principal ground for supposing that Theophilus arrived with it, for if he was then, as our author asserts, a very young man, it gives time for his instruction, conversion, ordination as a priest, and consecration as a bishop, in which character he returned to India in the following reign of Constantius.

How an ambassador from India bore the Greek name of Metrodorus, does not immediately appear, but may be accounted for two ways, either by supposing him converted, as Theophilus was, or else by a conjecture, that he was one of the Greek merchants of Egypt, who traded to the east, or had resided there as a factor, and whom the King of Ceylon had nominated to the office, as possessing the language of the sovereign to whom the embassy was addressed.

The name of Theophilus we can more readily suppose to have been given when a native Indian was baptised, and possibly suggested by the mention of it in St. Luke. Such a convert would na-

* It is in fact, an extract from an extract, for Philostorgius is only extant in Photius.

† Gibbon refers to the observations of Godefroy and Herbelot. Jacques Godefroy published Philostorgius in 1642, but I have not been able to consult his edition. Wilford has noticed Theophilus in the *Asiatic Researches*.

‡ Vita Constantini, lib. iv. c. 50. Note 2.

naturally he styled Theophilus Indus (Theophilus the Hindoo), to distinguish him from numberless Greeks who bore the same name.

Why a king of Ceylon should be under the necessity of sending hostages* to a Roman emperor, is a dubious question; but as embassies had been sent to Augustus from the sovereigns of Malabar and Guzerat, it should seem that the commerce between Egypt and India required such intercourse upon different occasions; and as we learn from the digest, that this commerce was in full vigour much later than the reign of Constantine, it is reasonable to suppose, that the merchants had established settlements or factories on the coast of that island, which require such securities as hostages, to preserve their immunities, or ensure their personal safety.

Ceylon was at that time the centre of the commerce between the countries further to the east and Egypt; for, though we learn from Ptolemy, that the Greek merchants had factories in the Golden Chersonese, as early as the reign of Adrian, the regular fleets from Egypt went no further than the coast of Malabar or Ceylon, because it was a voyage which they could complete within the compass of a year; and that Ceylon was the island from whence this embassy came, may be proved by the expression of Philostorgius, who says, that the island was styled *Diboos*;† this, in the pronunciation of the Greeks, is *Diroos*, or *Divus*; now it is well known, that *Dive*, *Dib*, *Dweep*, and *Din*, are generic terms to express an island in Sanscrit, and its cognate dialects, and that *Seien-dib*, or *Selen-dib*, is the island of Ceylon. This was stated in my commentary on the *Periplus*, and is confirmed by Ammianus Marcellinus,‡ Vossius, and Valesius.

Theophilus, according to his historian, came very young to Europe in the thirty-first year‡ of the reign of Constantine, answering to 337 of our era, and he returned on his mission

to India in 356. This space gives nineteen years for his conversion, ordination, &c. and we are informed that his consecration was performed by bishops of his own persuasion, that is, by Arians. Eusebius, who was almost an Arian, had ordained him deacon, and Constantius, who was a favourer of this sect, or heresy, preferred an Arian bishop to any other for the mission he was now meditating to several countries in the east. Philostorgius likewise informs us, that he was a person of the strictest morals, and soundest faith (meaning Arianism), but inclined rather to a monastic life, than the business of the world. Constantius, however, called him into action; and having determined to give as much consequence and magnificence to the mission as its importance demanded, ordered it to be accompanied with two hundred horses of the finest Cappadocian breed, appointed transports for the purpose, and put on board a variety of the most expensive presents, in order to excite the curiosity, and conciliate the good will, of the different nations that were to be visited.

The first destination of the voyage was to Arabia Felix, at that time under the dominion of the Homerites, who had put an end to the dynasty of the Sabeans, and chosen Taphar for the residence of their sovereign, in preference to Saba, the ancient metropolis. Taphar is still in existence, according to Niebuhr, who has rightly conjectured that the Aphiar of the *Periplus* was the modern Dufar; the Taphar of Philostorgius establishes this conjecture for a truth.

The mission, we may conclude, embarked at one of the ports of Egypt on the Red Sea, as Arsinoë, Muos-Hormus, or Berenikë. This, however, is not noticed; but upon its arrival in Arabia, it proceeded to the capital, where it was found that the Arabians retained so much evidence of their descent from Abraham, that they performed circumcision on the eighth day; but they were, nevertheless, idolaters, sacrificing to the sun and moon, and other deities peculiar to their country. There was likewise a large number of Jews mingled with the natives.

* *καὶ δ' ἀμπίπας*. If this expression were not precise, I should rather suppose that Theophilus was in the suite of the embassy, than an hostage.

† *Διβόυς γ' ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς ἡ νῆσος χύρα*. Ancient Commerce, vol. ii. p. 495. From Vossius, Gibbon supposes it to be the Maldives.

‡ Lib. xxii. p. 306. *Divis et Serendivis*. In Philostorgius, *Diboos* is a single island.

§ These dates are fixed by Valesius.

|| It is remarkable, that Philostorgius does not use the term *ἐπισκοπος* on this occasion, but *ἐπίσκοπος*, the same distinction as would be equivalent in our language between bishop, and superintendent, or overseer. — Valesius.

parts of the country, was sold previously to the rise in price at about 2s. I speak of the fine wools, for the inferior sorts sold considerably under that price.

"As to the prices given at the late fairs, I find that at Hereford, the 1st of this month, the quantity of wool brought for sale was very large, but few buyers attended. Little was sold the first day; on the second day a good deal of business was done; and prime trinded and untrinded wool averaged from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5½d.; and prime lots of Spanish cross from 2s. 10½d. to 3s. 4½d. Mr. Clive's was the finest, and sold at the latter price.

"At Shrewsbury, on the 3d instant, the better wools sold from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb. Some prime samples sold higher; but, in general, the expected prices were not obtained.

"At Thetford, on the 3d instant, no business was done, the buyers having picked up small quantities from those who were not able to keep their wool, at prices so far below the real value, that the wool-growers found it their interest to hold back for a time. Mr. Coke offered his wool at a very reasonable price, viz at 2s. 6d. and since the fair his tenants have sold at that price.

"At Colchester, on the 5th, there was a very numerous meeting. Mr. Western sold his wool at 2s. 3d. and a considerable quantity of wool was sold from 2s. to 2s. 3d.

"At Ross fair, on the 20th, a large quantity of wool was exhibited for sale, and but few buyers. Private letters mention, that the wool sold at much the same prices as at Hereford; best Ryeland from 2s. 10½d. to 3s. 0½d.; and that very little Merino, pure or crossed, was offered. The Hereford Journal states, that prime trinded wool, at Ross fair, averaged from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6½d. per lb.; fine lamb's wool, from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d.; some Merino at 2s. 4½d.

"In Cheshire, wool grown on Delamere forest has been sold for 3s.; and South Devon forest and mixed Merino for 2s. 6d. Mr. Wilbraham's wool is five parts of six South Down; the rest Forest and mixed Merino. He expects more than 3s.

"South Down wool has sold in Shropshire at 3s. per lb. and the farmers in these parts have refused 2s. 9d. The demand for English fine wool, however,

has not been so brisk as in the earlier months of this year. The lower sorts continue to meet a ready sale, but the middle class of wool has now fewer purchasers. Whilst there was a prospect of the ports of Germany being open to our trade, the manufacturers bought freely; but as soon as there was a doubt in that respect, the markets became dull in Yorkshire; and consequently, there was a less demand for assorted English wool in the London market. But if the ports of Germany and the Baltic, viz. Hamburg, Dantzic, &c. should again be open to us, of which there is a good prospect, there can be little doubt that the price of English fine wool will rise considerably. However, during the short period last spring that there was an intercourse between this country and the German ports, we received nearly 500 bags of Saxon and German wool, part of which, if well assorted, would have been worth from 6s. to 8s. per lb. And if the German ports should be re-opened, it is supposed a still larger quantity will be imported, the growth of the last two years, for which they had not an export, except by an inland carriage into France.

"It is not through the want of foreign trade, that the wool of the united kingdom is depreciated, neither is it the manufacturers, but the wool-growers, who have now reason to complain. There is as great a demand for our manufactures as ever there has been; but the immense importations of foreign wool, free of all duty, from all parts, into this country, so taxed and taxed, must ultimately ruin the growth of our fine wool, which has, of late years, been so greatly improved in quality.

"It was supposed, and with the appearance of reason, that, in consequence of the prodigious number of Spanish sheep sent to France, England, and other countries, and of the miserable state of Spain, that the flocks would be extremely diminished, and that the export of wool from thence would be comparatively very small. But we have been mistaken; and the import of foreign wool into this country last year was very great; and on averages taken on the last five, or the last ten years, the importation had increased four-fold. Such immense quantities of wool on hand will tempt the manufacturers to speculate so largely, that it is to be

apprehended, the market being glutted with the manufacture, we shall soon hear of there being no sale or demand for it, and thus a subject may be furnished for the discontented. The Spanish flocks certainly must have suffered greatly. But France, and other countries, which used to receive large quantities of wool from Spain, and now supply themselves, no longer take any; and the whole produce of Spain and Portugal comes to this country; and if application be not made to the legislature, and some duty be not laid upon the import of foreign wools, it is not difficult to foresee, that the Ryeland and South Down, and other fine wools, will not find a market here, unless at such reduced prices as will not pay the grower; and, consequently, that the quality of the wool will be extremely debased, the grower will prefer quantity to quality, and we shall, at length, become dependent on foreign countries for the materials of our favourite staple manufacture, at least of fine wools. The strange and mischievous policy of permitting the produce of other countries to come here in competition with an article of our own growth, and that of the utmost importance, does not take place in any other instance. It cannot be doubted that there is a very great increase in the growth of wool in the united kingdom; and that we are not, and shall still less in future, be in want of foreign wool, unless, perhaps, of the very finest sort. It is the import of the inferior foreign wools that is so prejudicial. A duty on wool imported would little affect the import of the finest sort, which alone we can want, and would enable our fine sorts to come to market in competition with the inferior foreign wools, and at the same time increase the revenue, which seems to be peculiarly desirable at this time. I stated to you on a former occasion, that a duty of one shilling in the lb. on our average importation of foreign wool, would produce nearly 500,000*l.* yearly. But unless the landed interest (in which I include the tenantry of the united kingdom) will state its grievance to Parliament, a most essential produce of this country, the exportation of which is strictly prohibited, will become a mere drug, and through neglect will be extremely deteriorated in quality. Either the prohibition of the export of wool should be taken off, and

the trade be open, or the growth of British wool be protected by a duty on the import of foreign wool, as is the case in respect to corn, and other articles. If the manufacturers should satisfy the legislature that this measure would prejudice their trade, the duty, in the shape of a bounty, upon the exportation of the manufactured article may be drawn back. The wool-grower, at present, is under such circumstances of oppression, that there are no hopes of the improvement of that grand national commodity being carried to any useful extent. The wool-grower had suffered several centuries under laws as impolitic as they were unjust and barbarous. Under penalties the most tremendous, he has been prohibited from seeking a market for the produce of his skill and industry; and much of these extravagant restrictions remained in force until the 25th of the present King, when part were repealed, but the prohibition still remains severe. At the same time, the wool-growers of the rest of the world are encouraged to send their produce to glut this the only market now open to them. These restrictions had rendered that most interesting and important branch of agricultural produce an article scarcely worthy of attention. The value of wool, as well as of all other articles, having apparently risen of late years through the decrease in the value of money,* a spirit of improvement in the quality of wool was thereby encouraged, which must entirely cease if redress is not obtained.

"The friends to importation earnestly represent, that if we discourage the import of foreign wool, it will be manufactured abroad, and thus would meet us in competition in foreign markets; a most vain apprehension; and if we yield to it, we sacrifice present, great, and real advantage, to uncertain or imaginary prospects. For we may be assured, that whenever any country is in a situation, or capable of manufacturing for itself, or can manufacture to advantage, that it will do so; and that our

* If the proportion which the present price of wool bears to gold and silver, be compared with the price of corn, butchers' meat, cattle, and other produce; it will be found that wool has not risen like other articles; in other words, that the same quantity of wool could not be exchanged for the same quantity of either gold, silver, corn, &c. which it could have purchased formerly.

exported woollens have always been, and ever will be, sent to countries which cannot furnish the kind of woollens with which we supply them. The landed interest has always been proverbially inert in matters which peculiarly concern it; and Sir Robert Walpole, one of the ablest of our ministers, in his comparison of the landed with the manufacturing interest, used to say, that the first was like the sheep, who laid down quietly to be shorn; and the other like the hog, who if you touch but a bristle, made himself heard most loudly. If the occupiers and owners of land will not attend to matters which so peculiarly concern them, they must not expect that ministers, who have not much leisure for country details, and are so fully occupied with affairs of state, will embarrass themselves with such matters.

"I had the honour of stating to you at the last meeting, that the average of twenty years' importation of foreign wool in the beginning of the last century, was only 869,727 lbs. that the average of eight years' previously to the French Revolution, viz. 1789 inclusive, was 2,660,828 lbs. and that the average of eight years, ending the 5th day of January 1811, was 7,739,929 lbs. and notwithstanding the expectation of a great decrease in the importation, we find the import of last year nearly at the highest average, and 2,300,000 lbs. more than in the preceding year.* As it may be interesting, I shall state the account of wool imported last year, distinguishing the countries from whence it came.

	lbs.
Denmark and Norway	7,825
Iceland	108,366
Sweden	1,792
Germany	28
Portugal	4,642,280
Spain	1,665,875
Gibraltar	481,026
Malta	3,840
Ireland (Foreign)	13,119
Ditto (Irish)	18,223
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	4,610
East Indies	106
Cape of Good Hope	11,683
United States of America	35,336
British American Colonies	995

* The importation from Germany had been considerable: last year it was only 28 lbs. If it had been the same as usual, it might have made up the difference between the greatest average importation and that of last year.

	lbs.
British West Indies	264
South America	18,677
Prize	872

Total..... 7,014,917

"The quantity of sheep's wool imported, even in one quarter, ending the 5th April last, was nearly double the annual quantity of wool imported the beginning of last century, when the manufactures of wool were deemed the great staple and most flourishing branch of our trade. The importation of foreign wool into Bristol from the 1st January to the 1st July 1813, was 2,640,400 lbs.; imported within the same period into Liverpool, 1,812,140 lbs.; amounting together to 4,452,560 lbs.; from which we may suppose, that the importation into England this year will be still larger than that of last year. A late letter from Spain states that wool is very cheap there, the best Leonesas selling at 6 reals the pounds.

"It will, perhaps, at first, appear somewhat extraordinary, that I should now endeavour to press these considerations on the Meeting, when I have stated an increase in the price of wool, as well as an increase in the manufacture and in the export of it. But when we consider the very extraordinary increase in the importation, added to the great increase in the growth of wool in these kingdoms, and that the evil has so greatly increased since the French Revolution, certainly some steps should be taken to check greater mischief even than that we have as yet experienced, and which now certainly impends; for it is to the sudden opening of the trade last spring to the Baltic, and other parts from which we had been excluded, that we owe our deliverance from the great accumulation of English wool, occasioned by the immense importation of foreign wool; and certainly nothing can be more discouraging to the growth than such accumulation.

"Having mentioned the prices of English wool, it may be interesting to know that of Spanish wool in Bristol, the great mart for that article, on the 5th of this month.

Prime Leonesas, 9s. 6d. per lb.

Prime Segovias, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.

Prime Sorias, 6s. to 7s. per lb.

"These are the highest prices for each class, being of the first quality. It is said, that there is not in the hands

of the importers more than half the quantity that they had in hand this time last year.

PRESENT PRICES IN LONDON.

Leonesas, from 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb.
Ségosias, from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per lb.
Sorias, from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

"I must now state some facts on the very interesting subject of Anglo-Spanish wool. The principal gentlemen who have adopted the Spanish breed of sheep, have now had ample time to prove by experiment the advantage of their speculation. Mr. Tallet, of Tolley Hall, sold the last two years' clip about six weeks ago, at 4s. per lb. It consisted of pure Merino, and its various crosses, and was well washed in the usual manner upon the sheep's back. The price was nearly 25 per cent. more than he could have sold it for last year. His wool of this year's growth is not yet sold. It is all pure Merino, in good condition, and heavier than in any former year. Oneram, two years old, produced 12lb. 4oz. of well washed wool; and some others 10lbs. each. He never clipped more than 10lbs. 2oz. from a ram before. Four shillings is by no means an adequate price for Mr. Tallet's wool, compared with the above-mentioned prices of Spanish wool. Mr. Webb Hall, who is fully master of the subject, is also perfectly satisfied with his experiments. His shearing rams, of the Leonesa breed, are this year superior, in point of wool and frame, to any of the imported rams; and he doubts not of being able to grow finer wool than any imported from Spain. As to the sorting of wool, I conceive that Mr. Webb Hall's manner is better than that practised abroad. Mr. Hall sold the best of his last year's wool for as high, and even better prices than any Spanish house has been able to obtain for the best Leonesa piles: viz. in the full grease at 5s. per pound. The manufacturer desired to have it in that state, to scour it himself; although it appeared by experiments, which Mr. Hall communicated to the buyer, that wool in that state would lose half in scouring,* which makes the price equal to 10s. per pound. So it seems that he has surpassed the importer in the essential

articles of quality and price. Indeed I was fully satisfied (and I had the honour of submitting the opinion to you on a former occasion) that as the wool of the Spanish breed, as the generality of that which is imported might be raised in this country; and some millions sterling saved annually to the nation. It is, however, the importation of inferior wools that will ruin the sale of our English fine wools. Mr. Hall, in the course of the year, sorted and sold 17,456 lbs. of pure Anglo-Merino wool, or upwards of 700 packs, inclusive of lamb's wool. Mr. Hall this year, for the first time, washed about 2000 pure and cross bred sheep, without the least injury, and entirely to his satisfaction, and the wool was perfectly dry for shearing in three days. He reports, that he has seldom known the sale of English fine wools so heavy as at present, in consequence of the quantity of inferior foreign wool that has been brought to market; and adds, that if the importation of inferior Spanish wools shall be permitted without a duty, the South Down, Ryeland, and other English fine wools, will, in a few years, become the most unsaleable articles that can be grown. Mr. Hall proposes to establish a sale of Merino and other sheep.

"It was at Thetford fair that a very interesting discussion took place on the merits of the Merino breed of sheep, which ended very much in their favour; and there seems to be little doubt, that that valuable breed of sheep will rise in estimation. Messrs. Tharp and Bucke, who purchased the best sheep at the King's sale, exhibited several fine sheep of that kind. Mr. Cawston's pure Merino wether weighed 11st. 7lbs. of 8lb. to the stone, and clipped 12lb. 4oz. of wool. His 4th-cross Merino wether weighed 9st. 7lb. and clipped 15lb. 3oz. Mr. Read's crossed Merino wether weighed 10 stone 7 lbs and Mr. Bucke's ram teg, clipped 18lb. 2oz. of very fine wool, worth 72s. Mr. Tharp offered his high-cross Merino wool at 4s. per lb.

"I have much pleasure in referring to the Irish establishments for the improvement of wool. They are maintained with much spirit, and are admirably conducted, and seem greatly to surpass any of our establishments in extensive utility. I am favoured with a very satisfactory report from Mr. Hincks, Secretary to the Cork Insti-

* Pure Spanish loses exactly 24 in 80 by scouring, or something more than one-fourth. Mr. Hall says, if he can break it up to lose one-fourth, he shall be well satisfied.

tution, of the public sale by auction the latter end of June. The uncertainty which attends a sale by auction (one article often going below, whilst another, from the competition of a few for the same lot, goes above its value) was less apparent at the late sale than at former sales. South Down wool sold from 2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per lb.; a small lot sold at 5s.; but the considerable lots of South Down, deemed as good and as well made up as any, sold from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d. per lb. Lord Shannon got the latter price. The crosses of South Down on Irish from 2s. to 2s. 10d. The Merino cross on South Down, or native sheep, 3s. to 4s. A few small lots of a cross on fine mountain ewes brought nearly 5s. Merino in yolk, from 2s. 11d. to 4s.; washed, from 3s. 8d. to 6s. 7d. The last was the highest price, and was obtained by Lord Shannon, Mr. Newenham, and Lord Carbery. Irish clothing wool of the Kerry, Carbery, and other mountain breeds, sold from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 11d. It should be observed, that there were not of all sorts above 4,000 fleeces; and that the prices are in Irish currency, which is one penny in the shilling less than English currency.

"A public sale for wool had been much wanted in the south of Ireland. A manufacture of fine wool, which had employed 6 or 700 manufacturers, had almost been extinguished through the want of the fine staples, which are now supplied by the public sales. The manufacturers could not attend the sale of the Farming Society of Ireland at Dublin, without great expense and trouble; but they are likely in future to be accommodated near home; and perhaps there is no part of the united kingdom more fit for sheep of all descriptions, than the South of Ireland; and the mountainous parts of Clare, Kerry, &c. for the growth of fine wool.

"The Farming Society of Dublin first established the public sales of wool by auction, which certainly have encouraged the growth of fine wool, and a better method of preparing it; and at the same time promoted a spirit of competition among the manufacturers for wool of the best quality. The uncertainty which attends a sale by auction (one article often going below, whilst another, from the competition of a few for the same lot, goes above its value) was less apparent at the late sales than at former ones, and the prices came

nearer to a level. The manufacturers hoped by encouraging the sale (for there are no staplers) to induce the bringing of larger quantities to market, naturally expecting that by degrees the prices would be brought to nearly the same level throughout the united kingdom.

"At the sale of the Farming Society of Ireland, at Dublin, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of this month, South Down wool sold from 2s. to 3s. 8d. The quantity under 2s. 6d. inconsiderable. Mr. Wynne had 3s. 8d. per lb. for 239 fleeces; and 3s. for another lot. Mr. Symes, 3s. 6d.; and for lamb's wool, 3s. 2d. Mr. Brownrigg, 3s.; Mr. Critchley, 178 fleeces, 3s. 5d.; Mr. Latouch, 3s. 4d.; and for lamb's wool, 2s. 3d. Dr. Quinn, 3s. 5½d.; Lord Clermont, 2s. 6d.; Lord Meath, 2s. 9d.; Mr. Doyne, 3s. 5d. and another lot at 3s.; Colonel Brown, 3s.; Mr. O'Reilly, 3s. 4d.; Lord O'Neill, 189 fleeces, at 3s. 4d.; Lord Londonderry, 2s. 7d.; Mr. Hartly, 2s. 11d.; Mr. Hardy, 3s. 6d.; Mr. Stoney, 3s.; Mr. Blachford, 3s.; Mr. Daly, 2s. 6d.; and Sir George Hill, 3s.

"At the same sale, Mr. Kearney, of the county of Meath, received the highest price for Merino wool, from a rich bullock pasture, viz. 6s. 7d. Inferior Merino sold as low as 4s. Lord Meath, 6s. 1d.; Mr. Shaw, 6s. 3d.; Lord Farnham, 5s. 4d.; Lord Caher, 5s.; Mr. Wynne, 6s.; Mr. Evans, 6s.; Mr. Critchley, 6s. 3d.; Mr. Latouche, 6s.; Dr. Quinn, 6s. 4d.; Mr. Robinson, 4s. 10d.; Mr. Symes, 5s. 3d.; Lord Clancarty, 6s.; Mr. Sayers, 5s.; Mr. Sygne, 6s.; and Lord Donoughmore, 6s. 1d.

"Merino crosses sold from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 7d.; other crosses from 1s. 6½d. to 2s. 9d.; lamb's wool crosses, South Down, Merino, and Irish, from 1s. 9d. to 3s. Merino lamb's wool, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 7d. The cross of the Merino ram on the Leicester ewe, it is said, promises well, and will give a finer quality of flesh, fat, and wool. The cross of the Merino on South Down and Mountain ewes, has gained great credit with the breeders. Dr. Truell's fleeces were highly approved by the manufacturers. The Merino lambs and the ewes were carefully selected. The fleeces averaged 4lbs. each of superior wool, and sold at 3s. 11d. Mr. Quinn's cross of the Merino on the Mountain was also much approved, and sold at

2s. 6d. Mr. O'Reilly's cross of Merino on Ryeland was also highly approved, and produced 4s 3d.; the pure Ryeland only 2s. 6d.; his Merino on South Down, 4s. 7d.; the pure South Down, though very choice, only 3s. 4d. Both growers and manufacturers agreed, that the wool, instead of being deteriorated by the pastures and climate of Ireland, has been improved; and the breeders maintain that their young sheep are finer in the pile than those originally imported. The Report says, that the bidding was prompt and uniform, and a fair value given according to the quality of the respective lots. Every lot or fleece was sold, and the prices gave satisfaction to the grower and the buyer. The demand seemed to be such, that if the quantity had been doubled, none would have been left on hand. The wool in general was brought forward this year in a very creditable state. The growth of fine wool in Ireland is likely to succeed better, because it is not depreciated by immense importations of foreign wool, as in England. The high price of lamb's wool at the late sales in Ireland, as stated above, must appear to us somewhat extraordinary.

"I have exerted every endeavour to obtain the best information, and from the most respectable quarters, on the subject of fine wools. You will observe, the reports from the different parts of England where fine wools are grown, in general, state the lowest price of South Down at 2s. and the highest at 3s. therefore the medium price, 2s. 6d. may, under the circumstances I have mentioned, be deemed a moderate price for our best wool; and from that price down to 2s. in proportion to the quality of the fleece. This part of England, which has furnished the great mass of fine-wooled sheep to the greater part of this island, and for several years past has had much attention to the amelioration of the wool, might expect the highest price. But having experienced the mischief arising from great accumulations of English wool in the hands of the growers, entirely owing, as already mentioned, to the immense importation of foreign wool, I recommend (and in this I am supported by the opinion of several of the most respectable friends of the agricultural interests of this kingdom), in order to prevent the discouraging effects of accumulation, that the best price that

can be obtained at the fair be taken, if that should not be unreasonably below the general market price. There certainly is no reason for the price being low. The demand for the home, as well as for the foreign market, is evidently increased, as also the manufacture of wool; and we this year have the great advantage which we had not last year, of knowing that there are no longer great accumulations of fine wool in the hands of the growers.

"On the opening of the trade to Hamburgh, and other ports of the North, last spring, speculation was greatly encouraged, the demand for wool increased, and the price rose very considerably. But when the port of Hamburgh was again shut against us, that circumstance, and the unsettled state of the North of Germany, checked speculation, and a decline in the price of wool took place; there is no probability, however, of our trade to that part of the world being cramped as it has been. And we may expect that the ports of Sweden, Pomerania, Prussia, and Russia, will continue open to us, even if Hamburgh should remain in the hands of the French. And when the North of Germany shall be more settled, there cannot be any doubt of a great demand for our woolsens, and consequent rise in the price of wool. Under these circumstances, 2s. 6d. per pound is a moderate price for our best wools, especially as it appears that South Down wool has sold at 2s. 6d. and upwards in Norfolk, and many other places; and that less than 2s. 3d. has not been given for fine wools in any part of the kingdom."

After Lord Sheffield had concluded his Report, some conversation took place, and it was understood that a Petition should be immediately prepared, and presented to Parliament next Session, praying for a duty on the import of foreign wool.

. Though it be contrary to our established practice to give a communication of such length as the above in one Magazine; yet we thought we should more completely gratify the wishes of our readers, and better preserve the interest of the Report, by laying it unbroken before the public; we have, therefore, done so, and are convinced no apology is necessary, except to our correspondents, whose communications have been suspended, to make room for it; and even to them the importance of the document will make ample amends.—EDITOR.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR AUGUST, 1813.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Sketches towards a Hortus Botanicus Americanus, or Coloured Plates (with a Catalogue and concise and familiar Descriptions of many Species) of new and valuable Plants, of the West Indies and North and South America: also of several others Natives of Africa and the East Indies: arranged after the Linnæan System. With a concise and comprehensive Glossary of the Terms prefixed, and a General Index. By W. J. Tilford, M.D. Corresponding Member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. 1 vol. 4to Lond 1812.

THIS work, which is at once elementary, didactic, economical, and philosophical, has, from the elegance of its composition, and the splendour of its construction, in a peculiar manner attracted our attention, and induced us to consider it as a valuable addition, not only to some that have long since been published respecting the vegetables of that beautiful, and, in a commercial point of view, inestimable, island JAMAICA, but as extending the physical science, enlarging botanical knowledge, applying their results to medical and manufactory purposes, and circulating their various, though hitherto latent, uses over the habitable parts of the globe.

In contemplating this curious subject, upon the broadest, the most general, principles, the mind, as we may say, instinctively recurs to the character given in *Holy Writ* to the greatest natural philosopher that ever was known, we mean SOLOMON, of whom it is stated, that, "He spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in LIBANUS, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: he spake also of beasts, and of fowls, and of creeping things, and of fishes."

BOTANY, intuitive to Solomon, was also one of the principal studies of the philosophers and physicians of the ancient world. Hippocrates, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny, and Galen, rendered themselves in this pursuit scientifically eminent; while Plato and Empedocles, in their speculations upon plants, were frequently versatile and incongruous, especially when they held them to be possessed of animal life: nay, even Aristotle allowed plants to be living creatures, but divested them of appetites and sensations.† At length, the *Stoics* and *Epicureans* reduced these visionary ideas to the standard of common sense. These conjectures, however, although its principles for a long time continued erratic, sufficiently shew that the science of botany was, from the earliest periods, considered by physicians and philosophers as of the greatest importance to the healing art, and to the economy of human life. Now, therefore, it came to languish through the many centuries of literary darkness and mental degeneracy that elapsed subsequent to the fall of the Eastern Empire, is a problem which would involve a disquisition respecting other arts and sciences of little use in this speculation. We shall, therefore, pass it over to observe, that BOTANY, which had been monastically studied late in the fifteenth, fully revived in the early part of the sixteenth century, under the auspices of Leonæus, who, in his scientific improvements, was followed by many others, whose works are well known, and who have arduously continued that useful pursuit to the present hour.

Among these, the names of Ray, Tournefort, Sloane, Sherard, and Linæus, appear the most conspicuous; and their principles, particularly those

* J Kings, chap. iv. ver. 33.

† Plutarch.

of the last, Dr. Tilford seems most completely to have adopted, both in the construction of this volume, and the classification of its curious materials. It is, therefore, now time, as we have taken a general, although brief, view of the science upon which it is erected, to examine its contents rather more minutely.

The author of this elegant work, respecting whom we shall, in our conclusion, insert some brief notices, is, as it appears from his dedication of it to the Governor and Council a native of the island of *Jamaica*.

"The motive," as he states, "he had for undertaking it, was the scarcity of books treating of the plants of the *West Indies*; and such as were in existence being of old date, out of print, and unaccompanied with figures.

"My leisure time," he continues, "has been employed in the cultivation of plants, and studying their names, in making drawings of them, and in giving an account of their virtues. An opportunity likewise offered to procure from Negro doctors in *Jamaica*, and subsequently from the Indians in North America, information which may prove new, curious, and valuable."

"The mode of arrangement is," as Dr. T. observes, "A glossary of the terms used in the work, compiled for my own use, from books in my possession, when learning the science, as short and simple as possible, referring to the plates for an idea of the several parts of fructification and shapes of leaves, &c. instead of long definitions."

This, we think, a plan as judicious in its arrangement as convenient in its effects. In the entire work, nothing is so tedious and difficult to a student as integumentary definition, where one digression is involved in another, like a nest of boxes, or a nucleus covered and coated with a number of husks. This error Dr. T. has, as he observes, very cautiously avoided; and the advantage in point of perspicuity that his work has derived from it, is, at even the first inspection of it, very generally obvious.

The frontispiece to this volume consists of a basket of the *TROPICAL FRUITS* beautifully coloured.

Ex his, fructus nunquam perit, neque defuit

Hyeme, neque aestate: perennans, sed plene semper

Zephyrus spirans alia crescere facit, aliaque maturare.

Pirum post pirum senescit, malum post malum;

Ac post uvam uva, sicut autem post frum.

HOM. (Oo. l. vii.)

Of those curious fruits the author has given a general explanation, referring for minutest particulars to the subsequent pages.

In the introduction to Part III. we find this passage, which seems to us extremely apposite.

"The celebrated Professor BARTON, of Philadelphia, makes the following observation in one of his works.

"The man who discovers one valuable new medicine, is a more important benefactor to his species than ALEXANDER, CÆSAR, or an hundred other conquerors. Even his glory in the estimation of a truly civilized age will be greater and more lasting than the admired ravagers of the world. I will venture to go further—all the splendid discoveries of NEWTON are not of so much real utility to the world, as the discovery of the *P. rufian bark*, or of the powers of *opium* and *mercury*."

"It may, perhaps, be said, that if the remedies mentioned in this work are really cures for the diseases noticed, there should be no diseases at all. One of the causes that they exist in such lamentable abundance and diversified forms, has been the prevalence of luxury, and total inattention to diet and regimen; attention to which, with other measures of prudent prevention, would preserve the health unimpaired under the most unfavourable circumstances and climates, as I myself have experienced. Another cause is, that the virtues and uses of plants are not sufficiently known, or, at known, not attended to. Some will again say, our *MATERIA MEDICA* is already too full; but, probably, it might be found advantageous if other valuable articles were introduced, and some inert, perhaps pernicious, ones that are in it rejected. Substitutes for the medicines composed of minerals might surely be found in the vegetable kingdom, if that was sufficiently known and attended to; it is, perhaps, as yet not half understood. There certainly appears to be something incongruous betwixt mineral substances, always very active when not in quantities to be poisonous, and the exquisitely tender coats of the stomach and intestines. Vegetables once supposed to be poisonous have proved by experience to be noble remedies; witness

—Fox-glove, stramonium, and opium. Many a life has been sacrificed, sooner or later, at the shrine of Mercury—more insatiable than the altars of Moloch; or, what has, perhaps, been worse to thousands than immediate destruction, the constitution has been ruined, the powers of the mind injured, and years of ill health and torment have dragged their slow length along, from the use of mercury and other mineral substances.”

These observations are certainly worthy of consideration, and, as far as the preference which our author justly gives to *Galenic* before *chemical* preparations, may be extremely useful; yet we are certain he is too well acquainted with the nature of the human system, especially in its *extreme morbid state*, to suppose that the use of the former would on *all* occasions supersede the *absolute necessity* that sometimes exists for the introduction of the latter.

That the *vegetable productions* of *Nature* are powerful in their operation, there can be no doubt: this was, even in the age of *alchemy*, observed by *Shakspeare*, who most unquestionably states the opinion of *Bacon*, *Gesner*, *Proper Alpinus*, and other natural philosophers, upon this subject, and very appropriately puts their words into the mouth of a monk.*

“Now, ere the sun advance his burning eye
The day to cheer, and night's dank dew to dry,

I must fill up this orizer cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious-juiced
flowers.

* * * * *

O. mickle is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.

For nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give.

Nor aught so good but, strain'd from that
fair use.

Revolts from true birth, stumbling 'on
abuse.”†

It is, in finding the medium betwixt these extremes, as connected with *medical* application, that the skill of the

* In the monasteries antecedent to the time of *Shakspeare*, *natural* and *experimental philosophy* were among the principal studies of the brethren, who were, in the fifteenth century, the revivers of the botanic science.

† *Powerful grace*] Efficacious virtue.—*Johnson*.

‡ *Romeo* and *Juliet*, Act II, Scene 3.

physical botanist is conspicuous. “In the West Indies particularly,” Dr. T. observes, “a knowledge of the medical properties of plants growing around them is particularly desirable and valuable to persons living on plantations; the attack of disease is remarkably sudden, its progress peculiarly rapid, and skilful medical assistance which is to be found in towns (and to which I would recommend those that have it in their power to apply without an hour's delay) being at a distance seldom to be procured, and, of course, expensive. In general works, *officinal* plants are so mixed with long descriptions of those never used, or of no peculiar beauty or quality, that it requires more time and labour than most persons can afford to bestow, to separate and distinguish them. Premiums are constantly offered for improvements and discoveries in agriculture, arts, and sciences; and surely discoveries to preserve the health of our fellow-creatures are also of importance, and would deserve reward: but in many cases, it is difficult, on this subject, to trace the original author or suggester of remedies, which, however, may afterwards become valuable; and till they are strictly attended to, and fairly tried, the suggestions cannot be too often repeated.”

Such are the ideas of Dr. Tilford upon this important subject, which appear to us to be proper precursors to his *Botanical System* of tropical productions: these are, in their forms, most accurately drawn and as beautifully coloured, and in their arrangement spread over *seventeen plates*, each of which is accompanied by a description elucidatory of the subjects that it represents. The work opens with “A Glossary or Explanation of the Outlines of Botany, and the Terms used in the Description of Plants.” These, it will be supposed, are *Linnaean*; consequently the explanation of them, which extracts many descriptive observations from our author, is curious, learned, and useful.

“ON THE CLASSES OR ORDERS OF PLANTS,” Dr. T. observes, that “A class is the first and highest division of every system. The classic character is constituted from a single circumstance, as the words of a dictionary are arranged by a single initial letter; this circumstance must be possessed equally by every plant admitted into the class, how different so ever they

may be in other respects. Linnæus has made choice of the stamens, and has founded his classes on their number and situation; and his system or mode of arrangement (though not entirely exempt from imperfections) has been so generally received and adopted, that it has nearly superseded all the rest, and his language become the universal language of botany: he has divided the vegetable kingdom into twenty-four classes; which division Dr. T. has, for the sake of perspicuity, so essential to a work of this nature, adopted. "The further divisions of plants," he observes, are into *genera* and *species*, which gives them their generic and specific names. And also a further division, called a *variety*, which, however, is more regarded by florists than botanists, as it is frequently the effect of accident or culture, but may be produced by the application of ripe pollens of different flowers to the stigmata of others."

"THE LINNÆAN OR NATURAL METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION (so called in contradistinction to the artificial or sexual method) arranges plants according to their appearance, virtues, and uses, conformable to the affinities established by nature, and is highly valuable, useful, and interesting."

This, as we have observed, is the method pursued by our author in his classification of plants; a great number of which are new, and many endued with medicinal virtues* which have never before been so fully investigated.

It is, of a work so completely systematical as this that we are examining,

"Where, one link broken, the whole chain's destroy'd,"

difficult to give a specimen; thoroughly to analyze it, within our limits, impossible; yet as we wish to possess the reader with the manner in which Dr. T. has described and explained the various subjects that have been inspected and investigated by him, we shall quote a few instances, leaving to the taste and judgment of the public that full satisfaction which we are certain will arise from a contemplation of the whole *synopsis*, of which they form component parts, &c. &c.

* Of these there is a classification under the heads of *General Stimulants* and *Local Stimulants*.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

"RED JASMINE, *Jasminum Officinale*, N. O. *Separiæ*: Fr *Jasmin*. Ital. *Gelsomino*. Span. *Jasmin*; from 100' 200' 300' 400'; violet colour; nat. East Indies.

"This beautiful and well-known plant is common in the West Indies, and principally used for hedges in gardens and arbours: a delightful perfume is extracted from the flowers by the Spanish ladies, made into a consistence with other balsams, and worn about their persons. The following species also grow freely in the West Indies: Arab an jasmine, *cytanthus sambac*, yellow Ind an jasmine *j. odoratissimum*, and many varieties with double flowers."

We introduce the next subject not only because it is to the taste of every one, but also because it is, in consequence, so commercially important. General as the use of sugar is, we are not yet fully acquainted with its virtues or its properties, the knowledge of which is, indeed, every day extending, and its medicinal and manufactural application every day more generally obtaining.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

"COMMON SUGAR CANE; *Nacharum officinarum*. N. O. *Gramina*: Nat. both Indies. This plant and its cultivation have been so long known in the West Indies, that it will be needless to say much of it. There are several different species cultivated in the island,* which suit the various soils and climates. There are also varieties of this cane, both as to the size of the joints and colour: some being of a yellowish white, and long jointed; others red, and shorter jointed; and another sort clephantine, with the culm thick and knots approximated. There is also the ribbon cane, the culm of which is curiously striped and variegated, but not much esteemed. The Otahete and Bourbon canes are now very much cultivated, and found to be very productive. In preparing the ground for planting, the plough is not yet so much used as it might be, and one would suppose with the most beneficial effect. There are ten other species. The virtues of sugar are attenuant, pectoral, vulnerary, and in a high degree nutritious. Muscovado sugar, with coconut oil, is fatal to worms. A species of wild cane in Jamaica makes an excellent pickle.

* Jamaica.

"ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA.

"SOUTH SEA TEA; *Ilex Vomitoria*. N. O. Dumosa: a native of the southern states of America. A decoction of the toasted leaves is a most powerful diuretic, and in great esteem among the Indians, who call it black drink, and permit only men to drink it. It is called by them cuscena and yaupon, and is the famous Paraguay tea of South America. The Indians come down in tribes to the sea side to drink it, till it causes vomiting; and some of them consider it as a specific for all diseases. It would grow very well in the West Indies.

"ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

"*Aker Bighia*. Nat. Africa. This plant was introduced from Africa, and now thrives very well in Jamaica. Dr. Broughton describes it in the Hortus Esulentis as follows: Gen. Char. Calix five-leaved and inferior, with concave, acute, ovate, small leaves, persistent and hairy, &c. This beautiful tree rises twenty feet high, and upward. The trunk has a rough brown bark; the branches irregular, and declining; the leaves are pinnated, ovate, lanceolate, bright above, and veined underneath; the flowers are disposed in spikes, small, white, and scentless; the fruit is as large as a goose's egg, of a red and orange colour.* To each seed grows a white substance, twice or thrice its size, of the consistence of beef fat, which, when parboiled and fried in butter, tastes exactly like marrow, and is the richest and most delicate of vegetables. This, by the inhabitants of Guiana, is served at table alone, or mixed with broth or porridge. It thrives well in the low lands of Jamaica, is easily propagated from the seeds, and well deserves cultivation. When in bearing, it has a most beautiful appearance, from its variety of colours. There is no other species. It is named after Captain Bigh, who brought the bread fruit and other valuable plants from Otaheite."

To this curious classification of exotic vegetables is appended "A List containing Plants which are but imperfectly known, and additions to the virtues and qualities of some mentioned before, and some not mentioned in the body of the work."

* A specimen of this curious fruit is shewn in the frontispiece, and a view of the tree given Plate III. Fig. 14.

This list seems to us a very useful appendage to a very elegant synopsis, inasmuch as it, more than nominally, details the properties of a very great number of PLANTS that have not yet been perfectly described, nor their virtues fully investigated. From these it is only necessary to extract a very few specimens, to shew the manner in which Dr. T. has executed this part of his arduous task; and also, to observe, that this catalogue may probably stimulate further inquiries respecting a subject which certainly in our colonies demands particular attention.

Among the plants enumerated are,

"RUPTURE WORT; *Herniaria*. Class 5. Ord. 2. Has been celebrated for its virtues in curing of ruptures; but is strongly recommended for removing the disorder of the eyes brought on by reading or writing by candle-light. A scruple of the dried powder given once a-day, or forty drops of a strong tincture, morning and evening, is a dose."

"SALT WATER BEET has large oval-shaped leaves. The roots are considered most valuable remedies in canker, sore-throat, and apathæ; and are kept in shops at New York for that purpose.

"WILD CARNOT. These seeds are said to be diuretic. The Spaniards make tooth-picks of the foot stalk of the dancus visnaga, and chew the seeds."

TOOTH-RICKS, it should appear, were considered as instruments of some importance by the flatterer and detractor of the Emperor Domitian, who was a native of Spain, in the first century.

Lentiscum melius, sed a tibi frondos cuspis

Discurrat dentes penna levare potest.

MARTIAL, l. 14. Ep. 22.

To those classifications and catalogues that we have mentioned, Dr. T. has added a Table of CLIMATES and HABITATS of Plants,

To ascertain, by a comparative view, to what countries they are common, and to shew those that may be introduced from congenial or neighbouring climates into any given one.

This division of the work, which gives a view of the constitution and habitual convenience of vegetables, is divided into twelve climates, beginning with ADAM, or ADEL, in Africa, and ending with CAPE FAREWELL, in GREENLAND.

A NOSOLOGICAL INDEX for reference to the medical virtues of Plants, &c. concludes the work.

Dr. TITFORD is the son of Isaac Tifford, Esq., of Spanish Town, in the island of JAMAICA. He was, as we have already observed, born in that island, in the year 1783, and, at four years of age, consigned to his uncle, William Tifford, Esq., a very eminent silk-manufacturer in Spital-fields, who, anxious in the superintendence of his education, placed him in the school of Mr. Freeman, of Pender's End, Middlesex, where he continued until he became master of the Greek, Latin, and French languages, and his preceptor declared that he was the best classical scholar he ever had. He has since, however, extended his philological researches to the attainment of the Spanish and Italian

Dr. T. continued in England until he had entered his nineteenth year, when he returned to his native island.—His father, who had been a surgeon in the English army during the American war, was at this time in the important situation of post-master of Spanish Town, where he also had a medical store. This gentleman, on the commencement of the present war, came to England, in order to resume his profession as a surgeon in the army; from which, we believe, he has now retired, and is settled at Cranbrook, Kent *

Dr TITFORD was, at the age of twenty-one years, by the Earl of Liffingham, Governor of Jamaica, appointed one of the masters of the Court of Chancery in that island—but having been some time in his native country, finding his health decline, and, moreover, wishing to see his mother-in-law and four sisters, then at New York, he made a voyage thither, in order to accompany them to ENGLAND.—Having no employment in AMERICA, where he remained about two years, he entered himself a student of Columbia College,† where he pursued his botanical researches with an ardour, the effects of which this work evinces; in consequence of which he obtained his diploma, and entering into the surgical profession, which he had long

studied, returned from *Haiti* to England surgeon of his Majesty's packet the *Francis Freeling*. It was not the object of Dr. TITFORD to practise the medical art in this country; therefore we presume his studies were chiefly botanical, which science he has, by the introduction of the names and descriptions of a very great number of PLANTS, either before unknown, or slightly adverted to by other authors, very considerably improved, and has, consequently, increased the medical and commercial advantages of his native ISLAND

Alluding to the commerce of *Jamaica*, an island whose beauty, elegance, fertility, and, of course, importance, deserves every consideration from its mother country, it reminds us, that the parent of our author was once the possessor of considerable COFFEE PLANTATIONS there. These, upon his determination to settle in England, he sold; but the low price of their produce has hitherto rendered remittances tardy. Things have lately taken a more advantageous turn. The people of GREAT BRITAIN, nay of EUROPE in general, convinced of the salutary effects of that nutritious and elegant beverage COFFEE, have universally adopted its domestic use. It pleases us, therefore, particularly, to observe, that the decoction of the COFFEE-BERRY is now, to the great comfort of market-people and other early risers, sold by the pint, in places where, before its virtues were so strongly recommended (as has within these three years been the case), it was scarcely ever heard of

Dr. TITFORD has lately returned to Jamaica, where, we understand, he means to resume his situation as a master in Chancery; and we have no doubt, whatsoever may be his pursuit, whether legal or medical, his learning and talents will render him both eminent and useful. M.

The Protestant's Manual, or Papacy Unveiled: being a brief Exposition of the Doctrines and Errors of the Church of Rome. By a Member of the Church of England. Sharpe, Fenchurch-street, and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country. 1813. pp 47.

This is a sensible and well-written little tract, and worthy the attention and serious perusal of those, who see no

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* In the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, may be seen several papers written by Isaac Tifford, Esq.

† Erected at New York, by act of Parliament, about the year 1755. It had in the first years of this century, besides the medical, one hundred and forty other students, divided into ten classes.

danger in admitting Papists to political power, or fancy Popery to be a harmless religion. As fresh attempts will, no doubt, be made in the ensuing session to procure what is absurdly called *Catholic Emancipation*; to those who wish, with little trouble, to gain a clear idea of the absurdities and unscriptural tenets of Popery, and the danger that would accrue to a PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT from admitting Papists to a share in the administration, we would recommend this pamphlet.

It is calculated for general use; since it does not enter deeply into metaphysical and scholastic disquisitions, but tries the question by the only criterion of religious truth, the BIBLE. The plan of the work is this: To state an error of Popery, and then to confute it by a plain text of scripture. We will exhibit a short specimen taken at random.

"The fourth error of the Papists is observable in their asserting the infallibility of the Pope and his Church, and that every man must submit his faith and his conscience to their direction. *Bellarmine*, in particular, lays down this position, "That if the Pope commands the practice of vice, and forbids virtuous actions, the Church is bound to believe vices to be good, and virtues to be bad."!! *Bell. de Pontiff. Rom. Lib. 4, cap. 5.*

"The belief of the Protestants in a matter of this importance is, that there is no human, supreme, and infallible judge in the Church of God, to whom all Christians are obliged to submit their faith and conscience in all matters of religion; which they prove by three reasons. Firstly, because it is a greater authority than the apostles presumed to claim. *2 Cor. i. 23. Not for that we have dominion over your faith, but are helpers of your joy: for by faith ye stand.*—Secondly, because it is contrary to the command of Christ in regard to the trial of doctrine. *1 Peter. iii. 15. Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you.*—*1 John. iv. 1. Believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they be of God.*—Thirdly, Because, as a matter of fact, guides and teachers have caused the people to sin, in following them. *Exod. xxxiii. 5. 31. When Aaron saw it, he built an altar before it, and Aaron made proclamation and said, To-morrow is the feast of the Lord.* *Ver. 31, And Moses returned unto the Lord, and said,*

Oh, this people hath shaped a great sin, and have made them gods of gold.—*Isa. iii. 12. O my people, they who lead thee cause thee to err, and destroy the way of thy paths.*—*Matt. xxiii. 3. Do not ye after their works; for they say, and do not.*"—p. 13, 14.

"We are glad to see that this tract is printed at a low price for the purpose of distribution.

We have noticed a curious mistake in the list of Errata. The word "*Albigenses*," which is right, is pointed out as an error; and "*Albingenses*," which is wrong, is directed to be substituted in its place. Upon the whole, however, this small though valuable work is neatly and accurately printed.

Anecdotes, hitherto unpublished, of the Private Life of Peter the Great.
Foolscap 8vo. pp. 176, 8s.

THESE anecdotes are given on the authority of Monsieur Stehling, who, in 1784, was a member of the Council of State to the Empress Catherine, and who has collected them from ocular or auricular witnesses contemporaries of Peter the First, and carefully subjoined at the bottom of each anecdote the name of the person from whom it had been derived, and who had guaranteed its authenticity. Monsieur Stehling's manuscript having been perused by François Louis Comte d'Escherny, chamberlain to the King of Wirtemberg, the contents of it were subsequently, and from memory, committed to writing by that gentleman, and published in his work, printed at Paris in 1811, and which is entitled, "*Mélanges de Littérature, d'Histoire, de Morale, de Philosophie,*" &c. Those who would examine the original of the ensuing translation, will find it in the first volume of the *Mélanges*; but they are warned that the incidents alone have been extracted, without any attention to the reflections with which the Count d'Escherny has interspersed his narrative; as a specimen, we subjoin the first anecdote.

The Czar Alexis Michailowis was a widower; mild and affable in his manners, he lived in habits of familiarity with his nobles, and sometimes went without ceremony to dine with them. Happening, one day, to be at the house of a nobleman of the name of Matweof, he saw the cloth laid, and said to him, 'Matweof, I will dine with you to-day,

but upon condition that no one shall be displeased on my account.'

"Shortly after the wife of Matweof, a young man and a young girl, entered the room, and seated themselves at the table. The Czar said little and ate much, but looked still more at the young girl, with whom he was not acquainted. After dinner the following conversation took place. 'Matweof, I knew your wife, I had seen your son, but I did not know you had a daughter; you never mentioned her to me.' 'It is because, sire, the young person whom you have seen is not my daughter; she is the daughter of one of my friends.'—'She is very pretty, and appears also very amiable.'—'I can assure your majesty that she is still more amiable than handsome; her temper is excellent; she is modest, gentle, and industrious.'—'We must endeavour, Matweof, to marry her well; with her beauty, and such a character as you have given her, she deserves to have a good husband.'—'I am endeavouring to find one for her, sire, but it is not an easy thing; for fortune is, in these times, an indispensable requisite, and she has none.'—'I will myself think of a suitable match for her; do you, also, look out for one, and in a few days we will see each other again.'"

"The Czar went away, leaving Matweof enchanted with his good nature and benevolence. Soon after, the Czar again saw Matweof, and said to him, 'well, have you succeeded in finding a match for your pretty ward.'"

"Sire, I have thought of one or two that might suit her, but hitherto I have had no opportunity of making a direct proposal on her account, and besides, I fear, as I have already told your majesty, that her want of fortune will be an obstacle. 'Then I have made a greater progress in this affair than you, Matweof; for I think I have found a suitable husband for her, and I hope she will not refuse him. He is rich enough for both, good natured, virtuous, and is provided with a good post.'"

"Matweof, after pouring forth the most lively expressions of gratitude, said, Sire, may I venture to ask your majesty, upon whom your choice has fallen?—'you shall soon know it; in the mean time, conduct me to your fair protégée; I will sound her myself.' The Czar was introduced to her, and made her some equivocal offers, but without discovering himself. When he

had left her, he took Matweof by the hand, 'my friend said he to him, 'I will keep you no longer in suspense, I am more and more charmed with Natalia, (for that was her name); for the husband whom I design for her is myself.' Matweof immediately threw himself at the feet of his sovereign, and after acknowledging the high honour intended for his ward, said to him, 'sire, I have brought up Natalia; she is in some degree related to me, and I rejoice in her good fortune as much as if she were my own daughter; but as I may be accused of having employed art and seduction to induce your majesty to such an alliance, I beseech you not to make known your intention immediately. Let the most beautiful young women of the empire be assembled, according to custom, Natalia will be admitted to the number; you can then declare your choice; and thus your majesty will obtain your wishes without exposing me to the hatred and jealousy of the nobles and the court.'—'The Czar approved of this expedient, and soon after proclaimed his intention of marrying again, and his desire of choosing a wife amongst the daughters of his nobles. Natalia was the object of his choice; he loved her, she returned his affection, and they lived in great harmony. He wished for a woman of simple and modest manners; he found one in Natalia. By her he had Peter the I. She was called, Natalia Kislowna Narischkin.

The Russian Chiefs:—In Ode, 4to. 1813.

In strains truly Tyrtæan, our anonymous poet has eulogized the conduct of the Russian generals in their Parthian plan of warfare with Buonaparte, on his rash invasion of that great empire.

We have not, for some years, read any thing more spirited, or which bore a stronger impression of the *poeta nascitur*, than the poem now before us; of which we subjoin a few extracts, taken at random:

Oh, for the animated vein;
That strung the arm, and broke the chain,
"Of Liberty opprest;
When from the voice, and from the lyre,
TRUTH, with electric fire,
Inflam'd the warrior's breast!"

"Plato, a declared enemy to the poet, call him "divine," in honour to the public spirit of his muse, which animated the patriot heroes of his day to arms and victory."

" In other days, the North^o could light,
 With savage and barbarian might,
 A desolating flame;
 But now, the champion of the just,
 She lifts the injur'd from the dust,
 And brands a tyrant's name.
 Devoted, is the hero's part,
 Zeal of his proudly daring heart,
 Can prodigies inspire;
 Yea, wav'd the torch, that Fury lent,
 And Virtue gave her proud consent,
 In Moscow's patriot fire.
 There, was the sullen Moloch's † bed;
 On a-his he reclined his head;
 A ruin for his throne;
 These, were the realms, that conquest found;
 In a depopulated ground,
 A wilderness of stone!
 But a more keen destroyer came,
 Was arm'd, by death, in Fame's name,
 And swept the fainting host;—
 In storm, the Winter's ‡ gale arose;
 Your Genius call'd his native snows,
 Like armies, to their post."

* * * * *

" When Sampson clos'd a hero's breath,
 And spread around him scenes of death,
 Revenge was incomplete;
 With-held from his corporeal sight,
 Were all the victims of his might,
 In thousands at his feet;
 But you, have seen the birds of prey,
 Leaves, in a tempest, blown away,
 Their eagle's wing, your scorn,
 A fugitive in air;—tis you,
 That History's appeal † renew
 To centuries unborn."

* " The irruption of the North, in the 5th century, upon the Roman empire, is one of the most awful events in the history of the world.—In such revolutions human pride is lowered and rebuked—bvas Power unseen, " whose form us in his hand."

† Moloch, horrid king, besmeared
 With human sacrifice, and parents' tears.

MILTON.

‡ I lay no stress upon the order of precedence as affecting these two visitations; but I cannot help touching upon the Emperor's complaint at Paris, that water had been so ~~summarily~~ in Russia, as to come before its time, and with unexampled rigour.—He cannot speak truth;—all prior historians, and somewhat more disinterested, must have convinced him, that none of his emissaries could be duped by so desperate a fiction."

§ By the renewal of History's appeal, and by subsequent allusions to the Persian defeat, it is intended by no means to convey the idea, that all the leading points of the two events coincide; but partly to intimate a similitude between the two invaders, and partly to represent, that wonders, like that of the Persian defeat, by land and sea, are accredited by the energies of defence in Russia, considered as themes of no less astonishing astonishment and praise.—The arro-

Time, has again of Xerxes heard,
 What impious † piles the madman rears'd,
 Anticipating Fate; ‡
 Has mark'd the fear, that wing'd his flight,
 And left in Freedom's awful sight
 His throne's imperial state **—
 I see the tyrant, foil'd, and stung,
 From all his tow'ring summits flung,
 The maniac of despair,
 Gnash his fell teeth, when sword, and spear,
 Threw all his battle into fear,
 Nor chief, nor king, would spare.
 The despot fled,—a coward slave,—
 Breath, of dishonor'd life, to save,
 And lost in abject flight;
 But Conscience, on a Persian throne,
 Could mark the victim, as her own,
 With scorpions †† of the night;—
 For ages, that sublime event,
 The doubt ‡‡ of tyrants underwent,
 By them, a fable §§ deem'd;
 But you have made Platæa known,
 The field of Marathon's ‖ your own,
 And I am here been redeem'd."

gance of the two invaders, their impiety, and the disgrace of their flight, are striking features of similitude between them.

‡ In his defiance to the sea, a peculiar aggravation of its general impiety arises from its offensive insult upon the national creed, which adored water as a consecrated element.

† His two bridges were destroyed by the effect of storms.

** The "imperial state" is not figurative here, but real. The fact, as recorded by the venerable Pintarch, is wonderfully picturesque. At the battle of Salamis, a gold and silver throne was placed at Hieraclem, upon Cegialus, a mountain upon the opposite shore, for Xerxes, who sat upon it, on a lofty eminence which commanded the sight of that naval conflict.

Partly terrified, and partly misled by insidious advice, he ran away, and left his throne behind him, at the mercy of the Athenians, who took possession of it, and placed it as a consecrated gift in the temple of Minerva. This magnificent throne is not overlooked by Æschylus in the *Perseus*—by that sublime dramatist, whom Romney described so well, as "the painter's poet." He was himself a hero in that conflict.

†† A whip of scorpions.—MILTON.

‡‡ What is meant here is, that a tyrant would of course wish to disbelieve a fact, so hostile to him in its influence upon the tenure of his claim to aggrandizement by invasions; and that he would find, in the detail of these events, a colour for incredulity; as they baffle every modern conception of political arithmetic. The main fact is unquestioned.

§§ Richardson, a late most ingenious writer on the ancient history of Persia, undertakes to disprove the popular account of these victories; but his argument is very superficial.

‖ The battle of Marathon was prior to

that of Persia, by 11 years, and the Persian king, defeated there, was Darius.

In the battle of Platæa, between the Persian army, and the united militias of Greece, a decisive and glorious victory was obtained over the invaders.

The naval battle of Salamis, here touched though not by name, is introduced, as having been the immediate occasion of the Persian king's flight.

A Dictionary of Words and Terms, chiefly found in the Scriptures, &c. 12mo. 1813. Gold.

This little manual will be found of much use to those who, not having received the advantage of what is called a liberal education, are yet willing to read the scriptures with a perfect understanding.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A LETTER addressed to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart. PRESIDENT of the BOARD of AGRICULTURE, by A. P. HOVE, Esq. a NATIVE of POLAND, on the effects produced by the Eau MEDICINALE in the HUMAN FRAME.

SIR,

PERMIT me to avail myself of this opportunity, to communicate to you such facts and observations, as have occurred to me on the object of your solicitation, namely, the Eau Medicinale. This celebrated medicine has been known among the nobles and higher classes of my countrymen for above twenty years; but it was introduced into common use by my friend Doctor Wolff, of Warsaw, about twelve years ago, in rheumatic, gouty, and in every species of epileptic complaints. My reason for supposing Eau Medicinale is an infusion of the Lycoperdon Bovista, at least that it forms the greater parts of its ingredients, is from the similitude in the effects produced by the Eau Medicinale, and the Lycoperdon in the human frame; and also from the use made of it, in like complaints, by the inhabitants of the Ukraine from time immemorial. By the following circumstance I became acquainted with the medicinal qualities of the Lycoperdon.

A well informed noble young Turk, Mr. Ibrahim Basha, who was taken prisoner by Prince Orloff, at the battle of Chesme, was the first who brought this medicine from France to Poland. This gentleman, after being liberated by the Russians on account of his superior talents, was taken notice of, and protected by my countryman, Count John Krayczy Potocki, a gentleman celebrated in Poland for his travels to Tartary, Asia, Egypt, and Morocco; and I believe the first European to whom the town of Husa, and its extensive trade from Morocco was first known, and who was accompanied in these travels by Ibrahim. During a

residence in France, Ibrahim got a fit of the gout; the Eau Medicinale was administered to him by a Frenchman, and it relieved him instantly. He had several more paroxysms of the gout during his stay in France, and always found the Eau of service to him; therefore, on leaving Paris he took a considerable quantity with him to Poland. The gout, as he thought, had left him entirely, having had no return of it for eight years. Thinking himself quite secure, he so liberally assisted his friends with the medicine, that when he left Warsaw, for the count's estate in the Ukraine, he had but few bottles left; there leading an inactive, and rather an indulgent life, the gout returned as violently as before, and so repeatedly, that the few remaining bottles were soon exhausted. It was, unfortunately, at a period when the disagreement between Russia and France took place, and all communication with the latter country had ceased, in consequence of which, no supply of the Eau could be obtained. Just as that time I happened to call on Ibrahim, on my return from the Black Sea, and found him in the most deplorable and cruel state, swollen as with the dropsy, and all the parts highly inflamed. I did every thing in my power to relieve him, but without effect. One morning a Jew barber, who also acted as the physician in that district, came to shave Ibrahim: this Jew had often recommended to him some of his medicines, but Ibrahim always refused to take them. He again recommended them in my presence, with assurances that he would relieve him, if he confided in his treatment. Ibrahim at last, by my persuasion, took his medicine which was prepared in my presence, and which on examination I found to be of a mushroom tribe, and the inner bark of the Sambucus Ebulus, which grows every where wild in that province; and, surprising to state! in a few hours, after a copious evacuation by

vomiting, stool, and urine, the swelling and inflammation almost disappeared, and the very next day he walked in the room without help. From the Jew's description I could not discover to what tribe this mushroom belonged, as it was in a dried state, and in the winter time; but in the following autumn it was pointed out to me, when I found it to be the *Lycoperdon Bovista*. On farther researches, I have ascertained that there are two sorts of *Lycoperda* medicinally used in agues, dropsies, and arthritic complaints. The use of the *Lycoperdon Bovista* however, is more prevalent, being more common; the other sort grows only in the district Pobercze in the birch forests: it is called there *Berezna truffa*, that is, *Belaja truffle*, that is, birch truffle, and white truffle. I believe this species is unknown to any botanist, at least I have not found it any where, except in the province called Pobercze. The roots are not unlike the *Helianthus tuberosus*; in flavour, it is not unlike the *Lycoperdon tuber*, but rather pungent, and very bitter when eaten raw; by boiling, however, it generally loses this acrimonious taste, but in some seasons it is not eatable at all; and even much boiling, with changes of water, will not avail to deprive it of its noxious and bitter quality. It must, at the same time, be remarked, that in such seasons all the mushroom tribe are considered by the inhabitants unwholesome: even the favourite species, which grows only in the pine forests, called *Rudzky Agaricus Deliciosus*, is poisonous. Count Michael Massakawski was the first who introduced this species of truffle to the celebrated Count General Szczesmy, Potoczky's table, at Fuleczyn; and two years after, this nobleman and myself nearly fell a sacrifice to eating some of it in a raw state, and we were saved from an almost instant death, only by drinking of sour milk. It had on us both the same effect, which was similar to the symptoms produced by chewing tobacco, a pinching in the bowels, and violent retching; fortunately for us it was in a village where sour milk was procured immediately. This *Lycoperdon* grows only in the district Pobercze, in the Ukraine, and is commonly found at the depth of three or four inches under ground, in the month of July and August; those which make their appearance in July are preferred for medicinal purposes, being of a milder quality; later in the season they get

quite rank and bitter. There is not a family in this district and its neighbourhood that is without it. The inhabitants cut it, slice it, and dry it, in the shade, until the watery particles are evaporated; they then put it in an oven after their bread is baked, till it is quite dry. The inhabitants, as I have before observed, use it as they do *Lycoperdon Bovista*, in agues, dropsies, and arthritic complaints. Their method is this: they take a pinch of the fresh inner bark of the *Sambucus Ebulus*, and boil it in half a pint of water, or thereabouts, till it is reduced to a gill; they then take as much of the *Lycoperdon*, in powder, as will cover the point of a knife (I suppose from two to three grains), which they put into decoction of the *Sambucus* over night, and next morning the patient takes half of this mixture. The effects are different in different constitutions; in some it produces nausea only; in some nausea and purging; in some violent perspiration; and others are much swollen; the pulse gets very low, hardly perceptible; the whole body chilled, and the patient becomes almost lifeless. In this case a second dose is given, which usually terminates in vomiting and purging, and the patient falls asleep for many hours. I have seen some that have slept twenty, and the whole time in a violent perspiration; on waking he asks commonly for drink, new milk is then given copiously; in agues, however, no milk is allowed: Barszer and Kivas is the drink in such cases. The former is made of beet-root, or its leaves, immersed for a few days in water till they get sour; the latter (*Kivas*) is coarse flour and water, kept till it has become quite sour. Barszes is considered as the most pleasant beverage. In case too large a dose of the mixture has been administered, the oil of the beech-nut is given, which stops the retching instantly, and afterwards a glass of whiskey as a curial. In the province of Volhynia, the inhabitants make use of the *Boletus Covinus*, called *Kamanny Gryb*. I have seen administered a decoction of this mushroom in agues; a little verdegis is produced from a few kopeks, or copper pieces, which the inhabitants besprinkle with vinegar over night, to draw the verdegis, which they use instead of tartar emetic, after which the decoction is given. I have, however, seen consequences of a serious nature arise from it, such as distortion of the limbs and paralysis, which I have attri-

huted solely to the verdegrip, for the mushroom is perfectly innocent in a dried state. This mushroom is also given in sterility and impotence, and it is much safer than cathartides, &c. &c.

At the Lycoperion Bovista is not the production of every autumn, and as it loses much of its medical virtue in a dried state, especially if kept too long, the inhabitants frequently use, with much success, the inner bark of the Sambucus Ebulus alone, in the complaints to which I have before alluded.

A. P. HOVE.

Rathbone Place, 9th June, 1812.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

OBSEVING in your Number for last month, a satirical stanza "ON MAN," contributed by a Correspondent at Lewes, I could not omit sending you the accompanying verse "ON WOMAN," in order to render the thing complete.

The poem, thus connected, would have formed a proper article for a number among the Ancient Ballads which I perceive in the poetical department of your work; as it happens to be neither more nor less than an old song, of two verses, which, I think, must be familiar to most persons who have been in the habit of frequenting convivial parties—*apropos*—I have many times heard the same chaunted by an old *bon vivant*, who, *maugre* all his jollity, committed suicide a few months since, and who used to be very fond of relating in company the number of convivial societies of which he had been a member (upwards of seventy in number!), together with the curious names attached to many of them: Some of these I remember; as, *The Dismals, The Do-rights, The Dirty Shirt Club, The Hookum Sniveys, The Red Waistcoat Club, &c. &c.* In one of these societies, every member who had the temerity to twist his muscles into a smile, was visited with a heavy fine; in another, the like penalty was inflicted on any member who unluckily appeared in clean linen; and the same in a third, if dressed otherwise than in a red waistcoat. The *Hookum Sniveys* always appeared in their club-room with an enormous painted nose affixed to their natural guignon.

To return, however, to the lines in question, I think it will be granted, that whatever misanthropic ideas may have possessed the mind of T. G. or, as Dr.

Slop says, "whoever had a hand" in writing the stanza contained in your last Number, your readers will be no less struck with the very unhandsome and ungallant manner in which he has treated the ladies in the accompanying verse, the sentiment of which I have given correct, though I cannot answer for its being *verbatim*, as I am writing from memory—it is, if my recollection serves me right, as follows—

A dove, a sparrow, a parrot, a crow
Will shew you the life of a woman also;
Harmless as doves till turn'd of fifteen,
Wanton as sparrows till thirty they're seen,
Prating like parrots till after threescore,
Then birds of ill omen, and women no more

As we are upon the subject of additional verses, I embrace the opportunity of sending you the following, to a very popular song of the elder Dibdin's, wherein is recounted various articles formed for luxury and use, resulting from the laborious exertions of "TOM WOODMAN." It was written by a lady several years ago, and has never till this time been in print.

Still greater deeds his axe performs,
Which every British bosom warms,
And gives to England's towers alarms!
Unconscious of the stroke;
See her triumphant navy ride!
Britannia's glory and her pride,
Mann'd by her sons—all pow'r's defied,
By her own native oak.

Islington, Aug. 19, 1813.

NEW-PAPER AUTHORITY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I CAN vouch for the accuracy of the following statement, which I submit without a comment.

The Statesman newspaper of the 10th June had the following paragraph:

"It is a curious fact, and we believe not generally known, that in France, during the rage against monarchy, after the decapitation of the unfortunate Louis XVI. the chess-players actually changed the names of the two chief pieces, the *King* and *Queen*, calling them "*La Nation*," the nation, and "*La Liberté*," liberty."

It appears, that some one had suggested a doubt as to the authenticity of this anecdote, for, in the same paper, on the 29th June, there is this article

"TO CORRESPONDENTS"

"Tyro's query is answered by an as-

insurance (from our knowledge) that, during the fever, we may say the phrensy, of the French Revolution, every vestige of royalty, was actually destroyed, and the titles of King and Queen interdicted at chess, and in all games at cards, by substituting in lieu of the King and Queen, *La Nation* and *La Liberté*, and in that of the latter, *Courage* and *Virtue*; but the emblems of royalty, such as crowns, &c. even on the backs of fire grates, were made to disappear, by turning the reverse side to view."

Now, Sir, it happens that I can assert, from my own knowledge, that the article in question first appeared in the *Globe* of the 8th June, from whence it was copied into the *Statesman* of the 10th, and further, that it is an entire fabrication, having been invented by an acquaintance of mine, who sent it to the *Globe*, as a hoax on its editor, by whom he conceived himself to have been unhandsonably treated.—So much for newspaper authority.

R. C.

London, 10 Aug. 1813.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

LYCEUM (*English Opera Company*), July 27.—Mr. and Mrs. COOKE from Dublin, made their first appearance at this theatre, as the *Seraskier* and *Lilla*, in *The Siege of Belgrade*, and both met with a most flattering reception. Mr. Cooke had long been leader of the orchestra in Crow-street Theatre, and was celebrated for his execution on the violin. At length he started out upon the public in Mr. Braham's characters, and acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of the Dublin audience. His voice is not of great compass, but he sings with taste and feeling. His shake (which he can use through the whole range of his voice) is unquestionably to be ranked among the most delightful of that ornament. It is grand and lively on his lower tones, and upon the upper inexpressibly delicate and pleasing. Mrs. Cooke's voice is clear and mellow; there is a great deal of simplicity in her expression; and she seems to have followed the example of her husband in reserving the peculiar graces for the higher notes. This lady was the pupil of Mr. Hook, and performed some years ago, when she was Miss Howells, at Covent Garden Theatre.

PANTHEON, OXFORD-STREET, July 29.—A Miss SINGLETON made her first appearance at this theatre, as *Adela* in *The Hunch'd Tower*, and was very well received. She has since played *Rosetta* in *Love in a Village*, and other characters, with equal success. Her voice is both powerful and melodious, and her figure and countenance are well adapted to the stage. We have been told, that she is a pupil of Mr. Cobham; and we have no doubt of her becoming a favourite performer.

Aug. 4.—A new Musical Farce in two acts, from the pen of Mr. D. LAWLER, called *SHARP AND FLAT*, was performed for the first time; the characters being thus represented:

Belford	Mr. PENE.
Brisk	Mr. KNIGHT.
Sir Peter Probable	Mr. GAITE.
Nickey	Mr. OXBERRY.
Solomon Sharpwit	Mr. HESTON.
Davey	Mr. J. WEST.
Footman	Mr. APPLEBY.
Rosabel	Miss POOL.
Jenny	Mrs. ORREN.

Belford, a captain in the army, is enamoured of Rosabel, the daughter of Sir Peter Probable, a believer in judicial astrology, who designs her as the bride of Nickey, his foolish nephew; the captain, however, is the lady's choice; and Brisk, Sir Peter's footman, an adroit fellow, is employed by Belford to circumvent the vigilance of his master.

Belford is introduced to Sir Peter as a German astrologer, newly arrived in London, but is discovered by the prying curiosity of Solomon Sharpwit, a love-sick country shop-keeper, who is come to town in quest of his mistress; but whom Brisk (who is an inveterate humourist) has mis-directed to Sir Peter's house, where a laughable *equivocal* takes place, from Sir Peter mistaking Solomon, at first, for the German astrologer.

Sir Peter now determines on confining Rosabel, who, apprized of his intention, makes her escape under the captain's protection. Meanwhile, Brisk, to whom Solomon has told, in confidence, that he is a dealer in smuggled goods, terrifies the latter into a belief that two revenue officers are in the house in quest of him; and (as his only means of escape) advises him to enter Rosabel's deserted apartment, and dress himself in female attire; in consequence Solomon is locked up by Sir Peter, instead of Rosabel—this leads to a whimsical denouement, and the piece ends with the union of the lovers.

Such was the story of its first being acted; and the piece met with much disapprobation. Before the second performance, however, it was altered, and certainly improved. Some silly prophecies were omitted; Capt. Belford did not make his appearance as the German astrologer; Solomon Sharpwit was not obtruded on the audience in petticoats; and some objectionable passages in the dialogue had been expunged. The piece has since been repeated several times with success.

Mr. Liston sings, with much comic effect, the following ludicrous ballad, which is usually *encored*!—

I lov'd a maid
Call'd Betty Wade,
So straight and perpendicular;
Her neck and waist
Quite pleas'd my taste,
In every particular.
Her roguish eye
Did seem to cry
If you would have me, follow, man!
Then at her feet,
I sigh'd so sweet,
Ah! pity Mr. Solomon.

I bought a fine
New Valentine,
And eighteen-pence I paid for it,
And sent her too,
Some verses new,
Which I myself had made for it.

The verses said,
"Sweet Betty Wade,
"I'm not a false and hollow man;
"A lover's true
"I'll be to you,
"Your constant Mr. Solomon."

A grenadier,
As you shall hear,
Her lover was, unknown to me;
And him I met,
With my sweet Bet,
But she was like a stone to me.

Good Sir, I said,
Mine is this maid,
Though you're a fierce and taller man;
Says she, "You lie,
"It's all my eye,
"So hop off, Master Solomon."

The following is a better specimen of the poetic ability of the author.—

BALLAD, by Mr. PRYNE.

Let others go climb the proud hill of ambition,
On history's tablet to chisel their name—
True happiness bows not to their definition—
Her home is not found in the bubble of fame.

Europ. Mag., Vol. LXIV. Aug. 1813.

Let some think the chase can give charms
Beyond measure;

And others with learning their moments beguile;
My worship shall be at that fountain of pleasure,
The sweet lip of beauty adorn'd with a smile.

Let topers preside at the full merry meetings;
And boast the delights that of Bacchus are born—

The friendship that springs from the grape is but fleeting,
A vapour of night that dissolves in the morn.

That jewel I'll seek in my life's dearest treasure,
Unfashion'd by int'rest, unsully'd with guile.

The heart of a friend in the bosom of pleasure,
When beauty's sweet lip is adorn'd with a smile.

The music, by Mr. Hook, is very prettily.

PANTHON, Aug. 16.—A new Pantomime was produced at this Theatre, called, "HARLEQUIN IN DISTRESS; or, The Whim of the Moment." Of this piece we will say no more, than that, in the infancy of the concern, the managers ought not to have ventured on Pantomime. The present is a futile attempt indeed; but the audience were liberal enough to make allowances, and the piece has been several times repeated.

LYCEUM (English Opera Company), Aug. 19.—An Operatic piece in three acts, called "THE WALTZ," was produced at this Theatre; the principal characters being thus sustained:

Mr. Gerrard.. . . .	Mr. PHILLIPS.
Mr. Paris, or Montmar.	Mr. LISTON.
Paris.	
Mr. James Formal, or	Mr. LOVEGROVE.
Don Diego.	
Hippolita (Formal's	Miss KELLY.
Daughter).....	
Mrs. Caution (Formal's	Miss SPARKS.
Sister)	
Prue.	Mrs. LISTON.

Hippolita, who was to be married to her cousin Paris, falls in love with a stranger, Gerrard, and, by making him pass for her dancing-master, contrives to deceive her father, Mr. Formal, and her aunt, Mrs. Caution, and ultimately to marry her lover. To infuse some novelty into this old story, the father is an Englishman, who, having long resided in Spain, has adopted the gravity, with the palour, prejudices, and dress of a Spaniard, and imposes the same task on his intended son-in-law (Liston) who, on the contrary, had brought to Paris all the

vagance of speech and dress of a French coxcomb. The daughter is a lively girl of sixteen, longing after emancipation, and full of contrivance to obtain it; in which she is assisted by her maid Prue. Her lover, whom she introduces through the medium of his own rival, her cousin (who believes she only wishes to play a trick upon him), is, luckily, an honourable man; and all parties, except the disappointed lover, seem ultimately pretty well satisfied.

This Opera is founded on Wycherley's *Gentleman Dancing Master*; the grossities of which have been softened down, to render the piece tolerable to audiences of the present day. It is well acted in all its parts, contains some pretty airs, by Mr. Horn, and has had a tolerable run. If we were not to mention, that a parody upon "*Pray, Goody*," &c. in *Midas*, was sung by Mr. Liston, and a third repetition called for, the alterer of the piece, whoever he be,

might think us unjust; we, therefore, not only mention the flattering circumstance, but annex a copy of this favourite song, 'to show the taste of the audience.'

Pray, cousin, please to moderate the sparkling of your tongue;

Why flash those sparks of fondness from your eyes?

Remember, to be scorn'd, although you yet are young,

A husband you must still despise.

Press me,

Carces me;

But don't in public kiss me;

Should you frown,

You'd knock me down,

Never more to rise.

This piece was ill received the first night; but, as we have before intimated, has since been several times performed.

POETRY.

VITTORIA.

Arma Vnumque.

HIGH mounts the star of Spain!—o'er southern skies
Her triumph, kindle, and her trophies rise.
Borne from Arlanzon's steep along the gale,
The voice of conquest fill Adona's vale;
The trumpets' clang, the loud artillery's roar,

Prolong the peal o'er Libro's echoing shore,
Avenging fires pursue the taunting Gaul,
Hanging on his headlong flight, and urge his fall.
How chang'd the hour, since first Invasion's hand

Flung the wide fury of his wasting brand!—
The hour of vanish'd Hope!—when Spain
Deplor'd

Her broken olive branch and shiver'd sword:
When the rude spoiler mock'd her captive groan,

Prophan'd her altar, and usurp'd her throne!—

Then Albion heard,—her pitying eyes afar,
Mark'd the sad course of Spain's declining star.

Then pour'd from all her isles the impatient brave,

Flash'd the bright steel, and hasten'd o'er the wave;

The Sons of Freedom fill'd the Gadian strand,

And Lusitania hail'd the gen'rous band;

Then, thro' the myrtle's desolated bower,
The ravag'd temple, and the ruin'd tower,
The citizen's prostrate grave, and wasted vine,

And the long glory of the British line;

While prond Castile resum'd the patriot spear,

And dash'd from her pale cheek the indignant tear.

Now issuing forth—as erst in elder day—
The kindred squadrons blend their bright array,

Where the red cross of Albion streams on high,

And, Spain! thy banner'd lions brave the sky.

He comes!—the Chief from India's burning clime,

Of soul intrepid, and of front sublime!—

From fort and tower, from mountain and from plain,

He wins the trophies of exulting Spain!

Here Yumera's earliest blossom springs,

And her glad tribute Talavera brings;

Almeida's circling palms their triumph shed,

And high Rodrigo rears his castled head.

Here Badajos prepares the conquering bough,

And Salamanca pays her laurell'd vow;

The proud Escorial opens her portals free,

And last, Vittoria crowns th' emprise of VICTORY!—

These, WILLINGTON, are thine! around thy sword

Her praises hath a resen'd nation pour'd.
On Murcian hills, or Andalusian dales,
Through matin breezes, and through evening gales,

The youthful hero, resting from the war,
Shall to thy glories tune his light guitar;

And, 'mid the watchings of the serenade,
Sing thy lov'd triumphs to his listening maid,

Nor less shall Albion's voice thy praise
prolong,
Strength of her hope, and treasure of her
song!

In thee, her ARTHUR's chivalry returns;
In thee, her MARLBOROUGH's kindred spirit
burns;

Her HENRY smiles to see thy sacred blood;
And her BLACK EDWARD gods his triple
plume.

Lord of the Eagle glance, to nerve thy
arm,

Thy country's genius gives a mightier charm;
Her honoured REGENT pays the patriot
meed

Of Tyrants vanquished and of victims
freed.—

And Oh!—shall Albion wonder to behold
Her conquering sons their trophied pride
unfold,

While his auspicious Grace her cause inspires,
Beams from thy crest, and kindles all its
fires?

On!—lead o'er frightened France thy warrior
train!—

High mounts our Albion's sun!—high mounts
the star of Spain!

ON SEEING A SURLY WATCHMAN DRIVE A LITTLE BEGGAR-CHILD FROM THE STREETS, FOR SING- ING BALLADS.

BY EAGLEFIELD SMITH, ESQ.

I.

POOR wee hit houseless singing wretch,
That heedless hit't thy hamespun catch
Among the crowd;

Thou hast awak'd the surly watch,
Thou roar'st as loud.

II.

Where trembling in the kennel there,
Thou stan'st wi' fou contented air;

Sure he maun be
Baith starv'd and hungry, cauld and bare,
That envys thee.

III.

Thy ballads wi' the rain are wet,
The cauld air nips thy paddling feet,
Thou hungry thing!
It gars my vera heart to greet
To hear thee sing.

IV.

The cruel watchman's coming fast,
To drive thee frae the bitter blast,
Where thou maun lie,
'Mangither wretches closely prest
In misery.

V.

Where sleep'st o' nights, thou unclad thing?
Or crouch beneath thy mother's wing
When cauld winds rave,
That thou liv'st to hit and sing,
And does na starve?

VI.

Thou dost beneath the penthouse creep,
And listens to the wat that drieps
Dae frae aboon;
Lull'd by the falling drop thou sleeps,
Aye pouring doon.

VII.

There whisp'ring to the beggar weaps,
Thou tell'st them n' thy hard-earn'd gains,
Thy ballads by
Lie on the grass, wet wi the rains
At morn to dry.

VIII.

Thy hands, sae starv'd, scarce ha'd the bread
Which there thou nibblest shaw indeed,
Mang dirt and mud;
Yet thou contentedly do'st feed,
And bless thy food.

IX.

Aye poning up thy wee blit feet,
To bield them frae the clauding wet
Beneath thy coats;
Thou hear'st the rake's loud drunken threat
And blust'ring notes.

X.

Waes me! what he doth throw away
In fashions, drinking, and in play
Wad fill thy weam,
And clothe thee in gude hamespun grey,
And hide thy shame.

XI.

But he ne'er thinks about the poor;
He sees thee crouching at the door;
And wi' a curse
He hies him to the Cyprian bow'r,
Without remorse.

XII.

Yet thou maun tak it a' content,
Or silent sorrow thou maun vent
Wi' falling tear,
Then cheer thy sinking heart, tho' faint,
Thy lot to bear.

XIII.

Waes me! my heart hath felt for thee,
'Midst frost and snaw, when misery
Scarce finds a dwelling,
While tides of sweets and luxury
Are round ye swelling.

XIV.

Poor as ye are, your lives are sweet,
And when your weams are fu o' meat
Content ye see,
Nae envy what ye canna get,
To ither's gi'en.

XV.

Your weams once fu and ye are right,
Ye soundly sleep the stormy night,
While great folks lie,
And toss and tumble in the spite
O' luxury.

XVI.

Then wad ye change wi' them your life
Who spend their days in endless strife
For happiness,
And in the end find nought but grief
And wretchedness?

XVII.

Thou little wretch! then patient be,
And sing to sooth thy misery,
Tho' sore distress;
Since pitying heaven guardeth thee,
And thinks it best.

THE WISH.

MARK, ELLA! how von little star
Fluttering its beam of blue,
Werps o'er the world this silent night,
Baptizing with its dew.

Perhaps 'tis the place where spirits haste,
As death shall free them here,
When borne on wings of light they pant
To greet their kindred there.

Oh, Ella! I have often thought
That those who love below
Must, in futurity's bright age,
Far happier friendships know.

What, then, shall I be to me,
Whom now I hold so dear?
And what the transport from her smile,
The rapture from her tear?

Oh! may we then together die,
And both together rise!
May still our hearts as one be found
For ever in the skies!

Here let us kneel, and by this kiss,
Receive the mercy given;
He who approves an earthly wish
Will grant the boon in heaven.

HORACE, ODE IV.

To Scævus

STERN winter is lost in the breeze of the
Spring,
And to launch the dry vessel the sailors be-
gin;
The cattle no longer delight in the stall,
Nor the husbandman sighs for his fire in the
hall,
The meadows no longer are whiten'd with
frost,
Nor by moonlight the pairs led by Venus
are lost,
The Nymphs and the Græciæ then repair,
And shake with their footsteps, plastic as air,
The earth, that resounds with their frolic-
some games,
Whilst Vulcan the forge of the Cyclops in-
flames,
Yes, now is the time to encircle my head
With the myrtle, or cowslip, from off its
green bed;
And now is the time, at which Faunus re-
quires
A lamb or a kid to emblazon his pyres.
Fate Death, till the same, will appear at
the door
Of the tent of the king, or the hut of the poor,

Then use well the present, for short is the
span
That the Fates will allow, Oh, my Scævus!
to man.
Yes! soon shall that darkness, those ghosts
so much fam'd,
Oppress you, when shadowy Pluto has
claim'd.
In his regions, you neither shall judge of the
wine,
Nor admire tender Lycidas, now so divine.
Young Lycidas, now! midst our youth so
much fam'd,
For whom, too, so long, will the fair be
enam'd

T. H.

SONNET.

BORN to a lot of misery and strife,
O let affliction on my sorrows wait,
A light to guide me through this darksome
state.
O let her wake the sympathies of life,
In hours of anguish sweetly sooth the soul,
And each repining wish, or thought con-
troul.
Ah! who would lose the doubly tender ties
Affection weaves! the nameless charities
Of each relation, mother, sister, wife,
Without them, a dull dreary blank is
life
The anxious look, the half suppressed sigh,
The clinging beauties of the watchful eye,
Can sooth the heart and bid it pain defy,
Mourn'd by affection, what is it to die!

THE EAGLE'S FATE.

A PROPHECY.

WELL singed with fire, with ice,
chains bound,
The *Galic Eagle* droop'd his head;
Torn'd his torn wings o'er Russia's ground,
And rest of all his talons fled!

His claws thus gone,—'mongst birds of
prey,
He cut a figure poor and weak;
But now he cuts a worse they say,—
Vultoria proves he's lost his beak!

Then (while thou canst) great Eagle turn;
Fly home and make more *Eagle-kings*!
I or if thou stay'st too long, (don't spurn
These words of truth) "thou'lt lose thy
wings!"

And those once lost, with madness stung,
Fleec'd, pluck'd, crop'd, dack'd, thou'lt
go to pot,
On dunghill base from whence thou'st
sprung,
Thou'lt flutter, grovel, die, and rot!—

H. W.

July 11th, 1813.

LINES

On a Monument at Monkton Combe to the memory of Mrs. SURGE, of Wydenham, and her daughters, who were unfortunately drowned at Chipstow, on Sunday, September, 30, 1812, written by Mr. CAMPBELL, author of "The Pleasures of Hope."

IN deep submission to the will above,
Yet with no common cause for human years.

This stone, for thy lost partner of his love,
And for his child, 'n lost—a mourner rears.

One fatal moment, one o'erwhelming doom,
Tore three-fold from his heart the ties of earth.

His MARY, MARY ANN, in their early bloom,
And her who gave them life, and taught them worth.

Farewell! ye broken pillars of my fate,
My life's companion, and my two first-born;

Yet, while this silent stone I consecrate
To conjugal paternal, love forlorn;

Oh! may each passer-by the lesson learn,
Which can do to the bleeding heart sustain,
(Where Friendship weeps at Virtue's funeral urn),

That, to the pure in heart, "to die is gain."

ANACREON'S 12th ODE.

The Love-Dream disturbed.

THOU noisy swallow, what's thy will?
Wherefore thus early quit thy nest?
Whilst all created things are still,
What means thy twitting loud request?

Clipp'd with the knife dost wish thy wing
No longer trustful to the wind?
Dost wish of liberty to sing,
Encag'd;—and dwell with me confin'd?

Or, dost thou, bird of life, desire
That I, like Tereus, should employ
My power,—to seize on thee in ire,—
To torture,—mangle,—and destroy?

Thy shrill and inharmonious scream,—
(Dread omen!) wak'd me with affright,
From fancy char'd a welcome dream,—
Put *Celestina* kind to flight!

The coming of thy species wild,—
Though view'd, as portent, by the hind,
Of summer to the land most mild,—
Has snatch'd a summer from my mind!

Swift to thy chimney then repair;
And cease for ever thy mad strain;—
For vengeance 'gainst thy tribe I swear
If thus disturb'd by thee again!

R S. W.

* It is remarkable, that they had attended the Church on that day, and heard sermon from Phil. ch. 1, ver. 21, latter part.

ANACREON'S 22d ODE, IMITATED.

On the Acquisition and Negative Use of Wealth, as applied to Love and Friendship.

ADDRESS'D TO CELESTINA.

FIRST by capricious HEAVEN charm'd,
And disappointed of desire,
You fancy that, at fate alarm'd,
GOLD shall my future love inspire—

If gold indeed could life extend,
Or love or even friendship gain,
Straightway my mind and strength I'd bend
To each known art, gold to obtain.—

That suddenly if death should threat
My ransom I might surely buy.—
That if one friend, or girl, should cheat,
I might at once the place supply,

For these, or either of these things,
I'd covet gold, and use it free!
For these, or either of these things,
I'd careful hoard it, sparing be!

But 'tis in vain—from av'rice base
Springs but perplexity and woe;
Anxiety with gain keeps pace
Gain is contentment's constant foe!

Then, since wealth cannot death delay,—
Since we must die, and hence depart,
Since friendship will not gold obey,—
Since gold won't soften woman's heart,—

Why should we (base as toiling) strive
Th' unprofitable stone to hew?
Why anxious spoil the golden hive
That yields no honey to the mind?—

Or, vainly, why lament our lot,
If life so little can endure?
Why pine for "that which we have not,"
And fret at petty ill past cure?

Rather, *tho' poor!* let's life enjoy
In happiness, until it ends;
With gulls we love, who ne'er can cloy,—
With faithful, though with humble friends!

STANZAS ON SINCERITY.

IN IMITATION OF ANDREW MARVEL,
BY F. GRIFFITH.

By Heaven's! I'd rather be a looby peasant,
Eat my brown bread, and fatten in the sun,
Than wait the insulting nod of abject power.

THE worth of man ought never to be sold,
His mind should steer through all temptations free,
For what avail the lack of gems or gold,
If, honour, thou consolest our poverty!

READLEY.

II.

Let pamp'ring patrons their false smiles withhold,
And servile suppliants from my cottage flee,
Nature! I will not spoil thy holiest mould,
Nor mar Heaven's first blest birthright—
Liberty.

III.

Like Cincinnatus, in some unsought place,
Unknown, unpensioned, let me live with thee,
Whose mind shines radiant in thy spotless face,
Virtue's sure constant friend, sincerity.

CRAIG Y MORVYN,

OR,

THE MAIDEN'S ROCK.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile distant from the village of Llandulas, close adjoining to the private road that leads to the village of Bettws in Rhos, is situated the stupendous mountain which I have made the subject of the following few lines; and which has derived, owing to the melancholy catastrophe I have recorded, the above emphatic and expressive appellation. The circumstance, to narrate it as concisely as possible, was as follows, and took place, as I have been informed by those who recollect it, about 30 years back. A young woman in service at a farm house, had gained her master and mistress's leave to go to a dance at Bettws fair; it was early in the afternoon when she set out; but having made an appointment with her lover to meet her, she waited for him on the road, as it is supposed, until it was nearly dark, but he disappointed her by not coming: she therefore proceeded in hopes to reach the scene of homely merriment, as well as she could, by herself. The spot she was upon, called Llysfaen Mountain, is an open bye place, without any regular footpath to guide a stranger through its recesses. This poor young woman, therefore, incautiously venturing on, inclined her steps too much to the left, and fell over the tremendous precipice as above recorded, and was found the next morning at the foot of the rock lifeless, in her holiday clothes. I must not forget to mention, that a heap of white stones have been feelingly erected on the spot, some rustics to commemorate this unhappy event.

T. ENORT.

DREADFUL, and perpendicular!—I view

Thy vast height, where Spring ne'er dares to climb

To sport her wild flowers;—but in blackest hue,

Mix'd with dark rolling clouds, thou stand'st sublime!

Nature's proud citadel to gage this clime,
Where oft she lifts her wild forms to the eye.

Mocking the rage of ev'ning threatening times;—

Your chasms deep, heart-shuddering & creepy,

Lo! on thy horrid verge one night betrayed,
As forth she wander'd from her path too far;

Poor Ellen tottered, love's deluded maid,
Lit by no moon's pale beam, or evening star—

When from thy slippery edge,—ah! scarce the mist has—

To bleeding ruin dash'd—she, guileless victim, fell. T. ENORT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN AND AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Omnibus his nova cinguntur tempora vittæ.
VIRGIL.

IMITATED.

Who taught the human race the word divine,
All these in robes of snowy white shall shine.

BRITANNICUS.

"For God is not unrighteous, to forget your work and labour of love."

HIBBES, CAP. 6. v. 10.

Thus, with the primal Shepherd's prayer,
Arose the hallow'd fume in air:
Above the clouds to Heaven it flew,
Around a grateful odour threw,
And far above the starry skies
Arose th' accepted sacrifice.

BRITANNICUS.

O YE, on whom the beams celestial shine!
Who joyfully reflect the Light divine;
Ye, who beneath the sun of kindness glow!
Whose hearts with holy fervours overflow;
Whose bosoms feel the blessings you receive;
Who, grateful to the Giver, freely give;
Ye, who delight of fulness to dispense!
Who imitate the Sovereign excellence:

Yours is the countless store; th' unfathom'd mine;

Whose length, breadth, depth, no judgment can define;

Yours is the exhaustless treasury above;
Th' unfaulring fund of everlasting love.

No rust that sacred treasure shall corrode;
No foe invade that most secure abode;
That source of riches never shall decrease;
The streams of heavenly bounty never cease.

No moth your glorious garments shall destroy;

Ye shall experience sense of purest joy;
And, in the realm of happiness supreme,
Own Mercy's praise an everpleasing theme.

BRITANNICUS.

East India Chambers,
May 12, 1813.

* Abel.

NOTE.

Endeavour to promote Christianity, in its genuine simplicity, cannot fail to operate beneficially on the world at large; because such endeavours must be sincere; and will naturally gain the hearts of the nations and individuals to whom they are shown.

Kindness has a tendency to induce a similar return, and not merely a return, but a multiplication of benefits.

For, as Mr. Milmoth has well said, "There is no satisfaction in the mutual interchange of good offices."

Those striking passages in the prophecy of Isaiah, chap. 60, verses 1 and 9, appear indicative of this country; as to its being ordained to be the First Motor in the grand, the magnificent, design, of preparing the way for the introduction of the Kingdom of Peace.

The inhabitants of the British Empire should ever bear in mind a due sense of the protection which has been so especially shown to them; in that they have experienced in a peculiar manner, a blessing similar to that promised to the Church of Philadelphia; for they have been preserved in the day of calamity, which has visited, and is still visiting, so large a portion of Europe; and indeed of other parts of the world.

May they never forget this mark of divine favour; but with hearts overflowing with gratitude to the Giver of all good exert all the power he has bestowed upon them, for beneficent purposes may they strive in kindness one towards another; and contribute to the uttermost to bless all the surrounding nations, let them arise and shine, since their light is come; and the glory of the Lord has risen upon them.

BRIANNICI S.

May 12, 1813.

- * It is Osborne's Letters
- + Revelations, chap. 6, v. 10.
- † Isaiah, chap. 60, v. 1.

INSCRIPTIVE LINES

To the Memory of R. T. NELSON, Esq. late Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Dock Yard at Deptford, and of Master CHARLES NELSON, his youngest son, who were both unfortunately drowned in passing under London Bridge on the Night of the 30th of July, 1813.

TWO hapless victims moulder in this ground,

Who, each, two sepulchres, untimely found;
A tender father and a duteous son,
Both, in one night, by dire mischance undone;
Plung'd in the gulph at London Bridge display'd,

Beneath the whirling flood three days they laid!

At length releas'd from that grave deep and drear,

Then honour'd relics were, with care, plac'd here

Oft will his friends the former call to mind,
The husband, father, son and brother kind;
In whom his country, who sustains the most,

A skilful Naval Architect has lost:

Cut off, alas! in manhood's active prime,

'Tis he had felt the leaden hand of Time;

The latter, ravish'd, like a budding flower,

Before his virtues had acquir'd full power,

Demands the tribute of a heart-felt sigh,

Which few, who read his story, will deny.

This sore event to our reflection brings

The sad uncertainty of earthly things!

And should, to all, a grave memento prove,

To fix our happiness on things above.

Oh, ye blest souls! that well at other's

Woe,

Grant the pure drops of sympathy to flow;

For sure some scope to human grief is given,

Without displeasure to the throne of Heaven;

This dole, I aith bids us to repose our trust

In Providence, whose ways are wise and

just.

W. BAILDON.

Deptford, Aug. 6, 1813.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

* On the days omitted by us in this Register, the reader will understand that no business of public interest was transacted.

JUNE 11.

A COPY of the treaty with Sweden was laid on the table.

GENERAL INCLOSURE BILL.

14. On Lord Sheffield moving the second reading of the General Inclosure Bill, the Lord Chancellor objected that it gave the

owners of three-fifths of land sought to be inclosed power to do what they pleased on application to the Quarter Sessions without hearing the other parties; and if the latter were heard, the expense would be much greater than an act of parliament the expense of which, this Bill pretended to save.

for lands which could not afford it: the bill would also throw all the business of inclosures into the court of chancery. He would oppose it in every shape. Lord Ellenborough declared this to be the most arbitrary bill he had ever seen. It gave the commissioners the most unheard of powers, in changing the tenures by which individuals held their property, so that were this bill to pass, a man might go to sleep a freeholder, and rise next morning a copyholder. He moved that it be read this day three months. Lord Redesdale said, that the bill contained near 200 clauses, against every one of which he had many objections. The first clause gave the power of inclosure to 3 5ths in value of the property, and the other 2 5ths had no other resource but submission, however unjustly treated. In this way, one individual possessed of 3 5ths of the property might appoint his own steward commissioner, surveyor, &c. and the rest had no redress but in expensive litigation. The bill was thrown out without a division.

15. The Irish Catholic Relief Bill from the Penalties of the Test Act passed through a committee.

SWEDISH TREATY

18. Lord Liverpool defended the policy of the treaty with Sweden, contending that, Denmark being in alliance with Buonaparte, the conquest of Norway was perfectly justifiable; and that Great Britain, in acceding to it, secured the friendship of Sweden for Russia at a most critical period; and concluded by moving an address of thanks to the Prince Regent, with an assurance that they would assist him in fulfilling his engagements with foreign powers. Lord Holland condemned the treaty as impolitic and unjust, and moved an amendment, expressive of strong disapprobation of the principle of taking Norway from Denmark; by which not only the national honour would be violated, but the co-operation of the latter power and the north of Germany would be lost, declaring their willingness at the same time, to fulfil all stipulations with the contracting powers. Lord Grey and the Marquis of Buckingham supported the amendment; it great length, and were replied to by Lords Harrowby, Clincarty, and Bathurst. Lord Liverpool's address was then finally carried by 140 to 67.

21. A bill brought in by Lord Boringdon to prevent the spreading of the infection of the Small Pox, was read a first time.

Their lordships having gone into a committee on the East India Resolutions, the Earl of Buckinghamshire explained the nature of them. No possible injury, he observed, could arise to the East India Company from the proposed extension of the trade, as it appeared that the trade of the Americans with India amounted in 1806-7, to not less than 2,502,000, which exceeded by 500,000, the private trade by the merchants. By the

proposed extension, ~~own~~ ^{the} merchants would be enabled to occupy the greater portion of this traffic. It was proposed to renew the Company's charter for 20 years; but this did not preclude such alterations during that period, as experience might suggest. It was not proposed to deprive the Company of the exclusive trade to China, because it was not supposed that they would be able to meet the demands upon them unless they enjoyed the tea-trade. There were other reasons; it was not supposed the country would be so regularly supplied, or at so cheap a rate as by the company. It was not intended to interfere with the government of India. To prevent the evils which might arise from an indiscriminate intercourse with the Company's possessions in India, licenses and certificates were directed, without which individuals could not go there. A superintending Church Establishment would be highly necessary, as there were 143,000 persons in India belonging to the Church of England. If the Company rejected the proposition made to them, he was confident that the appointments might be placed under such a species of management as not to injure the principles of the constitution, by increasing the influence of the crown. On the resolutions being read, the Earl of Lauderdale said they were all objectionable, but he would not discuss them in that stage; as one half of the 143,000 persons in India were Presbyterians he should hereafter introduce a clause establishing three ministers of the Church of Scotland to superintend their spiritual concerns, with a suitable allowance from the territorial revenue of India. The Marquis of Lincolne said, that the Resolutions were so complex, and involved such conflicting interests, as to require the utmost deliberation. After remarking on the leading resolutions, he declared that his radical objection to the plan was, that it appeared to be a system of compromise, which, while it retained the monopoly of the India Company, where it was most valuable, affected to hold out to the country the advantages of free trade. He finished that promise was a fallacious one, and that in a country governed by an arbitrary sovereign, and that arbitrary sovereign itself a trader, monopoly must either overturn the free trade, or that, in the struggle between both, the whole system might be endangered. Feeling that the future state of India would constitute either the shame or glory of the government and the legislature, the imperishable monument of their wisdom, or the melancholy memorial of their folly and precipitancy, he should move an amendment, that the report be received this day three months. Lord Grenville blamed the indecent hurry in which it was proposed to pass these resolutions. He did not attend the committee, because it was impossible to recollect the oral evidence; and sufficient time had not been afforded to examine the printed examinations; in short, there did not

appear to be a single noble lord in that House who was at present sufficiently informed to discuss that momentous subject. He had been informed, that the territorial revenue of the company was raised by a most iniquitous and oppressive land tax; he had, however, been able to obtain no information from the opposite bench, on this and other topics; he should, if the motion for delay was negatived, withdraw himself from a division to which he was not competent. Lord Lauderdale spoke at length on the same subject. After a few words from Lord Rosslyn, Clancarty, and Liverpool, the amendment was negatived by 49 to 14.

22 Lord Elliott having moved the committee of the General Highway Bill, it was opposed by Lords Eldon, Lauderdale, Reddale, Erskine and others, on account of the very objectionable nature of some of the provisions, which they alleged rendered it impossible to amend the bill in the course of

the present session; on a division the bill was thrown out by 18 to 3. Lords Liverpool and Buckinghamshire, in reply to Lord Lauderdale and the Duke of Norfolk, declared, that the trade in tea was to be confined exclusively to the East India Company, and that no British subject would be allowed to trade in it even circumlocutiously, the circuitous trade in other Chinese articles might possibly stand on a different footing.

23 A committee was appointed to examine and report on Mr. Palmer's claims.

24 The resolution sent up from the Commons, permitting the propagation of Christianity in India, was agreed to.

25. A Bill, empowering courts of law and equity to take affidavits by means of commissioners, in all parts of the United Kingdom, and another providing that the property vested in the accountant general in the court of chancery, should on his death or removal, become vested in his successor in office, was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

JUNE 11.

THE sum of 54,920*l.* is granted as a compensation to Mr. Palmer, late of the Post Office.

Mr. Villars said, as it was necessary to permit local tokens to continue in circulation, he should, hereafter propose, that no paper token should be issued under 20*s.* value, and that, when returned, payment should be made in Bank of England notes.

BUDGET

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that there was a deficiency in the account of the last year's taxes of 4,662,797*l.*, and he should, on Wednesday, move for a grant of nine millions to defray the arrears and meet future exigencies of the same kind. The following was a correct estimate of the expenses and resources of the country, as he had estimated them for this year.

Ways and Means.—Annual Duties, 3,000,000*l.*; Surplus Consolidated Fund, 600,000*l.*; War Taxes, 21,000,000*l.*; Lottery, 200,000*l.*; Exchequer Bills Funded, 15,000,000*l.*; Debentures 800,000*l.*; next there was the Vote of Credit, 6,000,000*l.*; Old Naval Stores, 601,909*l.*; the proportion whereof for England, 531,096*l.*; Loans 21,000,000*l.*; Total 68,805,196*l.*

Supplies.—Navy, exclusive of sea-service, 20,573,011*l.*; Army, 18,926,337*l.*; Extraordinaries for England and Ireland, 9,700,000*l.*; Unprovided for last year, 4,682,797*l.*; Ordnance (including Ireland,) 5,101,294*l.*; Miscellaneous, 2,500,000*l.*; Vote of Credit, 6,200,000*l.*; Sicily, 400,000*l.*; Portugal, 2,000,000*l.*; India Company, 2,000,000*l.*; Joint Charge, 72,065,639*l.*; Separate Charge, 5,371,636*l.*—77,377,475*l.*; Defect of this proportion, 6,651,543*l.*; Total on account of England, 67,685,912*l.*; To be supplied on account of England thus

Annual Duties, 3,000,000*l.*; Surplus Consolidated Fund 500,000*l.*; War Taxes, 21,000,000*l.*; Lottery, 200,000*l.*; Exchequer Bills Funded, 15,775,000*l.*; Debentures 799,300*l.*; Vote of Credit 6,000,000*l.*; Naval Stores (English proportion 601,909*l.*); Loans, 21,000,000*l.*—67,608,196*l.*

The only deficient tax last year was malt, which had decreased two millions sterling. The estimated receipts of the present year, taken on an average of 1809, 10, and 11, would amount to 56,077,000*l.*; Taxes, 18,635,000*l.*; Assessed Taxes, 6,200,000*l.*; Stamps, 6,167,000*l.*; Post Office, 1,100,000*l.*, making a total of 35 millions, of which there would remain disposable for this year 1,470,000*l.* were it not that there was also a charge from the former year, which would reduce it to 500,000*l.* The War Taxes including sugar, amounted to 10,300,000*l.*, the Property Tax for the last year amounted to 9,000,000*l.*, and for the present year to 12,900,000*l.*, making together 21,116,000*l.* which, after the deduction, left a balance of 21,210,000*l.* to which amount he should propose a vote in the committee. After a statement of the terms of the Loan of 27 millions, which were reasonable, the resolutions were agreed to.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Mr. Fitzgerald said that the total supply required for Ireland was 16,571,000*l.*, and the Ways and Means for raising this supply amounted to 16,681,000*l.* The charge arising from fresh taxes to be borne by Ireland within the present year was 595,000*l.* These taxes, which, though sensibly, he hoped would not be severely felt, were principally on customs and excise, on coffee, wine, malt, assessed taxes, &c. He then quoted the improvement of the exchange with Great Britain, which was 6 per cent and the additional exports, as proofs of the union.

X

prosperity of Ireland, and, after stating that he should propose a sinking fund for the debt of Ireland, moved the resolutions for the above sums. After some discussion, in which Mr. Banks wished the English system of taxes and finance to be extended to Ireland, the resolutions were agreed to.

12. In a Committee on the Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, (which originated in the House of Lords), Sir S. Romilly said, he approved the principle, as it would render unnecessary any temporary Insolvent Debtors' Bill in future; but he would propose two amendments: first, that any person, after three months' imprisonment, instead of six, may claim the benefit of the act; secondly, that a person, after having been once liberated, and submitting to an examination on the part of any of his creditors, shall not be subjected to imprisonment for life, if any omission shall be discovered on his part in the surrender of his effects, even though it should proceed from inadvertency or misconception, as was to be the case, by the present bill. He proposed the first amendment to preserve the rights of debtors, and to give them relief before they should be habituated to the practices of a prison; and the second to prevent the introduction of a new system, unknown hitherto, there being no act authorizing or even recognizing the punishment of imprisonment for life. Sir S. Romilly's first amendment, allowing debtors to claim the benefit after three months' imprisonment, was then agreed to; but the second was negatived.

EAST INDIA CHARTER.

In a Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company, a proposition was made by Mr. Howorth, and supported by Sir J. Newport, that a declaration should be made that the sovereignty of India resided in the crown, and not in the directors of the East India Company. Lord Castlereagh said, that as this was differently noticed in the heads of the Resolutions, he should oppose it. It was finally negatived. The first resolution, renewing the Company's Charter for 20 years, having been read, a discussion ensued; Messrs. Ganning, Ponsonby, Creevey, Whitbread, Richards, Preston, Horner, and Murray, opposed it; and Lord Castlereagh, Messrs. Stephen, B. Bathurst, Grant, sen. Bage, and Lubbock, supporting it in its former form. Mr. Ponsonby moved an amendment, that the Charter be renewed for ten instead of twenty years, which was negatived by 182 to 61. The original resolution for the renewal of the Charter for twenty years, was then carried by 184 to 14. Another amendment proposed by Sir Campbell for limiting the monopoly of the China trade to ten years, was then put and negatived by 180 to 57; after which the original resolution for confining it to the Company for twenty years was carried.

CORN LAWS.

13. Sir H. Parnell said, that the report of

the Committee appointed to investigate the Corn Laws, proposed such regulations in regard to the corn trade, as might increase the produce of grain in this country. Within the last twenty-one years 58 millions sterling had been paid to foreign countries for corn; thus rendering us dependent on them for supplies to that extent. It was the opinion of the Committee, however, that were the capabilities of this country, and particularly of Ireland, called forth, the growth of corn might be increased, and the necessity for importation removed. With this view they recommended that a system of limited and regulated importation should be adopted. The price at which importation should commence, should be 95 shillings per quarter, and a rate of duty of 1 shilling per quarter on all wheat imported below that sum gradually increasing; so that, when the price was eighty-five shillings, the duty on import would be ten shillings. For barley, he would recommend the price when importation might commence at 16s.; for oats at 32s.; and for rye at 18s. After urging a variety of considerations in support of this plan, the Hon. Bart. moved, that the Report of the Committee on the Corn Laws be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole House. Messrs. Rose, Western, Lascelles, Escomb, Horner, and Lord A. Hamilton, strenuously opposed the resolution; contending, that its real object was, by raising the price of grain, to increase the rents of land, and prevent many thousand persons in every parish from procuring bread, already too high, by their daily labour. Lord Castlereagh, Messrs. Van der Stur, Preston, Brand, W. Fitzgerald, Pole, Sir J. Newport, and Lord Lyndal, supported it: it was carried by 144 to 32.

14. On the resolution extending the export and import trade of India to the outports, Mr. Baring proposed an amendment, that the shipments from India should be confined to the port of London alone. This occasioned a lively discussion. The supporters of the amendment were, Mr. R. Thornton, C. Grant, sen. A. Robinson, Astell, and Ald. Cartis. The opposers were, Messrs. Forbix, Courtney, and Rose. Mr. Thompson's speech was distinguished by great good sense and much knowledge. Mr. Ganning, with his accustomed felicity, applied to the reasoning of his opponents the united powers of wit and argument. He contended, that without a freedom of importing from India, the liberty of exporting would be of no advantage to the outports, and impose an intolerable fetter upon trade: this the Company was fully aware of, and their object was, to make the merchants renounce it at the expiration of four years. He likewise recommended, that the resident governors of India should not have the power of imposing arbitrary duties on the private merchants; they had recently imposed a duty of 8 per cent upon all cotton

supported by private merchants, while they themselves paid no duty whatever. Lord Castlereagh said he would introduce a clause to prevent this abuse. Mr. Baring's amendment was then negatived by 131 to 43; and the original resolution for throwing open the trade to and from India to the ports was carried. The different resolutions were then passed except the 13th, the discussion on which was postponed till Tuesday next.

17. Mr. Whitbread said, that, as an armistice had been concluded on the continent by the allies, which could not have taken place without the concurrence of Lord Castlereagh and General Stewart, and as it was likely to be followed by negotiations for peace, he would throw no obstacles in the way, but would withdraw his motions on the subject of peace and our foreign relations. The Irish Illicit Distillation Bill, which imposes a heavy penalty on the inhabitants of parishes or townships where private stills are found, was read a second time, being supported by all the Irish members, except Mr. W. Pole, who said that some of the counties had paid 80,000*l.* under the former; and that if it were levied, it would depopulate whole parishes.

18. After a division 57 to 42, the Victuallers' Pension Bill went through a committee. On the motion for the House going into a Committee of supply to which should be referred the treaty with Sweden, Mr. Ponsonby entered into a discussion of the article, and concluded by moving an address containing an expression of the regret of that house that the treaty with Sweden so impolitic and unjust, should be entered into, and praying that his Royal Highness would relieve himself from stipulations so derogatory to the honour of the crown; so far as he could consistently with the honour of the crown, and preserving the good faith of the country. Lord Castlereagh, in a very animated speech, defended the treaty. He imputed to Denmark insincerity in offering to treat for the purpose of gaining time. Her first proposal with this view was, to require the restoration of the Danish fleet and of all our conquests, and to have Norway guaranteed to her. Her second, that we should treat with her without the concurrence of our allies. He was warring in his character of the Crown Prince of Sweden, whom he represented as a man of honour and spirit, and whose character no stain had ever been thrown. He concluded by declaring that if the address was carried, it would mark ministers as unfit for their situation, and expose them to disgrace in the face of our allies and of all Europe; and he trusted he had said enough to prove the charge unfounded. Mr. Canning condemned the guarantee of Norway to Sweden; but conceived that no unfavourable impression of our allies should be permitted to appear on the Journals of the House. Mr. Whitbread admitted that an ingenious defence had been made by

Lord Castlereagh, which had kindled his indignation when he entered the House; but asked, what should we have thought if France had proposed the annihilation in perpetuity of Ireland to the Kingdom of Spain? The present case was equally flagrant: Russia had wrested Finland from Sweden when she was suffering under an insane and imbecile government; and now she came forward, not to act justly and restore Finland, but to transfer Norway as an equivalent. The address was then negatived by 224 to 115. An amended address was then proposed by Mr. Canning to ascertain the precise extent of the engagements entered into between this country and Sweden, which was negatived by 225 to 114.

19. The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a third time and passed.

RECENT SELECTION.

The Special Report of the Dilkestone Election Committee being read, Mr. Swan said that three of the adherents who had got the majority of influence into their own hands arranged that influence for the Godolphin family, who in return had paid the parties of Dilkestone about 1700*l.* per annum from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the year 1804, when in consequence of some disagreement, the Duke of Leeds lost the patronage of the borough. His successor, Sir Christopher Hawkins, then purchased a moiety of the interest for 3000 guineas, and subsequently it was well known, that a great sum was sold for that sum. After a short time, Sir C. Hawkins having declined, the Duke of Leeds was again invited to resume the patronage, which he accepted with great reluctance, hoping he should believe better in future, and pledging himself by an agreement to pay the town 2000*l.* in return for the power of nominating the representatives who were Sir Humphrey, the banker, and Sir Home the brewer. This fact was proved before the committee, and his grace derived from the purchase a profit of 800*l.* a year. The system practised generally by the Cornish boroughs was, to distribute the patronage, by the leading members of the corporation in order to secure a majority for their own convenience. It rendered the system repugnant on themselves. Lord Castlereagh, with this view, the personal intervention of a patron was indirectly excluded; but he must have been created by the agent, as a favour he could not have conveyed that the obligation shall be on the rather low rate of a grant than on the principle of patronage. And by whom was this system of corruption arranged and conducted? Why, chiefly by clergymen. It is one of London, which had so great power in the imagination of that House, it would be remembered that the Rev. Mr. D'Oliver was principally agent, in the case of London, a system was foreseen in denunciation, and a system under counsel ration, he would the Rev.

15th Foot, 3d batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

2d Line batt. King's German Legion, 2 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

18th Light Infantry, 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file wounded.

Total British—2 sergeants, 8 rank and file, 3 horses killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 61 rank and file, 3 horses wounded, 1 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese—2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file wounded.

General Total—2 sergeants, 10 rank and file, 3 horses killed; 2 captains, 2 sergeants, 67 rank and file, 3 horses wounded, 6 rank and file missing.

19th June, 1619

7th Fusiliers, 1st batt, 3 rank and file wounded.

20th Foot, 3 rank and file wounded.

23d Fusiliers, 1st batt, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file wounded.

Total British—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file wounded.

Total Portuguese—1 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 10 rank and file wounded.

General Total—1 rank and file killed, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 19 rank and file wounded.

Total British Loss from 12th to 19th

June inclusive.

2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, 2 horses killed, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 67 rank and file, 19 horses wounded, 6 rank and file, 1 horse missing.

Ditto Portuguese—3 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 sergeants, 16 rank and file wounded.

Grand Total—2 sergeants, 19 rank and file, 9 horses killed, 1 major, 2 captains, 9 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 78 rank and file, 19 horses wounded; 6 rank and file, 1 horse missing.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army, under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquis of Wellington, K.G. in the battle of the Moon near Lisbon, on the 21st Day of June, 1619.

General Staff—1 general, 1 major, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, wounded.

3d Dragoon Guards—4 sergeants, 2 rank and file, 2 horses killed, 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file wounded, 5 horses missing.

5th Dragoon Guards—1 rank and file wounded.

11th (Royal) Dragoons—2 horses killed; 1 drummer wounded, 1 horse missing.

3d Dragoons—1 horse killed; one rank and file, two horses wounded.

4th Dragoons—2 horses wounded.

10th (Royal) Hussars—6 rank and file, 6 horses killed; 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, 8 horses wounded; 6 horses missing.

11th Light Dragoons—1 lieutenant killed.

12th Light Dragoons—1 ensign, 4 rank and file, 3 horses killed; 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file wounded.

13th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed; 1 rank and file, 1 horse wounded.

15th (King's) Hussars—10 rank and file, 4 horses killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 46 rank and file, 16 horses wounded.

16th Light Dragoons—7 rank and file, 11 horses killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 2 sergeants, 10 rank and file, 11 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

18th Hussars—1 captain, 10 rank and file, 12 horses killed; 1 captain, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 18 rank and file, 2 horses wounded; 13 horses missing.

Royal Horse Artillery—4 rank and file, 28 horses killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 34 rank and file, 23 horses wounded; 8 horses missing.

Royal Foot Artillery—5 rank and file, 16 horses killed; 16 rank and file, 2 horses wounded.

Royal German Artillery—2 rank and file, 5 horses killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

Ditto Engineers—1 lieutenant wounded.

1st Foot 9d batt—8 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 4 sergeants, 92 rank and file, wounded.

1st Foot, 1st batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 11 rank and file killed; 4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 5 sergeants, 67 rank and file, wounded.

5th Foot, 1st batt.—1 captain, 1 ensign, 22 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 6 sergeants, 127 rank and file wounded.

7th Foot, 1st batt.—9 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

30th Foot—3 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

23d Foot, 1st batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file wounded.

27th Foot, 3d batt.—7 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 30 rank and file wounded.

20th Foot, 1st batt.—1 sergeant, 11 rank and file killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 15 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 6 sergeants, 165 rank and file wounded.

21st Foot, 2d batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 13 rank and file wounded.

34th Foot, 2d batt.—10 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 59 rank and file wounded.

35th Foot, 1st batt.—3 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 6 rank and file wounded.

38th Foot, 1st batt.—2 sergeants, 24 rank and file killed; 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 175 rank and file wounded.

40th Foot, 1st batt.—1 drummer, 4 rank and file killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1

enign, 3 sergeants, 32 rank and file wounded.

43d Foot, 1st batt.—1 drummer, 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 25 rank and file wounded.

46th Foot, 1st batt.—4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 61 rank and file wounded.

47th Foot, 2d batt.—2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 16 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 83 rank and file wounded.

48th Foot, 1st batt.—4 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 16 rank and file wounded.

50th Foot, 1st batt.—7 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 70 rank and file wounded.

51st Foot.—1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 8 rank and file killed; 1 staff, 8 sergeants, 17 rank and file wounded.

52d Foot, 1st batt.—1 captain, 3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file wounded.

53d Foot, 4 Companies 2d batt.—1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

57th Foot, 1st batt.—3 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 21 rank and file wounded.

59th Foot, 2d batt.—11 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 sergeants, 123 rank and file wounded.

60th Foot, 5th batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 49 rank and file wounded.

66th Foot, 2d batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 22 rank and file wounded.

68th Foot, 2d batt.—1 captain, 1 ensign, 2 sergeants, 21 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 3 sergeants, 87 rank and file wounded.

71st Foot, 1st batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 48 rank and file killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 13 sergeants, 3 drummers, 244 rank and file wounded.

74th Foot.—13 rank and file killed, 2 captains, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file wounded.

82d Foot, 1st batt.—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file wounded.

83d Foot, 2d batt.—2 lieutenants, 18 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 47 rank and file wounded.

87th Foot, 2d batt.—1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 13 sergeants, 164 rank and file wounded.

88th Foot, 1st batt.—23 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 sergeants, 183 rank and file wounded.

92d Foot, 1st batt.—4 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 15 rank and file wounded.

94th Foot.—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieuten-

tenant-colonel, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 1 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot, 1st batt.—1 sergeant, 3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot, 2d batt.—1 captain, 8 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot, 3d batt.—1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file killed; 16 rank and file wounded.

Chasseurs Britanniques.—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 8 sergeants, 2 drummers, 39 rank and file wounded.

1st Light batt King's German Legion.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file wounded.

2d Light batt King's German Legion.—4 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, 56 rank and file wounded.

5th Light batt King's German Legion.—1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer wounded.

Rimnicus Wis.—1 captain killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 6.

Letter transmitted by Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in chief in the Mediterranean.

SIR, *Bonif, off Cavalaire, May 16.*
I have to acquaint you, that through the judicious management of Captain Napier, the enemy's coasting trade to and from Toulon to the eastward, was, between the 10th and 15th instant, collected in Cavalaire Bay, to the number of upwards of twenty ships; judging that a proper object for attack I made the necessary arrangements to carry the plan, but the surf proved too great for the people to land until the morning of the 16th instant, when the plan was carried into execution by the boats, commanded by Lieut. Woodland, first of the ship and the royal marines under Capt. Pitt Rivers, of the Corps. Allow me to observe on the prompt manner in which this service was accomplished, for scarce twenty men disembarked from their landing the heavy batteries were taken, and a bridge passed from them on the retreating enemy. The French national xebec, *L'Esperance*, carrying ten long nine pounders, and two twelve, with a crew of nearly five men (as appears by her quarter bill), commanded by Monsieur Lecarnus, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, tried to effect her escape, but the Jervis, pursuing close in, captured her, and the crew abandoned her, leaving her at anchor, with a spring on her cable, under the fire of the frigates, *Forty*, and a division of the boats, under Lieut. White, who boarded her in time to preserve her from blowing up or sinking, as the enemy had fired a shot through her bottom, and left a trap to the *Magazine*. We found in the harbour 23

vessels of different descriptions, which were either taken or destroyed; those ordered by the enemy were cleared by the Euryalus, who took an anchorage to protect the working party, and, through the great exertions of Capt. Napier, the officers and men employed on that service, every thing was brought away worthy of notice.

Having related my proceedings, permit me to call your attention to the officers and men who conducted this affair, and if in your judgment, any merit is attached to the transaction, I entreat you to bestow it on Capt. Napier, the officers, seamen, and marines, of both ships, whose united exertions so fully accomplished my wishes, that I have only to regret the loss of one man killed, and one missing.

I shall only particularize Lieut. Sweedland and Captain Matthews, of this ship, Lieut. Sandlands, first of the Euryalus, together with two young men, Mr. John Monk, of the Herwick, and Mr. Crawford, of the Euryalus. I have the honour to be,

(Signed) E. BRACE, Captain.

To Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c.

The Herwick had John Jones, marine killed; and the Euryalus, George Reardon, ordinary seaman, missing.

List of vessels captured and destroyed. La Fortune, French national, schooner, 10 machine pounders, 4 swivel guns, 95 men, commanded by Monsieur Lecomte, Lieut. de Vaisseau, taken. Thirteen small vessels of different descriptions taken; nine, the cargo taken out, the vessels destroyed. Fifteen of the vessels were chiefly laden with oil, corn, lentils, &c. one with empty casks, and six of those destroyed were empty.

Captain Adams of the Invincible, in a letter, dated Saloo Bay, April 4, states, that Baron d'Eroles, having requested his co-operation in an attack on two of the enemy's posts at Ampella and Perello, the mouth of the Ebro, Lieut. Corby was detached with two boats' crew on that service, and they effectually executed the part assigned them, having compelled the enemy to surrender, after an obstinate resistance.—At Ampella, two French privateers fell into our hands.—The British loss was one man wounded, that of the Spaniards, two killed and six wounded.

Captain Moubray of the Repulse, in a letter, dated Toulon, May 3, describes an attack made by the Royal Marines of that ship, commanded by Captain Banks, in conjunction with others from the Volontaire, Udaunted, and Redwing, the whole under the direction of Lieut. Shawe of the Volontaire, on the batteries which the enemy had constructed near the port of Morgion, for the protection of the coasting trade. The marines were landed under cover of the fire of the launches, and drove the enemy from the batteries to

the heights in the rear, keeping them in check till the batteries were captured, and the vessels, six in number, were secured. Lieut. Shawe and one seaman were killed on our part, and two seamen wounded.

Captain Taylor, of the Apollo, in a letter dated Genoa, Feb. 4, gives an account of the capture of the two Spanish islands of Augusta, and Corsola, in the Gulf of Venice, by that ship, and several smaller vessels, having on board 250 men, under Lieut.-Col. Robertson. The fort by which the latter island was defended stands upon the pinnacle of a mountain, and is so strong, that fifty English soldiers, with the good dispositions of the inhabitants, are likely to resist any force the enemy may send against it. Our forces had the satisfaction of returning a quantity of church plate, bells &c. which was seized and ready to be carried away by the French, from Curzola and Augusta. In these operations two seamen were killed and one wounded.

A letter from Captain Wyndham, of his Majesty's ship Bristol, dated at sea, March 21, 1813, states the capture of the French privateer, La Petite Louise, of four guns and 45 men, and the re-capture of two Spanish vessels taken by her.

Two letters from Captain Hoste, of his Majesty's ship, the Baccante, dated the 14th of February, state the capture of Otranto, of L'Aleconus, French gun boat, carrying two guns, and 32 men; and of eight trading vessels, under convoy from Corfu; and the capture of La Vigilante, French courier gun boat, from Corfu to Otranto, with despatches, and having on board as passenger, the general of artillery, Corda; and his staff.

A letter from the Hon. Captain Cadogan, of his Majesty's ship, the Havannah, gives an account of the destruction, on the 7th of February, of an enemy's convoy of 25 sail, four of them gun boats, by the boats of the Havannah, under Lieut. Lowley, on the coast of Manfredonia. A battery of seven guns was destroyed by the marines, and two of the vessels brought out, the rest scuttled, and left full of water. The convoy came from Venice, and the vessels were laden with ordnance stores. This service was performed without the loss of a man.

Two letters from Captain Garth, of his Majesty's ship Cerberus, dated the 29th of January and 13th of March 1813, give an account of the capture of a traffic boat, armed with two guns, and deeply laden with cloth and flour, for Corfu, by the boats of the Cerberus, under Lieutenants Delafosse and Montague; and also state the capture, by the Cerberus, of La Vierge, French gun boat, carrying one 18-pounder, and 20 men, bound to Otranto, for money for the troops at Corfu; and that of a large traffic boat, brought out by the boats of the Cerberus, under Lieut. Delafosse, from under a battery near Brindisi.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Bay of Biscay, JULY 10, 1813.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Oronoz, June 26, 1813.

The enemy continued their retreat yesterday morning, from the neighbourhood of Pamplona, by the road of Roncesvalles, into France, and have been followed by our light troops.

The fort of Pamplona has been invested this day.

I have received a letter of the 23d, from Colonel Longa, stating, that he has taken six pieces of artillery from a detachment of troops under the command of General Foy, on their retreat into France by the high road at Mondragon.

I ought to have informed your Lordship, in my despatch of the 24th, that, on the 23d, I had detached Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham to the left, towards Tolosa, with a view to the operations to be carried on in that quarter.

By a letter from him on the 25th it appears, that he arrived yesterday at Tolosa, having been opposed in his occupation of that town, by the troops which retired under the command of General Foy. He mentions the assistance which he had received from Colonel Longa, and from two battalions of the army of Galicia, which General Giron had left with him in his attack upon Tolosa.

Sir John Murray had certainly landed in Catalonia on the 3d instant and had taken possession of the Col de Balner, on the 7th, in which post were found 17 pieces of cannon. Some prisoners were taken.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 10.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Brooke of his Majesty's Ship, Shannon, to the Hon Captain Capel, senior Officer at Halifax, and by him transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq Secretary of the Admiralty.

SIR, Shannon, Halifax, June 6, 1813

I have the honour to inform you, that, being close in with the Boston lighthouse, in his Majesty's ship under my command, on the 1st instant, I had the pleasure of seeing that the United States frigate Chesapeake (whom we had long been watching) was coming out of the harbour to engage the Shannon; I took a position between Cape Ann, and Cape Cod, and then hove to for him to join us—the enemy came down in a very handsome manner, having three American ensigns flying when closing with us, he sent down his royal yards. I kept the Shannon's up, expecting the breeze would die away. At half past five P.M. the enemy hauled up within hail of us, on the star-

board side, and the battle began, both ships steering full under the top sails; after exchanging between two and three broadsides, the enemy's ship fell on board of us her mizen channels locking on with our fore rigging. I went forward to ascertain her position, and observing that the enemy were discharging from their guns, I gave orders to prepare for boarding. Our gallant bands appointed to that service, immediately rushed in, under their respective officers, upon the enemy's decks, driving every thing before them with irresistible fury. The enemy made a desperate, but disorderly resistance.

The firing continued at all the gangways, and between the tops, but in two minutes time the enemy were driven sword in hand from every post. The American flag was hauled down, and the proud old British Union floated triumphant over it. In another minute, they ceased firing from below, and called for quarter. The whole of this service was achieved in fifteen minutes from the commencement of the action.

I have to lament the loss of many of my gallant shipmates, but they still exulting in their conquest—My brave first lieutenant, Mr Watt, was slain in the moment of victory in the act of hoisting the British colours, his death is a severe loss to the service. Mr. Aldham the purser, who had spiritedly volunteered to charge of a party of small armament, was killed at his post on the gangway. My faithful old clerk Mr Dunn, was shot by the enemy. Mr Allam has lost a widow and a son. I request the commander in chief will recommend her to the protection of my lords commissioners of the Admiralty—My veteran bowsman, Mr Stephens, has lost an arm. He fought under Lord Rodney, on the 12th April. I trust his age and services will be duly rewarded—I am happy to say that Sir Samuel, a midshipman of much merit, is the only other officer wounded besides myself, and he not dangerously. Of my gallant seamen and marines we had 23 slain and 56 wounded. I subjoin the names of the former. No expressions I can make use of, can do justice to the merits of my valiant officers and crew, the calm courage they displayed during the cannonade, and the tremendous pressure of their fire, and only be equalled by the ardour with which they rushed to the assault. I recommend them all warmly to the protection of the commander in chief. Having received a severe wound at the first onset, whilst charging a party of the enemy who had rushed upon our fore-castle, I was only capable of firing cannon and till our great gun's ammunition was expended, and then directing second Lieutenant Wallis, to strike charge at the Shannon, and secure the prisoners; I left the third Lieutenant Mr. Falkner, who had headed the main-deck boarders, in charge of the prize. I beg to recommend these officers most warmly to the commander in chief a patronage, for the

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skillfully they displayed during the action, and the skill and judgment they evinced in the anxious duties which afterwards devolved upon them. To Mr. Emsay, the acting master, I am much indebted for the statement in which he coaxed the ship into action. The Lieutenants Johns and Lay, of the marines, bravely boarded at the head of their respective divisions. It is impossible to particularize every brilliant deed performed by my officers and men, but I must mention, when the ship's yard arms were locked together, that Mr. Cosnahan, who commanded in our main top, flung himself screeching from the enemy by the foot of the top-mast laid out at the main yard arm to fire upon them, and shot three men in that situation. Mr. Smith, who commanded in our fore top, stormed the enemy's fore top from the fore yard arm, and destroyed all the Americans remaining in it. I particularly beg leave to recommend Mr. Emsay, the acting master, and Messrs Smith, Leake, Clavering, Raymond, and Littlejohn, midshipmen. This latter officer is a son of Captain Littlejohn, who was slain in the Berwick. The loss of the enemy was about seventy killed, and one hundred wounded. Among the former were the four lieutenants, a lieutenant of marines, the master, and many other officers. Captain Laurence is since dead of his wounds. The enemy came into action with a complement of 440 men; the Shannon, having picked up some re-captured seamen, had 330. The Chesapeake is a frigate, and mounts forty-nine guns, eighteen on her main deck, two and thirties on her quarter deck and fore-castle. Both ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had only been exchanging a salute.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. B. V. BADGER.

List of Killed on board his Majesty's Ship Shannon.

G. T. L. Watt, first lieutenant; G. Aldham, purser; John Dunn, captain's clerk; 81 seamen and marines.

This Gazette contains "despatches from Admiral Cockburn, to Sir J. B. Warren, at Bermuda, detailing the particulars of different attacks made by the British squadron under his command, on the American settlements in the rivers at the head of Chesapeake. The object of these attacks was, the destruction of the stores and public property of the enemy, and the most complete success appears to have attended them. At French Town, notwithstanding a considerable resistance from a six gun battery, the whole of the town, consisting of much flour, a large quantity of army clothing, saddles, bridles, &c. as well as five vessels near the place, were set fire to, and entirely consumed.—At Havre de Grace, on the St. Lawrence, an American battery was formed and taken, and a cannon foundry

destroyed, one of the most valuable works of the kind in America, here, likewise, in consequence of the inhabitants building batteries, and acting (as Adm. Cockburn considered it) with useless rashness, some of the houses were set fire to, as a warning to others, to 'drift from among us' our people in the like manner.—The squadron, from thence, proceeded to Georgetown, Fredericktown, and another town situated up the St. Lawrence river, the name of which is not mentioned. At the two former places, much resistance was made, and in consequence, the whole of the towns were destroyed, excepting the houses of those who had remained peaceably in them. The inhabitants of the latter place, as well as of Charlottown, upon this, sent deputations to Admiral Cockburn, assuring him neither guns nor militia should be stationed there; and throwing themselves on his mercy; no hostility was, therefore, shewn towards them. All the public property vessels, and warlike stores being destroyed, the squadron returned to Bermuda.

The Gazette also contains an account of the destruction of the Wampos, Holkar, and Vesta, American privateers; and a letter from Rear-admiral Fremantle, enclosing Captain Black's report of a gallant attack made by the Wessie sloop on a French convoy near Spalatro; which he succeeded in destroying, but with the heavy loss of five killed and 24 wounded, and the ship almost a complete wreck.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Adam, of his Majesty's Ship the Invincible, transmitted by Rear-Admiral Hallowell.

H. M. S. Invincible, off the Col de Balaguer, June 8.

In pursuance of your directions to take the ships and vessels named in the margin,* under my orders, and co-operate with Lieutenant-colonel Prevost, in the siege of the fort of the Col de Balaguer, I have the honour to inform you, that the troops were landed about noon of the 3d instant, and the lieutenant-colonel immediately invested the fort, the riflemen of de Rolle's regiment, and other light troops, being pushed close up to the walls.

The fort is situated in a most difficult pass, through which the high road from Tottowa to Tarragona winds, and it is absolutely the key of the only road for cannon into this province, from the westward, without going round by Lerida. It is armed with twelve pieces of ordnance, including two ten inch mortars, and two howitzers, and the surrounding heights are so difficult of access, that it has been a work of the greatest labour to establish the necessary batteries on the U. Two six pounder field-pieces, and a how-

* Thames, Volcano, Stromboli, Bruce, and eight gun boats.

They were landed on the evening of the 3d instant, landed up and placed on the ridge of a steep and rugged mountain, to the south-east of the fort; two twelve pounders were added to the former by noon of the next day. The whole remained under the command of Lieutenant Corbyn, first of the Invincible, having under his order a detachment of midshipmen and seamen from this ship, and a most excellent fire was kept up from them which considerably damaged the edifices of the fort, and checked its fire upon our working parties. In the mean time, three Spanish twenty-four pounders were landed, and two more guns, of the same calibre, from the Invincible, to be got up by the high road, to the foot of a very steep height, on the crest of which the breaching battery was to be constructed, at about 300 yards from the eastern face of the fort. In the afternoon of the 4th, the fort was summoned to surrender: in the morning answered, that he should defend the place committed to his charge. During the night of the 4th, every exertion was used to complete the breaching battery. In the night of the 5th, the 24 pounders were got up the hill, and (continues Captain Adam) "I was in confident expectation that the battery would open soon after daylight; but by ten o'clock the rain fell in torrents, attended by the most violent thunder and lightning I almost ever witnessed. The quantity of ammunition which had been brought up for the battery, laying in exposed situations, made it the more awful, and the enemy kept up an incessant fire of shells and grape shot. In defiance of all these obstacles, two of the guns were got high enough to mount on the platforms, but all our exertion was unequal to place them there, owing to the violence of the rain, and the excessive difficulty of working in the extreme darkness of the night. From the same reason too, the mortars could not be brought forward, and after a night of the most excessive labour, we had the mortification of being again obliged to retire: the officers and men being quite worn out."

The weather continued very bad until the afternoon of the 6th instant, when a party was loaded, and the mortars were got forward: before day-light, the women and marines were on the pile, and all the guns were placed on the battery ready for mounting. The two mortars opened soon after day-light, and the shells were thrown with great precision, by Lieutenant James, of the royal marine artillery, landed from the Stromboli, who worked the mortars with his party: and the fire from Lieutenant Corbyn's battery was returned with excellent effect. This united force made very considerable impression on the fort; an expense magazine was blown up, and the enemy's fire was very much blackened.

At seven o'clock, just before the breaching battery was ready to open, a white flag was shown from the fort. Captain Stoddart

of the Stromboli, and Captain Zendenburg, were immediately sent to negotiate, and the latter returned in a few minutes with an offer from the commandant, to surrender the fort and garrison, upon conditions of marching out with the honours of war, the officers and men preserving their private property. This was immediately acceded to by Lieutenant-colonel Prevost and myself; the fort was taken possession of, by the advance of the troops. The garrison marched, and grounded their arms on the glacis, and were immediately embarked.

[The despatch concludes with names of Lieutenant-colonel Prevost; Captain Carroll; Lieutenant Pigdey of the Invincible; Captain Stoddart, of the Stromboli; Captain Badcock, of the Brune. Colonel Prevost's loss was an officer and four men killed, and 39 wounded; the garrison of Bulaguer amounted to 100 men, two officers, and a surgeon; two were killed and 11 wounded.]

A letter from Captain Pigot of his Majesty's ship Orpheus, gives an account of the destruction of the Wampoe, American letter of marque, of eight guns, by the boats of the Orpheus, under Lieutenant Wm. Martin Collins, and acting Lieutenant Dinne, on the 28th of April last, off Block Island. The vessel having been run on shore, was boarded and set on fire under a severe fire of musketry from the rocks, by which Lieutenant Collins (the only person hurt) was unfortunately mortally wounded.

A letter from Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, states the destruction, by the Orpheus, of the Holkar, American privateer, of twenty guns, off Rhode Island, on the 11th of May.

In a letter dated the 19th May, Sir John Warren reports the capture of an American schooner, called the Vesta, from Bourdeaux, a tempting to pass up the James river, by the boats of the blockading squadron.

SATURDAY, JULY 17.

CARLTON HOUSE, JULY 15.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces, to be governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Malta and its dependencies, he this day took the oaths as governor of the said island. — His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of knighthood on Henry Dampier Esq. one of the justices of the court of King's Bench; and on John Hamilton Esq. a lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

This Gazette notices the capture by the Coghaloe sloop, Captain Flin, of the French

privateer, *La Jeune Thetis*, of 10 guns and 76 men, off Cape Méin; of the French vessel *L'Aigle*, of 7 guns and 69 men, by the *Alcinéthe* frigate; and of a lateen rigged vessel, off Cornica, by the boats of the *Rainbow*, under Lieutenant Kennedy.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1813.

Despatches from Lord Wellington and Gen.
Sir J. Murray.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DOWNING STREET, JULY 19.

Despatches, of which the following are Extracts, have been this Day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington.

Ortiz, July 3, 1813.

General Clausel having retired towards Logrono, after finding our troops at Vittoria on the 22d of June, and having ascertained the result of the action of the 21st, still remained in the neighbourhood of Logrono on the 24th, and till late on the 25th, and had not marched for Tudela, as I had been informed, when I wrote my despatch of the 24th ult.; I conceived, therefore, that there was some prospect of intercepting his retreat; and after sending the light troops towards Roncesvalles in pursuit of the army under Joseph Buonaparte, I moved the light, 4th, 9d, and 7th divisions, and Col. Grant's and Major-general Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, towards Tudela, and the 5th and 6th divisions, and the household and General Urban's cavalry, from Vittoria and Salvatierra, towards Logrono, in hopes that I should be able to intercept General Clausel. He, however, made some extraordinary forced marches, followed by General Mina with his own cavalry and the regiment of Spanish cavalry under the command of Don Julian Sanchez, and arrived at Tudela on the evening of the 27th. He there crossed the Ebro, but the Alcalde having informed him that we were upon the road, he immediately recrossed, and marched towards Zaragossa, where, I understand from General Mina, he has since arrived. General Mina is still following the enemy, and he has taken from him two pieces of cannon, and some stores in Tudela, and 300 prisoners. Lieutenant-general Clinton has also taken possession of five guns, which the enemy left at Logrono. In the mean time, the troops under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill have kept the blockade of Pampeluna, and have moved through the mountains to the head of the Bidassoa, the enemy having entirely retired into France on that side.

I enclose the report which I have received from Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham of his actions with the enemy on the 24th and 25th of June, which appear to have been

more serious than I had imagined, when I addressed your Lordship on the 26th ult.—General Foy had with him the garrison of Bilboa, and those of Mondragon and Tolosa, besides his division of the army of Portugal, and his force was considerable. It gives me great satisfaction to see that the Spanish and Portuguese troops mentioned by Sir T. Graham, have conducted themselves so well. The Lieutenant-general has continued to push on the enemy, by the high road, and has dislodged them from all the strong positions which they had taken; and yesterday a brigade of the Army of Galicia, under the command of General Castanos, attacked and drove the enemy across the Bidassoa, by the bridge of Irun. The enemy still maintained a post in a strong stone blockhouse, which served as a head to the bridge, and some troops in some loop-holed houses on the right of the Bidassoa; but General Giron having sent for some Spanish artillery, and Captain Dubourdieu's brigade of nine-pounders having been sent to their support, the fire of these guns obliged the enemy to evacuate, and they blew up the block house and burnt the bridge.—Sir T. Graham reports, that in all these affairs the Spanish troops have conducted themselves remarkably well. The garrison at Passaga, consisting of 150 men, surrendered on the 30th, to the troops under Colonel Longa. The enemy, on seeing some of our ships off Deba, evacuated the town and fort of Guetaria on the 1st instant; and the garrison went, by sea, to St. Sebastian. This place is blockaded by land by a detachment of Spanish troops. They have likewise evacuated Castro, and the garrison have gone by sea to Santona. In my former reports, I have made your Lordship acquainted with the progress of the army of reserve of Andalusia, under General the Conde del Abisbal, to join the army, and he arrived at Burgos on the 25th and 26th instant.

When the enemy retired across the Ebro, previous to the battle of Vittoria, they left a garrison of about 700 men in the castle of Pancorbo, by which they commanded and rendered it impossible for us to use the great communication from Vittoria to Burgos; I therefore requested the Conde del Abisbal, on his march to Miranda, to make himself master of the town and lower works, and to blockade the place as closely as he could. I have not received the report of his first operations, but I understand he carried the town and lower fort by assault, on the 23th; and I have now the pleasure to enclose his report of the final success of this operation, and the copy of the capitulation by which the garrison have surrendered. The decision and despatch with which this place has been subdued are highly creditable to the Conde del Abisbal, and the officers and troops under his command.—I am concerned to inform your Lordship, that Lieutenant-general Sir J. Murray raised the siege of Tarragona, I cannot say on what day, and embarked his

troops. A great proportion of the artillery and stores were left in the batteries. It appears that Marshal Suchet, with a considerable body of troops, had moved from Valencia by Tortosa, and General Maurice Mathieu, with another corps, from the neighbourhood of Barcelona, for the purpose of impeding Sir J. Murray's operations, which he did not think himself sufficiently strong to continue. I have not yet received from Sir J. Murray the detailed account of these transactions; Lieutenant-general Lord William Bentinck, however, who had joined and had taken the command of the army at the Col de Bitagut on the 17th, had brought it back to Alcantar, where he arrived himself on the 23d, and was proceeding to carry into execution my instructions. When Marshal Suchet marched into Catalonia, the Duke del Parque had advanced, and established his head quarters at San Felipe de Xativa, and his troops on the Xucui, where he still was on the 24th.

MY LORD, *Tolosa, June 26, 1813.*

It was so late on the 23d when I received the order to march by the Puerto St. Adrian on Villa Franca, and the weather and road were so extremely bad, that but a small part of the column could get over the mountain that day, and it was not till late on the 24th that I could move from Segura on Villa Franca, with Major-general Alison's brigade of light dragoons, the light battalions of the King's German Legion, and the two Portuguese brigades; the rest of the troops not being yet come up. The rear of the enemy's column was then just passing on the great road from Villa Real to Villa Franca, and he occupied, in considerable force, some very strong ground on the right of the great road, and of the river Oria, in front of the village of Olaverria, and a mile and a half from Villa Franca.

Major-general Bradford's brigade marched by Olaverria, and was employed to dislodge the enemy on the right, while the remainder of the troops advanced by the Chaussee, defended by the enemy's tirailleurs on the heights, and a strong body at the village of Veasayn. As the enemy reinforced the troops on his left, it became necessary to push on by the Chaussee, which was done by the light battalion, under Colonel Halkett, assisted and flanked by some companies of Major-general Pack's Portuguese brigade; and this service was performed in the most gallant style, by these brave troops, who drove the enemy from the village of Veasayn. The enemy having troops ready posted on the succession of strong heights on each side of the deep valley, at the bottom of which the road runs, a considerable time became necessary to turn his flanks, during which he evacuated Villa Franca, without a further dispute. The Portuguese brigades on the right and left of the valley, pushed on their advance to Yenasurido, and the troops as-

sembled at Villa Franca; here likewise the head of General Giron's corps, and all Colonel Longa's, arrived in the course of the evening.

The next morning (the 25th) the enemy evacuated Colequia, and as he had taken up a very strong position between that and Tolosa, covering the Pampeluna road, the Spanish corps of Colonel Longa was marched by Alz towards Lazarga, to turn his left, while Lieutenant-general Mendizabel was requested to despatch some battalions from Aspet to turn his right, appuyed on a high mountain, with an inaccessible ravine in front. The enemy was driven from the summit of an important hill, lying between the Pampeluna and Vittoria roads, by a very skilful attack of Lieutenant-colonel Williams, with two companies of the grenadiers of the 1st regiment, and three of the 4th Cacadores, belonging to General Pack's brigade. The conduct of Lieutenant Queros, and of Ensign Vasconcelles, of the 4th Cacadores, was distinguished on this occasion. The latter officer lost an eye by a musket-shot. This hill was immediately occupied by Major-general Bradford's brigade, supported by the three line battalions of the King's German Legion. The rest of the day was chiefly spent in skirmishing with the enemy's tirailleurs, to give time for the Spanish corps arriving at their destination.

A general attack began between six and seven in the evening. Two guns of Captain Ramsay's troop, and two nine pounders of Captain Dubouardien's, under an escort of Captain Childer's troop of the 16th light dragoons, and of the advance of Colonel Halkett's light battalions, were brought rapidly forward on the Chaussee, and fired with effect against several formed bodies of the enemy in the plain near the town; while the column, consisting of the German light battalions, the brigade of Guards, and a Spanish division of General Giron's, continued to advance by the Chaussee. Two Spanish battalions, and one Portuguese, forming a separate column on the left of the Chaussee, passed quickly on the left on the town. General Bradford and the line battalions of the Germans driving in the enemy on their front, by the Pampeluna road, and Colonel Longa from the side of the mountains still more to the right, turning and forcing, from very strong positions, all the posted bodies of the enemy on the right of the town. Still the enemy held possession of the town, which was much more capable of defence than had been represented. The Vittoria gate was harricaded, and also the Pampeluna gate on the bridge; and both were flanked by convents and other large buildings occupied by the enemy, and the town was no where open. A nine-pounder was therefore brought up under cover of the fire of the light battalion, close to the gate, which was thus burst open. It was now dark, and it was not possible to distinguish the troops of the different

Intelligence from the London Gazette.

positions engaged, which gave the enemy, now flying from every point, an opportunity of escaping with much less loss than he must have suffered, had we had day-light. The conduct of all the troops concerned in this attack was highly creditable; that of the three battalions on the Pampelona road, and of the light battalions at the Vittoria gate, was such as was to be expected from these distinguished corps, and the column of the left did equal honour to the Spanish and Portuguese arms. Colonel Longa's corps, after a repitition of long and severe marches, undertook and executed, with the greatest spirit, the fatiguing duty of this day, and behaved in the most gallant manner. The battalions sent from Arpey in by Lieutenant Mendizabel repulsed with great steadiness, an attack of the enemy, and afterwards pursued him down from the mountains, taking a good many prisoners. I have not yet got the return, but I believe above 200 prisoners were taken by the two Spanish corps, and many wounded men were left here. The enemy's loss in killed, too, must have been considerable. This place has, besides the defences at the gates, new towers to flank the exterior wall, and a strong wood blockhouse in the square, which shews the importance the enemy attached to its occupation. It would be unjust to the troops employed in this assault, not to mention their exemplary conduct when in possession; there was no excess committed. The German Legion and Colonel Longa's corps passed on, and formed immediately beyond the town. The Spaniards lost several officers killed and wounded yesterday, but I have not had any return of them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. GRAHAM, Lieut.-gen.

The Marquis of Wellington.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army under the Marquis of Wellington, K.G. in Action with the Enemy, on the 24th and 25th June, 1813.

General Total Loss on the 24th and 25th of June.

Total British—21 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 5 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 4 drummers, 120 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 33 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 172 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign, 43 rank and file, missing.

Grand Total—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 34 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 9 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 12 serjeants, 6 drummers, 225 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign, 44 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) L. PARNHAM, Adj.-gen.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, June 24.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieut. Wahrrendorf, slightly; Lieut. Wolfrahe, severely.—2d ditto—Major H. Prince Reuss, severely; Lieut. Kosler, slightly.

June 25

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieut. Bayle, slightly.—2d ditto—Captains Langrehr and Bnerman, and Lieut. Holle, severely.—3d ditto—Captain Baumwieser, severely.—1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Cropp, severely (wound dead); Captain Wynneken, slightly; Lieutenant Fincke, severely; Lieutenant Hebe, slightly; Lieutenant Heugel, severely (arm amputated).

A despatch from General Donnell, the Comde del Abisbal, here follows, relating the capture of the fort of Santa Maria de Pancorbo, which was carried by assault on the 29th June. The Spanish troops afterwards blockaded the garrison of Santa Eufracia, or fort of Pancorbo, and having cut off their communication with the spring which supplied them with water, the place was surrendered by capitulation on the 1st inst. the garrison of 600 men surrendering themselves prisoners of war. In the course were found 25 pieces of cannon, many gun carriages, and a great quantity of ammunition.

Extract of a Letter from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Oñate, July 3, 1813.

I have reported, in my despatch of this day, that Lieutenant general Sir John Murray, had raised the siege of Tarragona, and had embarked, leaving behind him a portion of his artillery. On this transaction, I do not feel myself sufficiently informed to be able to write more. I enclose copies of the letters which I have received relating to Tarragona.

*Camp before Tarragona,
June 9, 1813.*

MY LORD,

In my letter of May the 28th, I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, the British army was then embarking. On the 31st we sailed, and anchored to the eastward of Salon Point, on the evening of the 2d instant; on the 3d, the army disembarked, and I invested Tarragona. Previous to coming to an anchor, I detached Lieutenant-colonel Prevost's brigade, under convoy of the Brunet, to attack the Fort of St. Philippe; and in the night, General Copons, at my request, detached a brigade of infantry to co-operate. The brigade of Colonel Prevost consists of the 2d, 67th, and the battalion of Roll Dillon, and to these was subsequently joined the brigade of Spanish troops commanded by Colonel Lander. The fort has been taken, and I have the honour to enclose Colonel Prevost's report to me, with the returns which he has sent. This capture, in

The great object of our efforts is of great importance, as it blocks up the nearest and most accessible road from Tortosa to Tarragona.

[Here follows Colonel Prevost's despatch, relative to the attack and surrender of the Col de Balaguer, the official particulars of which were given in a former Gazette.]

His Majesty's Ship Malta,
June 14.

MY LORD,

Admiral Hallowell has just decided on sending a ship to Alicante, and I have merely time to state to your Lordship, and I do it with great regret, that I have been under the necessity of raising the siege of Tarragona, and embarking the army under my command. In my private letter of the 7th instant I mentioned to your Lordship the reports of the assemblage of the French forces at Barcelona, and that Marshal Suchet was likewise in march from Valencia, and stated it as my opinion, that should these reports be confirmed, the object your Lordship had in view could not be accomplished. Unfortunately, these rumours proved true, and, reluctantly, I resolved on raising the siege and embarking the army, as the only means of avoiding a general action, which must have been fought under every disadvantage. I cannot at this moment refer to dates, but it is sufficient for the present to state, that the French force at Barcelona was never rated to me at less than 8000, and that previous to their march it would amount to 10,000, with 14 pieces of artillery. I have, however, no account that it ever exceeded eight, and that is the number upon which my calculation was formed. This force, upon the evening of the 9th, or morning of the 10th, marched out from Barcelona, and entered Villa Franca at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 11th, from whence it was reported to me to march at 12 o'clock at night for Vendrells, distant only 18 or 20 miles from Tarragona, by the great road, and a few miles further by another road, by which cannon can easily pass. On the 9th or 10th, the arrival of Marshal Suchet at Valencia was made known to me; his exact force was never perfectly ascertained, but from the intelligence received from Valencia, he marched from thence with 9000 men, and certainly in the rear of that place had the power of drawing great reinforcements to his army.

To these corps must be added, a body of 1000 men, which had previously arrived at Tortosa, and another corps, independent of the garrison of 3600 men, who had arrived at Merida. These corps, which I am sure I do not exaggerate, amount to 20,500 men, with which, in four or five days, Marshal Suchet could attack the allied army, if he thought proper, or avoid an action if he wished still more to reinforce his army. Your Lordship, on the other hand, will observe, that I could scarcely bring into the field 12,000

men, and that the army of Catalonia was stated to me at 20,000, making an army of which two British and two Spanish divisions were at the Col de Balaguer, and could not be withdrawn, and I could not leave less than 2,500 to cover the artillery and stores, and to contain the garrison of Tarragona. The two corps, at the least, would amount to upwards of 4,500 men, leaving me 16,000 men to meet the best French troops in Spain, amounting to upwards of 20,000.

I am sure there is nobody more willing to give full credit to the gallantry of the Spanish troops than I am, but your Lordship well knows that they are unable to move, and I could not therefore depend upon the execution of any order which necessarily obliged them to make a movement; and of troops of this description I had but 12,000 men; unless, therefore, I could place them in position, which, as the French had the option of fighting when and where they pleased, it was impossible I could place any reliance upon them. My British and German troops amount only to 4,500. Perhaps your Lordship may be of opinion, that under these circumstances, I ought to have risked an action had no other unfavourable objections existed; but when your Lordship is informed that I had no possibility of retreat, if unsuccessful that there would have been no hopes of embarkation if followed, and that the army would have been unavoidably lost if bent, I venture to hope that your Lordship will think, however much it is to be regretted, that I have adopted the only means of maintaining, entire, or indeed of saving an army on which so much depends. I feel the greater confidence in this hope, on reverting to the 13th paragraph of your Lordship's general instructions for the conduct of the campaign.

I am fully aware that there are many circumstances which may require further information, and upon all parts I shall be happy to give every explanation in my power. Your Lordship, perhaps, may be of opinion, that the place should have been taken; but as it was far too strong to storm, I believed it not only to have been impossible, but that we should not have taken it in eight or ten days; my only regret is, that I continued the siege so long, induced by the hopes of the reinforcements I expected. I continued it to the last moment, and fortunately the weather proving favourable, the troops were embarked without molestation. On this favourable circumstance I could not depend for another day, and therefore, having taken my part, I immediately put it in execution, and I regret to say, that I was, in consequence, obliged to leave the guns in the most advanced batteries. Had I remained another day, they might have been brought off, but this risk I would not run, when the existence of the army was at stake, not only from unfavourable weather, but from the appearance of an enemy, in whose presence

I could not have embarked, perhaps, at all, certainly not without suffering a great loss, and without the possibility of deriving any advantage. I have only further at this time to add, should blame be attached to the failure of the expedition, no share of it can fall on Admiral Hallowell, who conducted the naval branch of it. From that distinguished officer I have met with every assistance and co-operation in his power; and I think it only justice to him to state, that it was his opinion that the cannon in the batteries might have been saved by remaining till the night, and that they then could have been brought off. This, however, was a risk I did not wish to run for so trifling an object, and preferred losing them to the chance of the embarkation being opposed, and of an eventually much more serious loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.
 (Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut.-gen.
To the Marquis of Wellington,
K.G. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 24.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir George Collier, of his Majesty's Ship Surveillante, addressed to Admiral Lord Keith, and transmitted by his Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Surveillante, off Guitaria, July 1, 1813.

I have now the honour to report that Guitaria was evacuated by the enemy this morning at day break, and soon afterwards occupied by a division under Baron de Menzies. The enemy appears to have been so pressed by the appearance of the shipping, after his determination had been taken, that most of the cannon were left serviceable, and all his provisions calculated for some months; but it is with regret I mention, that, about three o'clock, P.M. we witnessed a most awful explosion, which, by a refinement in cruelty, appears to have been intended to destroy all the poorer inhabitants at a blow. The magazine, containing near two hundred barrels of gunpowder, and dug in the solid rock, connected with the mole, where the fishing boats lay, had been prepared, and a lighted match left with it; two casks of wine, previously broached, were also left by the wall, offering a temptation to the lower classes of the inhabitants, but this circumstance most providentially proved their great preservation. The Spanish commandant, on entering, observing the confusion likely to ensue, ordered the inhabitants from the mole into the town, and while means were taken to force the door, the explosion took place, and destroyed about twenty of the garrison and fishermen, as well as all the boats in or near the mole.

I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the castle, town, and port of Guitaria, were recovered from the enemy

yesterday, and its garrison of one hundred and thirty-six men, cut off from the Spaniards, were taken by a part of the Spanish brigade of Longa, under the immediate order of Don Gaspar, attached to Sir Thomas Graham's division. The Spanish loss, on this occasion was very trifling.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Tower, of his Majesty's Ship Curacao, addressed to Sir E. Pellew, Bart. and transmitted by him to J. W. Croker, Esq.

H.M.S. Curacao, off Toulon, June 10.

I have the honour to inform you, that the boats of the Curacao and L'Aigle, Sir John Louis, have captured or destroyed eight of the enemy's vessels, at the times and places set forth in the following report.

On the 20th ult. three feluccas of considerable tonnage, deeply laden, were scuttled by the enemy, and sunk in the harbour of Campo del Porto, in the island of Elba, the marines and boats of the two ships having first paved the way, by routing a considerable body of military, taking a battery of two 12-pounders, a square tower, on the Martello principle, armed with a six pounder (all of which were thrown into the sea,) killing several of the enemy, and making prisoners of two artillery men, belonging to the 4th regiment, and of five militia. On the following morning, the boats captured three setters, under convoy of the French brig, Abeille, who found refuge in Port l'errajo, and on the 28th, two feluccas of the first class were taken from the beach, at the town of Mecca, near the Gulph of Spezia, when secured to the houses in every possible manner; it is necessary for me to observe, that the boats chased them in, in the morning, and in the evening a breeze of wind enabled the ships to anchor close to the town, where the inhabitants were actively employed in unloading one of the vessels: by throwing a few shells from the Curacao, and shewing the broadsides of the two ships to the town, while the marines took up a commanding position, we were enabled to get them off without the slightest misfortune; but I have to regret that, in the attack of the 28th, we had one man killed, and two wounded, and L'Aigle two killed, and three wounded.

Vice admiral Sir E. Pellew has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Mounsey, of his Majesty's ship Favourite, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 7th May, under the direction of Lieutenants Croker and Sandom, cut out, from under the tower and batteries of Orbiello, an armed xebec, of two six-pounders. Captain Mounsey highly commends the spirit and gallantry of the officers and men, who performed this service under a heavy fire from the forts, and musketry from the shore, by which Mr. Webb, midshipman, and three seamen were wounded.

By accident, in the Gazette of July 2, in p. 69, the following abstract of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Gerrit, of H. M. sloop Hope,

giving an account of his having, on the 21st of 1st month, captured an American letter privateer, armed with swivel and small arms, and manned with thirty one men, sent out of Abercrack on the same day,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WE stop the Press to announce a DECLARATION of WAR by AUSTRIA against FRANCE, The Resumption of HOSTILITIES in GERMANY, and the taking of LAZENBURG by DAVOUT.

TWO Gottenburgh mails and a mail from Heligoland, have brought the important intelligence of AUSTRIA having DECLARED WAR AGAINST FRANCE on the 10th inst. and of HOSTILITIES having RECOMMENCED on the 17th the armistice and the停火 notice having terminated on the preceding day.

The whole Austrian army was put in motion on the 12th, and the head quarters were established at Prague, to which place the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Lord Cathcart had gone. The Crown Prince of Sweden is placed at the head of the army called the United Army of Northern Germany, consisting of Russian, Prussian, Swedish, and German troops, whose headquarters were established at Ormenberg, from whence we have by the mail a bulletin, dated the 12th, stating the positions of the different corps composing this army. These troops were in communication with the main army of the Russians, and it is stated that upwards of eighty thousand of them could, in a march of a half, be brought into the line. The number of men under the command of the Crown Prince, is estimated in some accounts, at 140,000. The amount of effective troops probably falls considerably short of this estimate; but it is clear from the corps mentioned, that the Crown Prince must have a formidable army under his command.

On the 17th, the bombardment of Stettin recommenced; on the 18th, Davoust broke up from the environs of Hamburg and, after some skirmishing, obtained, on the next day, possession of Lauenburg, where a small Prussian force was posted.

General Moreau sailed from Ystad on the 4th, with a fair wind for Stralsund, where he was to meet the Crown Prince.

The allied force now in arms against Buonaparte is thus stated.

Austria has joined the Allies with	150,000
Russia about	200,000
Swedes and Prussians	127,000

4, contain an account of a series of actions with the French army under the command of Marshal Soult, from the 25th ult. to the 2d instant inclusive, the result of which has been, the defeat and retreat of the enemy from the Spanish frontiers into France, with a loss of fifteen thousand men, including about four thousand prisoners. The loss of the allied army is about six thousand.

The mine under the fortress of Burgos is said to have exploded several hours sooner than it was intended by the French; the consequence of which is stated to have been, that three companies of their own soldiers were destroyed. Two thousand three hundred shells were also found in the mine of Burgos.

The Pope's Nuncio to Vienna, has received from the Spanish government his passports to remove to Sicily, and his temporalities have been sequestered, on account of his intriguing against the Cortes, to prevent the extinction of the Inquisition.

The Queen of Sicily has arrived in Lower Hungary.

The French General's treatment of the inhabitants of Hamburg, is described as most barbarous. Even ladies of the first respectability, who had displayed their zeal in the cause of freedom, as well as gentlemen, are compelled to give their assistance at the fortifications. The young females, who had worked the colours presented to General Tettenborn, have been particularly selected as the objects of severity; and the venerable clergyman who consecrated them, though almost ninety, has been compelled to serve out their allowance of spirit to the labourers twice a day.

The deputies have returned who had been sent to interfere with Buonaparte to reduce the demand made for military purposes on that oppressed city. Their mission had been unsuccessful; they were told by Buonaparte that their disloyalty during the absence of his troops entitled them neither to favour nor compassion.

It is ascertained, that conferences have at last taken place between the Crown Prince and his continental Allies, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, at which Lord Cathcart and Mr. Thornton were present. The interviews are said to have taken place on the 11th, 12th and 13th of last month, at Liebenau or Silesia.

Despatches from Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated 12th & 13th August
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIV Aug. 1813

General Moreau is arrived at Gottenburgh from America. There is every reason to believe that he has been invited to Sweden by the Crown Prince Bernadotte, and that, should hostilities be renewed, he will take a prominent part in the war. Gen. Moreau was accompanied in his voyage from America by the French emigrant Gen. De Willott, another most experienced military leader, and a man no less irrepensible in his private character. General Willott was the friend of Pichegru, and was exiled with him to Cayenne.

Americ papers from General Dearborn, dated Fort George, in Upper Canada, June 25, acknowledges loss on the part of the Americans, of a detachment of 570 men, under the command of Colonel Boesler, a single man only being saved. They were sent to attack a body of British troops, but fell into an ambuscade and were surrounded. The force which accomplished this capture, was composed of one company of the 10th Regiment, 50 strong, 150 to 200 militia, and from 10 to 60 Indians.

On the 30th June, Sir T. Hardy sent the following notification to the American commandant at New London: "I am under the

necessity of requesting you to make it publicly known that I cannot permit vessels or boats of any description (large or trace of course excepted) to approach or pass the British squadron, in consequence of an American vessel having exploded yesterday, three hours after she was in our possession." The vessel alluded to the Eagle schooner, was prepared at New York for the purpose of destroying some of our ships of war. Nine British seamen lost their lives by the explosion. An American journalist exultingly amplifies the number to about 90.

New York papers state, that General Dearborn, by order of the President Madison, has committed 27 British subjects to prison, to answer with their lives for the execution of any Englishmen, naturalised as Americans who may be found fighting against their native country!

The late victory obtained by Col. Vincent may be considered as having prevented the province of Upper Canada from falling into the temporary possession of the Americans. This was the general opinion at Quebec, where, previous to the intelligence of that advantage being gained, much gloom, and some despondency, prevailed.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LORD GEORGE CAVENDISH has generously lowered the rents of an estate which he lately bought at Grafton, Lincolnshire.

"Windsor Castle, Aug. 7.—His Majesty's state has varied in the course of the last month, but upon the whole has not been uncomfortable and is at present very composed.—His Majesty Mr. BAILEY, W. H. BURDEN, R. WHITE.

AUGUST 10.—A Provincial Grand Lodge of the most ancient and honourable society of Free and Accepted Masons under the Constitution of England was held at Grafton, for the purpose of holding the Apollo Lodge at that place, and transacting other Masonic business. It commenced at one o'clock, a great number of brethren from the county lodge being assembled at Free Masons' Hall, the Rev. Mr. Tennant took the chair as President, and declared to the Grand Lodge that the brethren present most animatedly approved of the association in Masonry. The declaration was then solemnized, after which the Rev. Mr. Collier, Cr. Steward and W. Master of the Apollo Lodge addressed the brethren with some very appropriate and pertinent observations on the usefulness and excellency of the science. Through the exertions of this illustrious Brother Free Mason, his exertions in this county upward of 6000 being first introduced by Brother Burnett at Barton upon Humber, and under whose auspices

the St. Matthew's Lodge continues to flourish. His freedom, fervency, and zeal are become proverbial, and ever since its establishment, he has done every thing that can possibly dignify the science, and ennoble the man.

20.—Philip Nicholson was tried at the Kent Assizes, held at Maidstone for the murder of Mr. Thomson Bonar, of Chislehurst. The prisoner was indicted for that he on the 31st of May, at Chislehurst, in this county, being servant of Thomson Bonar, while he was such servant traitorously wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did murder the said Thomson Bonar, by striking him on the head with a poker.—On being arraigned on this charge, and asked whether guilty or not guilty, he said he had made a full confession of all the circumstances of the case, and he was ready to confirm that confession, but that it being Mr. Bonar's wish that he should take his trial he would plead *Not Guilty*, which plea being recorded, Mr. Roberts, as junior counsel, opened the prosecution, when Mr. Sergeant Shepherd stated, that the prisoner stood indicted for petty treason, in the murder of his master. The law in its wisdom had made that crime subject to heavier punishment and he apprehended the policy of that law was, to secure the safety and comfort of man in domestic life, for by vigilance and civility a man might guard against external violence, but no degree of human prudence could guard

against domestic treachery. The law, therefore, had declared all such violations of duty on the part of a servant petty treason, thereby saying it was a crime of such magnitude that it was inferior only to crimes against the safety of the state itself. The Learned Serjeant then stated the principal facts of the case, and called the servants of the late Mr. Bonar, and several other witnesses, who deposed to finding the body, their observations on the conduct of the prisoner, and the various other circumstances connected with the horrid transaction, which have been already given to the public.*—Mr. Henry Wells, being examined, said, "I am a magistrate of the county of Kent. I was sent for to receive the confession of the prisoner; a paper was shewn to me, which was written before I came, and which I was informed was the confession of Nicholson. I had it read distinctly to the prisoner; and having asked him if he assented to all that was therein contained, he answered in the affirmative, and went over his name again with a dry pen."—A paper was then shewn to Mr. Wells, which he said was the confession to which he alluded.

THE PRISONER'S CONFESSION.

The paper was then handed to Mr. Knapp, the Clerk of the Court, and read; it was to the following effect:—"I, Philip Nicholson, in order to clear all persons from suspicion, confess that I committed the murders."

The following questions were put by Mr. Bonar, son of the deceased, at the time of, and as part of the confession:—

Q. Had you any accomplices? A. No, I would tell you if I had.

Q. I do not mean accomplices in the room; I mean, had you any accomplices at all?—A. I neither had accomplices in the room or elsewhere. I did not know of it myself five minutes before.

Q. Explain how it happened.—I was asleep on a form in the servants' hall; I waked about three o'clock; I was dressed, and took some of my clothes off; I then took the sheet off my bed and put it round me, and took the poker from the hall grate, and secreted it under the sheet, after which, I took a lighted candle in my hand from the hall, and entered the room of my master; I looked about me when I entered; I saw mistress and master in bed; I gave mistress two blows! She never moved; I left her and went round to my master, gave him two or three blows. He said, "Come to bed, my love," and then sprung out of bed and seized hold of me, and nearly overpowered me; I struck him on the arms and legs with the poker. He struggled for fifteen minutes; I at length got him down, and struck him on the head; I left him groaning and went down stairs; I washed my hands at the sink in the butler's pantry, opened the house door, and the drawing room windows.

* See Vol. lxiii. pp. 541, 542.

Q. What motive had you for this conduct?—A. I had no bad intention; I did not know what provoked me to do it any more than you.

Q. You were heard to complain of going so much behind the carriage; was that the ground of your proceeding?—A. I did complain about the carriage, but never thought of that when I committed the foul deed.

Q. Did you not feel resentment at going so much behind the carriage?—A. No, Sir, I had no thought about it.

Q. Had you thought or talked about the murder when you were drinking with the groom on the night before in the hall?—A. No, never; I had never any idea of it.

Q. How long was it after you waked before you went up stairs?—A. I waked up from sleeping on the form, I undressed myself, and put the sheet about me, and went up stairs immediately.

Q. Why did you put the sheet about you?—A. That they might not know me.

Q. When did you drop the sheet?—A. In the struggle which I had with my master after I gave him the first blow.

Q. And Dale, the butler, know any thing about it?—A. No.

Q. Did any of the other servants know any thing respecting it?—A. Not a word.

Q. Why did you go to Dale, on your going to London?—A. I had no particular reason for so doing.

Q. Had you any intention of taking any thing away?—A. No.

Q. What could have induced you then to commit an act of such atrocity?—A. Nothing particular; when I went to the room I saw master and mistress asleep; I gave my mistress two blows, and then went to my master.

Q. Were you drinking before you went to bed?—A. No; I had drunk nothing but beer; I had had no spirits the whole day; I had at no former period thought of such a thing.

Q. What did you do with your bloody things?—A. My shirt, neckerchief, and stockings, I took to the shrubbery before the door, and laid them under some leaves; my breeches I kept on all day. When I waked I only took off my waistcoat.

Q. What did you wipe your hands with?—A. I wiped my hands with a sponge, in the sink, which I left there.

Q. What did you do with your shoes; did you put them in the wood closet?—A. I do not remember; I might have done so.

Q. What did you do with the rush light?—A. I threw it into the coal cellar.

Q. How did you know the hour when it was dark?—A. It was just break of day, and I guessed that it must have been three o'clock.

Q. Why did you open the shutters of the hall?—A. To shew me light.

Q. Was it to see your bloody clothes?—A. No, for I saw my clothes by the rush light.

Q. Did you go to sleep when you went to

bed after this?—A. No, I could not sleep; I was awake when King entered the room.

"This I pronounce in the presence of Almighty God, thinking I am at my death bed, to be my voluntary confession, which I make to prevent innocent people from being charged with the offence, and with the deepest contrition for my foul and unnatural conduct."

Lavender here produced the shirt, stockings, &c. of Nicholson, which he found in the shrubbery, having gone in search after the confession. They were covered with blood, and the shirt was very much torn.

Mr. Lylett, surgeon of Bromley, examined the body of Mr. B and found that he had met his death by violence.

The case on the part of the prosecutor being here closed, Mr. Justice Heath asked the prisoner whether he wished to say any thing in his defence?—The prisoner said, "I wish to ask Mr. Lylett, whether he had any doubt about the sincerity of my confession?"

Mr. L. "No, none from the first; I believed that the confession was perfectly just."

The prisoner expressed the wish of calling a person to speak to his character.—Ferdinand Tyrell, the son of the Remembrancer of the city of London appeared. The prisoner, he said, had lived three years in his father's service, and behaved tolerably well, but was turned away for drunkenness.

Mr. Justice Heath having summed up the evidence to the Jury, they immediately pronounced the prisoner *Gilty*. The Judge then addressed the prisoner shortly to the nature of the horrid crime of which he stood convicted; and concluded by passing sentence as follows:—"That you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and on Monday next be drawn on a sledge to the place of execution and there hanged till you are dead, and then your body shall be given to be dissected and anatomized."

The prisoner bowed, and then handed up a paper to his Lordship, which Nicholson expressed the wish of having read.

Mr. Justice Heath looked over it and stated to the Jury that it was another confession from the prisoner, setting forth that he could not account for his conduct in having committed such unnatural murders except by attributing his conduct to temporary fury resulting from excessive drinking. This paper was not read in Court, but the following is a copy of it:—

"I acknowledge, with the deepest contrition, the justice of the sentence unto death which has just now been passed upon me. My crimes are, indeed, most heavy—I feel their weight, but I do not despair, nay, I humbly hope for mercy, through the merits of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who bled and died for me.

In order to have a well-grounded hope

in Him, my All-merciful Redeemer, I know that it is my bounden duty, not only to grieve from my heart for my dire offences, but also to do my utmost to make satisfaction for them; yet, alas! what satisfaction can I make to the afflicted family of my master and mistress, whom, without any provocation, I so barbarously murdered? I can make none beyond the declaration of my grief and horror of soul, that I could perpetrate deeds so shocking to human nature, and so agonizing to the feelings of their worthy family. I implore their forgiveness, for God's sake; and fully sensible of their goodness, I do hope that, for his sake, they will forgive me.

"I freely give up my life as a just forfeit to my country, whose laws I have most scandalously outraged. Departing from this tribunal, soon shall I appear before another tribunal, where an eternal sentence will be passed upon me. With this dread sentence full in my view, I do most solemnly declare, and I desire this declaration to be taken as my dying words, that I alone was the base and cruel murderer of my master and mistress, that I had no accomplice, that no one knew, or could possibly suspect, that I intended to perpetrate those barbarities; that I myself had no intention of committing those horrid deeds, save for a time so short as scarcely to be computed, before I actually committed them—that booty was not the motive of those fatal cruelties. I am sure the idea of plunder never presented itself to my mind.

"I can attribute those unnatural murders to no other cause than at the time of their commission, a temporary frenzy, from excessive drinking; and before that time, to the habitual forgetfulness for many years, of the great God and His judgments, and to the too natural consequences of such forgetfulness, the habitual yielding to the worst passions of corrupt nature, so that the evil I was tempted to do, I did. The Lord, in his mercy, has nevertheless spared my life, until now; that life which I, in an agony of horror and despair, once most wickedly attempted to destroy. He has most graciously allowed me time for repentance; an humble and contrite heart must be his gift—that gift I hope he has granted to my most ardent supplications. In that hope, and bearing in mind his promise, that an humble and contrite heart He will not despise, I freely, offering up to Him my sufferings and my life itself, look forward, through His most precious blood, to the pardon of all my crimes—my manifold and enormous crimes; and most humbly trust, that the same mercy which He showed to the penitent thief, who was crucified with Him, He will show to me. Thus meekly confiding in Thee, O Jesus! into Thy hands I commend my spirit. Amen.

(Signed)

"PHILIP NICHOLSON."

"This 20th August, 1813.

This document was not in the hand-writing of Nicholson—it was only signed by him. The prisoner was then led from the bar, and conveyed back to the prison amidst crowds of spectators.—The prisoner, during his trial and the sentence, appeared more sorry and ashamed than agitated; his face is of a feeble cast; his manner was at once dejected and firm. He did not appear to be more than 30, and is said to be a native of Chester, and the son of a private soldier.—An indictment had been found against him for the murder of Mrs. Bonar, but it was unnecessary to proceed in it.

The Rev. Mr. Owen, the eloquent advocate of the Bible Association, has been suspended from his functions as curate of Fulham. Having since resigned the curacy, upwards of 200 of the inhabitants of Fulham have addressed a letter to him expressive of their regret at his leaving the pastoral station which he had held for seventeen years with so much credit to himself and advantage to the parish; the letter was accompanied with an elegant purse, containing upwards of 670*l.* sterling.

A new first-rate ship of the line, the largest ever built in the British Navy, to be christened the Lord Nelson, is to be launched at Woolwich, on the anniversary of the victory of Trafalgar, in October next.

The will of the late Lord Vernon was proved lately, with ten codicils. The 7th bequeaths "to his dear son-in-law, the Hon. Edward Harbord, 5000*l.* towards the purchase of a seat in Parliament!"—The will is dated August 22, 1812.

Land and property in houses in the city of London were declared, by an eminent surveyor, on Saturday, on the trial of a cause in Westminster Hall, to have fallen in value 20 per cent. since 1810.

At Exeter Assizes came on the trial of William Cornwall, for the murder of the late Mrs. Stevens, of Woodford; when, after a very laborious and patient investigation, which occupied the court nearly six hours,

he was found *Guilty*. The prisoner exhibited the same unbecoming levity and hardihood during the progress of his trial, which he has shewn during his previous examinations; and, since he has been in custody: always persisting in his innocence: and upon the judge pronouncing the awful sentence of the law, the prisoner, with a convulsive grin, said, "thank you, my Lord and Gentlemen;" upon which he was removed from the bar.

NATIONAL DEBT.—An Account of the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st August 1786, to the 1st August 1813.—
Redeemed by the Sinking

Fund	£221,922,975
Transferred by Land Tax re-	
deemed	24,324,114
Ditto by Life Annuities pur-	
chased	2,195,111

On Account of Great Britain	£248,658,199
Ditto of Ireland	11,532,365
Ditto of Imperial Loan	1,329,359
Ditto of Loan to Portugal	207,606
Ditto of Loan to the East	
India Company	190,899

Total

91,777,100*l.* of this capital is to be cancelled pursuant to 53 Geo. III. c. 59.

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 3,481,687*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

We are informed that Mr. S. Wesley, and Mr. W. W. are shortly expected at Ramsgate, and that their intention is, to gratify the inhabitants and numerous visitors there with some select musical performances. The celebrated juvenile genius, Miss Patten, is also engaged to accompany them, whose extraordinary talents in playing, singing, and recitation, are generally known and universally admired by the most consummate judges of musical skill. The whole arrangement of the concert is likely to prove very powerful and attractive.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. Hodgson intends to publish in October, a Treatise on the Diseases of Arteries and Veins, comprising the pathology and treatment of aneurisms and wounded arteries, in an octavo volume, illustrated by engravings.

Mr. Robert Stevens, of Lloyd's, will publish shortly, an Essay on Average, and on other subjects connected with the Contract of Marine Insurance.

Sir Egerton Bridges has in the press, in two octavo volumes, The Ruminator, a Series of Essays, moral, sentimental, and critical.

Dr. Hales has completed his New Analysis of Chronology, and a copious general Index

will be added. The whole will appear early in the winter.

Mr. J. N. Cosham, of Bristol, will publish shortly in a duodecimo volume, Three Hundred and Sixty-five Tables, exhibiting, without calculation, the number of days from each day of the year to every other day of the year.

A Portulac Tour to Scarborough, with twenty coloured engravings, is preparing for publication.

Mr. G. Riley has in the press, a Practical Treatise on the Art of Flower Painting and Drawing with Water Colours, for the instruction and amusement of young ladies.

Madame de Staël's work on the Manners,

Society, Literature, and Philosophy of the Germans, which has been suppressed on the Continent, will appear in the course of the month in three octavo volumes.

Select remains of the late Rev. James Bowden, of Tooting, are printing in an octavo volume.

Sermons on various Subjects, by the late Rev. John Venn, of Clapham, are preparing for publication, in two octavo volumes.

A new edition of Mr. Wm. Harris's Account of the Lives and Writings of James I., Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II., is printing in five octavo volumes.

A new and improved edition of *Vigerns de Præcipuis Græcæ Dictionis Idiotismis*, will be ready in a few days.

A few interesting Particulars relative to the Arrival and Sojourn of Miranda and his British Staff, in South America; with a brief account of his previous Landing, from a Falmouth Parker, in a British Colony, under an assumed name, and of his conveyance thence to the Spanish Main, in a British Man of War.

Captain Fairman's Pamphlet on the Advantages of *Iron Ball Cartridge* for the use of Musketry and Small Arms, with an Improvement in the Formation of the Firelock and Bayonet; as also on the Expediency and Judiciousness of attaching some Rifle Cannon to the Marine Artillery, and the consequent Establishment of two or more additional New Corps.

Captain Fairman has likewise in preparation for the Press, Proposals for the establishment of Two Grand National Military Institutions, having for their object a *General extensive System of Economy*, and embracing considerations of the most vital importance to the future advancement and prosperity of the Kingdom.

Preparing for publication *British Biography of the Eighteenth Century*, interspersed with much Original Anecdote, and containing Lives of most of the eminent characters of the present Age; designed as an elaborate book of reference, recording not only the Names, Lives, Actions, and Characters, but also pedigrees, notices of family connections, and anecdotes of every person of note, who flourished during the last century in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and distinguished that most interesting and splendid period in the annals of Great Britain. By a Society of Clerical and Lay Gentlemen of Oxford University.

A new and curious Time Table, promising considerable usefulness, is on the eve of publication, called *The Merrantile Chronometer*, designed to facilitate the computation of Discount Interest, &c. It is constructed on the principle of a graduated moveable circle, and shews the accurate calculation of any distance of Time, by simply pointing it to whatever date may be required.

A new Novel from the pen of the Author

of Cecilia, Evelina, &c. will appear early in November.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society will publish the fourth volume of their Transactions in October.

Dr. Smith has made considerable progress in the third edition of his Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany, which will be published in one volume, 8vo. illustrated by numerous engravings.

Mrs. Roberts, author of the interesting Tale of Rose and Emily, is engaged on a Novel in three volumes, which will be ready for publication in December.

Messrs. Ballantynes of Edinburgh, have made considerable progress in the printing of the second edition of Mr. Montgomery's Poem of the World before the Flood, in foolscap octavo, to match with his other works.

The Edinburgh Annual Register, for 1811, is expected in town in the course of a few days.

Dr. Halton, has nearly ready for publication the second edition of *Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*. The work will be comprised in four volumes, octavo, and illustrated with nearly one hundred quarto plates.

Mr. William Daniel, A. R. A. is preparing for publication, a Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain, illustrated with colored engravings.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Royal Academy of Inscriptions, Belles Lettres, and Antiquities of Stockholm, had proposed for the competition of the year 1812, the following subjects:

HISTORY—An historical essay on the taxes and duties imposed, and on the mode of collecting them in Sweden, during the reigns of the Kings—Eric XIV.—John III.—Sigismund and Charles IX.

IN LATIN OR FRENCH—To compare the Latin authors of the two ages, commonly called the golden and the silver ages, and to enquire whether the differences of style and taste, by which they are respectively characterised, be not discernible in the writers of other nations in proportion to the progress of society and the cultivation of the human mind.

INSCRIPTIONS AND DEVICES—in Latin samples of epitaphs on King Charles VIII. Knutson; Count Benedict Oxenstierna Senator and President of the Chancery; of Count Magnus Stenbock, Senator and Field Marshal.

2d. Outlines of Medals representing the most remarkable events, and the most distinguished personages in Sweden, of Gustavus Adolphus II. or Charles Gustavus X. at the option of the candidates.

ANTIQUITIES—An enquiry into the state of the population of Sweden before the plague of 1550.

On these subjects no essay has been delivered in.

The academy, with the approbation of the King, its protector, proposes for the current year, the following subjects:

HISTORY—An Historical Retrospect of the duties and taxes imposed in Sweden, and on the mode of collecting them during the reigns of the Kings—Eric XIV.—John III. Sigismund and Charles IX. The prize, a medal, value 26 gold ducats.

In *Latin*, or *French*—A critical enquiry to ascertain, whether among the Roman classic authors there were not some who have never ceased to be known, and studied somewhere during the barbarism of the middle age, and which are those authors.

The prize, a medal, value 20 ducats.

INSCRIPTIONS AND DEVICES—In *Latin*—Outlines of Epitaphs on illustrious Swedes, and also of medals representing remarkable events and personages in Sweden, from the beginning of the reign of GUSTAVUS I. down to the demise of CHARLES XII. at the option of the candidates—

The prize, a gold medal, of the value of 12 ducats.

The essays of the candidates must be sent to the academy, free of postage, before the 20th Jan. 1814.

Each essay to have a motto, together with the name of the author under a sealed cover.

BIRTHS.

AT Heron Court, Hants, the Viscountess Fitzharris of a son.——In Wimpole street, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Hood, of a daughter.——In Lower Grosvenor street, the Viscountess Hamilton, of a son.——At Canons, Middlesex, the Lady of the vice-chancellor of England of a son.——At Horton-house, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Capel of a son, being her 12th child and third son.——The wife of James Duffy, a travelling book-seller in Liverpool, was delivered of a fine boy on Saturday, the 17th ult. and was well enough on Sunday to do the business of the house as usual. On

Sunday night she was taken ill again, and on Monday was delivered of a still finer child than the former. The mother and the two children are likely to do well.——In St. James's court, Edinburgh, the wife of Mr. Jas. Crawford of a daughter; it being 20 years since Mrs. Crawford was delivered of her last child.——At Leiston, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. Vaneck of a son and heir.——At Dulwich, the lady of Sir Robert Graham, Bart. of a son and heir.——At Cheveley park, the Duchess of Rutland, of a son and heir.——At his lordship's house in Grafton street, the Lady Mary Deerburnt of a son.

MARRIAGES.

THE Earl of Darlington, of Cleveland-house, St. James's square, to Miss Elizabeth Russel, of Newton house, near Bedale, Yorkshire.——In Edinburgh, J. Dundas, Esq. of Dundas, to the daughter of the late Lord Viscount Duncan.——In Dublin, Hon. F. Annesley, son of Earl A. to the daughter of W. Ratchiffe, Esq.——Mr. Forrester, to Lady Louisa Vane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Darlington.——The Right Hon. Lord James Hay, son of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, to Miss Forbes, daughter of James Forbes, Esq. of Seaton, Aber-

deen-hire.——At Bramham park, Yorkshire, the Hon. Edward Stourton, second son of Lord Stourton, to Miss Maria Fox, only daughter of James Fane Fox, Esq.——At Cardington, the Rev. T. Bedford, A. M. of Haynes, Bedfordshire, to the Hon. Barbara St. John, youngest daughter of the late H. Beauchamp; Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, and niece to Samuel Whithred, Esq. M. P.——At Hildburghausen, the hereditary prince of Nassau-Weilbourg, to the Princess Louisa, of Hildburghausen.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Stamford Baron, Northamptonshire, aged 71, Bridget, fourth daughter of the late Sir A. Haslrigge, Bart. of Nosely-hall, Leicestershire.——At Hassendenburn, in his 71st year, R. Dickson, Esq. of Huntlaw.——In Dublin, the wife of the Hon. Francis H. Massey.

JULY 7 At Chiswick, Jos. Fletcher, gent. aged 65 years. He was steward to the late Duke of Portland, at Welbeck, 20 years; to the late Duke of Devonshire, at Chats-

worth, 12 years; and to the late and present Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, 16 years.

12. At Killybegh, Ireland, in his 74th year, the Rev. Jos. Little, M. D. 45 years presbyterian minister of that congregation. He was ordained in Killybegh in the year 1768; and a few years afterwards, his active mind was directed to the study of medicine. With the full approbation of his people, he went to the college of Edinburgh from session to session, until he obtained his

degree in 1780. As a physician, he ranked high in that profession; as a divine, he was instructive and entertaining; and he will long be remembered by the synod of Ulster, of which he was a most respectable member.

13. Susannah, the wife of T. Bolton, Esq. of Bradenham; Norfolk, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Nelson, of Burnham Thorpe, and sister to our immortal Nelson.

15. Aged 68, Mr. Mawbray Faunt, of Lincoln city, late butler to R. Ellison, Esq. M.P. Mr. Faunt was found after nine o'clock on the above night, sitting on a pier of timber near the Gowt Bridges, and complained that he was very ill. He was led into Mr. Freeman's shop, near the place, where he fell from his supporters, and died instantly.

17. At Field place, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, Ann, wife of James Myers, Esq. — In his 88th year, the Rev. A. S. Faulkner, of Aston Clinton, Hertfordshire.

18. In hospital-square, aged 80, P. I. Galbie, Esq. — At Mountmelick, in his 88th year, occasioned by extreme fatigue, and incautious exposure of his person in the line of his profession, Joseph Brownlow, M. D. one of the society of Quakers.

19. At Phillach, Cornwall, in his 76th year, the Rev. W. Hocken, 46 years rector of Phillach and Gwibhin.

20. At Mount Juliet, Kilkenny, in his 68th year, the Earl of Carriek. He succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Kerrin — Mrs. Champnes, wife of the Rev. T. W. Champnes, of Eton College — At Torrydown, Scotland, very suddenly, Mrs. Brown, better known under the facetious name of Merry Joan. She kept a public house in that village for 30 years, from the profit of which she realized 500*l*. sterling, which she has bequeathed to the poor of that parish.

22. Aged 46, Mr. W. Bremridge, a partner in the house of Whitter and Bremridge, in New Bond street. — At Henvittre, near Exeter, the Hon. Capt. Michael De Courcy, R. N. third son of the Right Hon. Lord Kinsale. — At Coln Bridge, near Huddersfield, aged 62, Atherton Rawstorne, Esq. second brother to Dowager Lady Pilkington. He served as a volunteer in the American war and had the command of the second battalion of the Leeds volunteers for many years. — At Edinburgh, Martin Eccles Landesay, Esq. jun. of Kilconquhar, and deputy commissary-general of the forces for North Britain. — In her 70th year, Mary, wife of D. Bolton, Esq. of Manchester-square.

23. At Doddington Hall, Cheshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Lieut.-general now Sir John Devere Broughton. — At Hackney, in her 76th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Forbes, widow of T. Forbes, jun. Esq. of

Waterton, Airedale. — At Bampton-upon-Humber, Richard Beachcroft, Esq. of London. — Aged 90, Jas. McGrim, Esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex.

24. At York, aged 68, after a painful illness, Stephen Croft, Esq. of Stillington. He was one of the oldest members of the Malton Coarming Meeting, which he regularly attended every year, from its commencement to the end of his life. The society hailed him as their founder.

25. Aged 15, Henrietta, only daughter of J. Ansley, Esq. of Houghton, Huntingdon and one of the aldermen of London.

26. Aged 76, R. Stert, Esq. of New Burlington street. — Mary (Caroline, wife of M. Luford, Esq. of College-hill) —

At Ballynema, near Neagh, J. Cox, Esq. barrister at law — At his lodgings, Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in his 61st year, the Rev. Henry Ford, LL.D. principal of that society, Lord Almoner's reader in Arabic in that university, canon residentiary of Hereford, rector of Cradley, and vicar of Fownhope, with Woolhope, Herefordshire.

At Milton, of Ramoth, Perthshire, Mrs. Stewart, wife of Alex. Stewart, Esq. She reared up a family of her own, consisting of 16 children, besides 11 orphans.

27. In Pall Mall, in her 79th year, the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, relict of the late Hon. Dr. Keppel, bishop of Exeter, and aunt to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. — In Great Marlborough street, Mr. Huet Villars an artist, who arrived in England during the reign of terror in France, of which country he was a native, and son to the animal painter of the same name.

28. Suddenly, aged 64 years, the Right Rev. John Randolph, D.D. and F.R.S. Lord Bishop of London, a governor of the Charter house, an official trustee of the British Museum, dean of the chapel royal, visitor of Stou College, and provincial dean of Canterbury. His lordship was on a visit to his son, who held a living in Hertfordshire. While riding on horse-back, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and fell to the ground; he was conveyed to the house of his son, where he expired. The bishop was translated to the seat of London from Bangor, in 1809, on the death of Dr. Porteus. He was the son of Dr. Thomas Randolph, president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was born July 6, 1749. — At Nurwood, aged 31, W. Thompson, Esq. of the Inner Temple, eldest son of W. Thompson, Esq. of Bramewick-square.

29. In Cumberland street, Portman-square, Mrs. Welch; and some hours after her mother, Mrs. Dehany. — In Lothian street, Edinburgh, Nell M'Vear, Esq.

30. Aged 55, Timothy Davis, Esq. of Crutched friars. — In Jermyn street, Lady Baker, relict of the late Sir George Baker, Bart. — Mrs. Margaret Holmes, wife of Mr. Holmes, principal clerk of the Court of Requests for the city of London.

most sincere and eloquent divines the city of London has long been able to boast. His corpse was attended to the place of interment in Bunhill fields by a numerous train of friends in eighteen mourning coaches, followed by the carriages of several of his congregation, besides many persons who had been only his occasional hearers. The oration at the place of interment, was delivered by a venerable old minister the Rev. — Taylor, and was well adapted to the solemn service; the Rev. Dr. Lardner preached a funeral sermon on the occasion at Salter's hall meeting the following Sunday, when the tears of affection, and the sighs of humanity for the loss of a man so universally respected, was not wanting throughout the whole of a large and respectable audience. It is hoped, this tribute of respect will stimulate some of his learned friends and more intimate acquaintances, to give the world a more comprehensive and circumstantial account of the life of this venerable and truly pious man.

7. In her 78th year, Mrs. Hodson, wife of Mr. Hodson, of Islington. — At his seat near Cadisling, after four days illness, aged 48, Admiral Piettepoint. He has left a widow and five children to lament his loss.

8. At Ulverston in Lancashire, in the 35th year of his age, suddenly, Rich. Shaw, Esq. your next son of the late John Shaw, Esq. of Lundin, near that place. For several years past, he was recorder of the Ulverston Hunt, the members of which have to deplore the loss of a man unequalled for his convivial and social qualities. — Aged 70, Mrs. Mary Aust, relict of Mr. Uriah Aust, of Colerne Wilts. She was the daughter of Mr. P. Edwards, of Chippingham, better known by the name of "The honest Card Maker," who, when he was build of that place, refused 500*l.* for his casting vote, at an election for member to serve in parliament for that borough.

9. At Barnet, aged sixty-four, Charles Kinsey, Esq. — At Edinburgh, Hugh Stevenson, Esq. captain in the 95th, or Prince Regent's royal regiment of Ayrshire militia. — In Upper Brook street, Mrs. Crawley, of Ragull hall, near Tuxford, Nottinghamshire. — In Craven street, in his 58th year, Gen. Byfield, Esq. architect.

10. At Infield, Catharine Dewes, wife of R. Dewes, Esq. — At Prager, in his 69th year, Henry James Pyc, Esq. barrister at law, formerly member in parliament for Faringdon, in Berkshire. By his death, the office of one of the police magistrates for Westminster becomes vacant.

11. At Holloway, Mr. D. Newman, late of the Old Bailey, and proprietor of the Sunday Monitor, &c. — At Edinburgh, Mr. R. Hill jun. writer to the signet. — At Carrig's Villa near Castletbar, aged 66, John Creagh, Esq. formerly captain in the 4th dragoon guards.

12. Captain O'Byrne. Going down on a visit to Mr. R. Thompson, at Denham, near Uxbridge, he was seized with an apoplectic fit in the chair, and had not been conveyed into Mr. Thompson's house more than an hour, before he expired. Captain O'Byrne entered early into the Austrian service, where he ranked as a Lieutenant; but coming to England about 35 years ago, he was fortunate enough to become acquainted with Lord Lyttleton and soon participated in all the dissipation of play, &c. which distinguished the character of that highly gifted, but eccentric nobleman. Through this connexion Captain O'Byrne found it no difficult matter to get introduced into most of the clubs for high play, in which he had the skill and address to profit so successfully as independently of the acquisition of huge sums, to buy two or three considerable estates of the country, under a heavy contribution of a heavy nature, from which his death has now relieved them. About ten years ago, however, the captain met with a serious reverse of fortune at play, as to compel him to quit England, and seek a retreat in Vienna till a short time since; when he returned, much shattered in his health, and but little improved in his fortune. However, the same pleasant vein of humour and good temper which characterized him, restored him to the notice of many persons of distinction with whom he had formerly associated. Captain O'Byrne was first brought into notice by a dispute about Mrs. Harshy, at Vauxhall in which the late Lord Lyttleton, Captain Crofts, and a gentleman known by the name of Fighting Fitzgerald, and who was afterwards hanged were engaged. In consequence of the part Capt. O'Byrne took for Lord Lyttleton, he first became acquainted with that nobleman, by whom he was afterwards patronized; and he was among those who were present at the last scene of Lord Lyttleton's life; when, in consequence of the prediction of the ghost which he fancied he saw in MUD-street, his lordship fell a victim to a nervous spasm, which attacked him within the time appointed by the ghost, at Pitt Place, near London. The persons then present were Lord Fortescue, Adm. Wolsley, and Captain O'Byrne; the first of whom is the only one now remaining to attest the story. — In Broad-street, Anthony Geldnick, Esq. — At Dalston, Middlesex, aged 50, Mr. Thomas Hughes, formerly senior partner of the firm of Hughes, Walsh, and Son law attornies, in the Inner Temple. It is a remarkable circumstance that Mr. Hughes's father established the business above a century since, and that he and his son were successively at the head of the concern; the father holding it forty years and the late Mr. Hughes sixty, until about three years since; when he retired from the fatigues of business, and lived upon the fruits of his industry.

13. At Windsor, Mr. Davis, one of his Majesty's seamers' prickers. He was found dead in his bed, whether he went on Thursday night, apparently perfectly well. — Aged 71, Mrs. Bonner, the lady of Colonel Bonner, of Chester. — After retiring to rest in perfect health, Mrs. Read, of the Bell's-head Inn, Conway. — At the palace in Waterford, in his 77th year, the Right Rev. Dr. Joseph Stock, bishop of that diocese, and formerly a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. His lordship was an excellent scholar, and much esteemed for his urbanity of manners. He was bishop of Killala at the time the French landed there under General Humbert who immediately established his head-quarters in the palace, and took some of his lordship's family as hostages. His lordship wrote a little narrative of the proceedings of the enemy while in that quarter, the language and sentiment of which display great philanthropy, candour and liberality.

14. At Wottonisham, Kent, Mrs. Harris, wife of James Harris, Esq. and daughter of the late Mrs. Timmer, the authoress.

15. In her 60th year, Mrs. Barrow, of Draxleybeck, near Ulverston, the mother of Mr. Barrow, secretary of the Admiralty. — Aged 78, Robert Rhodes, Esq. an alderman of the corporation of York. — In consequence of a fall from his horse on the preceding day, Mr. John King, joiner, of North, leaving a widow and seven children to lament his loss. The animal was frightened by a boy imprudently throwing a piece of coal over a hedge, upon the road, at the moment Mr. King was passing by.

16. In Chindos-street, Cavendish-square, Alexander Cuthbert, Esq.

17. Mrs. Oliver, wife of Mr. T. Oliver, Proprietor of Dolly's Shop house, London. — In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Mr. J. Rahan, coal-merchant.

18. At Havantree, near Exeter, in his 79th year, Lieutenant-general Skirrett, colonel of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles. He was father to Major-general Skirrett, the brave defender of Lunenburg, who is now serving with the army under the Marquis of Wellington. — In his 71st year, Mr. John Hirst, of Dyke-end, near Huddersfield, banker.

19. At his father's house at Edmonton, aged 23, Mr. Frederick Mame, of Primy-cottage, Cambridge. — After many years illness, Miss Hannah Perry, of Perry's place, Oxford-street.

20. At an advanced age, Mr. Joseph Cohen, Clerk to the Jewish Synagogue in Swansea. He fell from his chair while reading a newspaper, and died instantly.

21. At No. 12, Wapping Wall, aged 75, Mr. T. Morton. — At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Colonel Matthew Smith. — At Somers' Town, Mrs. Malik, of Berners-street, re-

lict of the late Dr. John Malik, formerly of the 11th regiment of light dragoons.

22. Aged 86, Mrs. Mary Marnon widow, of Berners-street. — At the house of her father, Mr. William Butler, Sylvester Row, Hackney, aged 31, Mrs. N. Phelan, Jun.

23. Aged 76, in his 76th year, James Douglas, Esq. — At Dalton, Michael Colling, Esq. of the General Post Office, aged 61. His numerous friends, who most sincerely lament his death, receive some consolation under this very great loss, in offering the following memorial, as a tribute justly due to his merits. He was beloved by all who knew him, as a worthy, amiable, benevolent, and truly religious man. The private duties, the civil and the military offices in which he was engaged, he discharged with such obliging attention and honour, as procured him repeated and distinguished marks of respect and esteem from all with whom he was connected. After 48 years service to the public, and many of them in an office of the highest confidence and trust, he was about to retire from his appointment with the most flattering testimony of his conduct when he was attacked by violent internal spasms, which brought him to the grave.

DEATHS ABROAD

At Shiraz, in Persia, on the 6th of September, 1812, Thomas Henry Sheridan, Esq. of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Establishment of Bombay. He was the nephew of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who has long shone as one of the greatest ornaments of the British senate; and, like him, was endowed with those brilliant talents, which rendered him the favourite both of public and private circles. Mr. Sheridan proceeded to Persia with his Excellency Sir Harford Jones, with whom he remained, as private and public secretary, until the termination of that mission, and was returning to the presidency, after having filled those important situations to the utmost satisfaction, not only of the envoy, but of the various characters with whom he became acquainted.

In India, of a fever caught on service, Ralph Robert Gore, Esq. of the 3d Native Infantry, Madras establishment, second son of W. Gore, Esq. and Lady Morey Gore.

On his passage from Java to this country, Thomas Sward, Esq. late captain and paymaster of the 14th regiment.

At Mershedabad, her Highness the Mundy Begum, widow of the late Nabob Saifur All Khan, ancestor of the reigning Nabob of Bengal.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, Edward Jones, Esq. purser of his Majesty's ship Belcherophon.

At Vianch, the Prince of Colombrano, late minister from the court of Naples to the King of Bavaria.

At Vittoria, of a wound received in that glorious battle, Lieutenant Michael McCourcy Meade, of the 39th regiment of foot, son of the Rev. Richard Meade, late rector of Llanthannon, and nephew of Lord Bacon Kinale.

July 28, aged 20, Lieutenant J. B. Fraser, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and of Ballishodown (Inverness). This spirited and amiable young officer was the eldest son of the late Captain J. Grant Fraser, of the Royal Artillery. He was killed with a musket-ball in the battle on the above day.

Lastly, in Spain, in consequence of the wounds he received at the ever-memorable battle of Vittoria, Lieutenant Colonel Reidwood, of the 44th regiment.

In Java, Dr. William Hunter, superintending surgeon on that island, whose extensive professional knowledge and unwearied application peculiarly qualified him for the important trust committed to his charge. His literary acquirements, and his anxious research in the attainment of science and useful knowledge, are already before the world, and have called forth, in more than one instance, the exalted praise of the governor general, for his conduct in the duties attached to his former situation as secretary to the College of St. William.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Captain Beaver, of the Niue.

On his return from Gibraltar, Lieutenant Colonel Rutherford, secretary to that garrison.

At Barbadoes, Lieutenant Stewart, of his Majesty's ship Grey, son-in-law of D. Onion, Esq. of Priddy's Hard. This lamented young officer was going off to the Grey, when a sudden and unexpected gust of wind unfortunately upset the boat, and he, with two men, were instantly sunk.

Major-general Carmichael, commander of the forces at Demerara.

At Mounterrat, in the West Indies, at an advanced age, Nicholas Hill, Esq.

At Bermuda, Lady Beresford, wife of

Commodore Sir John Beresford, of the Majesty's ship Folkestone.

At Newfoundland, aged 23, Capt. O. J. Hobart, of his Majesty's ship Mars, second son of the late Hon. George Vere Hobart.

At York, in Canada, of a wound received in the head, on the 6th of the same month, in the action of Stony Creek, Lieutenant Bury, of the 49th regiment, youngest son of Alexander Dury, Esq. of Hadley.

At the naval hospital, Halifax, of his wounds, Mr. John Samwell, midshipman, late of his Majesty's ship Sturgeon.

At the midnight attack upon the American camp at Stony Creek, near Burlington Heights, Canada, Lieutenant Hooker, of the 8th (or King's) regiment, while advancing with a company, of which he had the command, to the attack. He was the eldest and only surviving son of Mr. S. Hooker, of Chesnut, late of Hertford, and had recently been promoted to the rank of captain (gazetted the 27th of June last). He fell fighting for his country, at the age of 32, by a shot through his head, and instantly expired.

Of the wounds he received in the battle of Lutzen, Lieutenant G. Brydges Rodney, son of the Hon. John Rodney, chief secretary to government in the island of Ceylon.

At Verdun, aged 65, the Princess Clementina, of Nassau Rothenbourg.

Of the wounds he received at the battle of Vittoria, Lieutenant-colonel John Laing Weir, major of the 59th regiment of foot, fourth son of the late R. Laing, Esq. of Strazzie, in the county of Orkney. His remains were interred in the garden of a convent at Vittoria, by the side of his commanding officer, the late Lieutenant-colonel Fane, of the same regiment.

Near St. Sebastian's, Captain Donboudie, commanding the 9 pounder brigade of the 1st division of the army. He fell by the explosion of a shell in the breaching battery, on the first day the fire opened against St. Sebastian's.

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM TUESDAY, 27TH JULY, TO TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1813.

JULY 27th.

Bankrupts.

Bowyer, J. Warr, Yorkshir, merchant, Sept. 7.
Gardner, Wm. Warr, (Morton, Gray & Co.)
Sept. 7. Tipton, W. merchant, Sept. 7.
Mortimer, J. French, Sept. 7.
James, E. Denham, maltster, Sept. 7. White Lion.
Chester. [Philips and Co. Har-co. Temple.]
Jenks, W. Warr, cheese-factor, Sept. 7.
Guthrie, C. Coleridge, Worcester. [Phil. Tait.
Sept. 7.]
Beecher, W. Blacking, Norfolk, corn-merchant, Sept.
7. Speed, Esq., Lincoln. [W. Tait, Greville st.
London.]
Waller, J. Hutton, mail, grocer, Sept. 7. [Osbaldeston, Little Tower.]
Waller, J. Greville, and Freshfield, tobacco-
Sept. 7. [W. Tait, Greville st. London.]
Waller, J. Greville, and Freshfield, tobacco-
Sept. 7. [W. Tait, Greville st. London.]
Waller, J. Greville, and Freshfield, tobacco-
Sept. 7. [W. Tait, Greville st. London.]

Rowe, S. Huntington, grocer, Sept. 7. Guildhall.
[Philips and Co. Har-co. Temple.]
Went, W. Shawcross, brewer, Sept. 7. Guildhall.
[Philips and Co. Har-co. East Smithfield.]
Went, W. Shawcross, brewer, Sept. 7.
[Philips and Co. Har-co. East Smithfield.]
Barnard, W. P. Glover, terrace, Wotton, hren-
draper, Sept. 7. [Draper, Thameston, Holborn.]

JULY 28th.

Smart, O. G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper,
Sept. 11. George, Newcastle. [Hartley, New
Bldg st.]
Amery, J. Stanton, York, seedman, Sept. 11. [Waller
Hart, Kingston upon Hull. [Edie, Greville st.]
Quance, W. Oakhampton, Devon, draper, Sept. 11.
City Tavern, Greville st. [Waller, Greville st. and Co.
London.]
Matthew, J. Warr, corn-dealer, Sept.
11. Guildhall. [Waller, Greville st. and Co.
London.]
Horn, J. Hatfield-st. Black Lion, cooper, Sept. 11.

Wills, J. W. at St. Mary's Hospital, Sept. 11, Tontona, Chicago. (Rosa Southern) post-
office, Chicago, Ill.
Wicks, E. at St. Mary's, later, Sept. 11, St. Louis.
(Lester, aged 60, Thurgood,)
Meyer, Frank at Hull-ers, Corcoran, Washington, D.C.
Sept. 11, (Lester and Co. St. Midland, N. Y. Post-
office,)
Arnold, W. R. Larneth walk, post-office, Sept. 11, (Lester,)
(Sweet, Symon,) at Chicago, Ill.
Dale, R. A. Friday at Midland, merchant, Sept. 11, (Post,)
(Post,) at Midland, N. Y. Post-office,)
Short, F. Captain at Victoria, Sept. 11, (Hughes,)
Clford,)
Richardson, A. York at St. Mary's, and
Wells, J. Cleveland, builder, Sept. 11, (Hans-
ders,) at Charlotte, N. Y. Post-office,)

AUGUST 14th.

AUGUST 7th.

AUGUST 18th

AUG 57 10th

ALGUST 91st.

ALGUNE note:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS,
FROM THE 2D OF AUGUST TO THE 23D OF AUGUST, 1873, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	MONDAY, 2d August.	MONDAY, 9th August.	MONDAY, 16th August.	MONDAY, 23d August.
BREAD, per quarter	5 1 6d	5 1 6d	5 1 6d	5 1 6d
Flour, Fine, per sack	105 0 110 0	105 0 110 0	105 0 110 0	105 0 110 0
Second	100 0 105 0	100 0 105 0	100 0 105 0	100 0 105 0
Wheat, per quarter	105 0 130 0	105 0 130 0	105 0 130 0	105 0 130 0
Barley	48 0 55 0	48 0 55 0	47 0 55 0	48 0 55 0
Oats	28 0 40 0	28 0 40 0	30 0 38 0	28 0 40 0
Beans, Horse	68 0 74 0	68 0 74 0	68 0 74 0	68 0 74 0
Pease	110 0 125 0	110 0 125 0	110 0 125 0	110 0 125 0
Onions, per bushel	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
Potatoes, Ware, per ton	L. 5 1 1 1	L. 5 1 1 1	L. 5 1 1 1	L. 5 1 1 1
Middling	2 0 12 10	2 0 12 10	2 0 12 10	2 0 12 10
Beef	5 4 10 1 6	5 4 10 1 6	5 4 10 1 6	5 4 10 1 6
Mutton	5 0 6 6	5 0 6 6	5 0 6 6	5 0 6 6
Lamb	6 1 8 0	6 1 8 0	6 1 8 0	6 1 8 0
Veal	5 0 7 0	5 0 7 0	5 0 7 0	5 0 7 0
Pork	6 0 7 6	6 0 7 6	6 0 7 6	6 0 7 6
Beef	4 0 5 0	4 0 5 0	4 0 5 0	4 0 5 0
Mutton	6 0 7 0	6 0 7 0	6 0 7 0	6 0 7 0
Lamb	7 0 7 6	7 0 7 6	7 0 7 6	7 0 7 6
Veal	7 0 7 6	7 0 7 6	7 0 7 6	7 0 7 6
Pork	6 0 7 0	6 0 7 0	6 0 7 0	6 0 7 0
Sugar, Raw, per cwt.	52 0 56 0	52 0 56 0	52 0 56 0	52 0 56 0
Tallow, per ditto	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Candles, Sperm, per dozen	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Ditto, Mould	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.	102 0	104 0	105 0	102 0
Ditto, Mottled	114 0	114 0	114 0	114 0
Ditto, Coloured	119 0	119 0	119 0	119 0
Cork, New	45 0 53 0	45 0 53 0	45 0 53 0	45 0 53 0
Ditto, Sand	41 0 49 0	41 0 49 0	41 0 49 0	41 0 49 0
Hops, in bags	L. 5 0 11 0	L. 5 0 11 0	L. 5 0 11 0	L. 5 0 11 0
Kent	8 8 11 0	8 8 11 0	8 8 11 0	8 8 11 0
Sussex	9 0 11 0	9 0 11 0	9 0 11 0	9 0 11 0
Kent	9 0 11 0	9 0 11 0	9 0 11 0	9 0 11 0
Ditto, in packets	8 0 10 0	8 0 10 0	8 0 10 0	8 0 10 0
Sussex	8 0 10 0	8 0 10 0	8 0 10 0	8 0 10 0
Kent	8 0 10 0	8 0 10 0	8 0 10 0	8 0 10 0
Farnham	16 0 20 0	16 0 20 0	16 0 20 0	16 0 20 0
Hay	3 0 5 19	3 0 5 19	3 0 5 19	3 0 5 19
Clover	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Straw	1 10 2 8	1 10 2 8	1 10 2 8	1 10 2 8
Hay	3 0 5 5	3 0 5 5	3 0 5 5	3 0 5 5
Clover	5 0 6 10	5 0 6 10	5 0 6 10	5 0 6 10
Straw	1 8 1 16	1 8 1 16	1 8 1 16	1 8 1 16
Hay	4 4 1 5	4 4 1 5	4 4 1 5	4 4 1 5
Clover	6 0 7 6	6 0 7 6	6 0 7 6	6 0 7 6
Straw	1 16 2 0	1 16 2 0	1 16 2 0	1 16 2 0

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF AUGUST.

Stations.	Line.	Ships.	Frigates.	Corps and Yachts.	Bomb Fire Ship.	Brigs.	Cutters.	Sch. G. V. Log. &c.	Total.
Downs	1	0	1	3	0	10	6	3	24
North Sea and Baltic	8	4	7	8	0	40	7	9	83
English Channel and Coast of France	16	1	9	6	0	11	8	11	65
Irish Station	0	0	3	7	0	4	1	6	21
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar	14	1	11	7	1	16	4	2	56
Mediterranean and on Passage	5	4	24	12	2	21	1	1	91
Coast of Africa	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Halifax, Newfoundland, &c.	10	1	22	17	0	90	2	6	80
West Indies	4	1	9	8	0	10	0	2	35
Leeward Islands	3	0	7	7	0	9	0	1	32
Jamaica, and on Passage	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	6
South America	1	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	7
Cape of Good Hope and Southward	1	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	7
East Indies and on Passage	5	0	17	6	0	4	0	0	32
TOTAL AT SEA	93	15	141	83	6	135	31	45	342
Port and Flotilla	7	4	77	26	0	37	6	15	155
and Ships	7	2	7	4	0	0	0	0	18
Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c.	24	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	32
TOTAL IN COMMISSION	131	25	166	115	6	192	37	60	792
Ordinary and repairing for service	76	10	61	34	2	9	1	4	20
Building	23	6	42	22	0	8	0	0	101
TOTALS	430	41	269	171	11	209	38	64	1093

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Mines, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Canals.	
Birmingham, dw. 201. 10.	544. per share.
Chesterfield, dw. 20.	107. ditto.
Cromford	270. ditto.
Eilesworth	601. ditto.
Grand Junction, div. 71.	2001. a 2001. a 2151. do.
Grand Surrey div. 61	1001. per share.
Grand Western, 1001 sh 301. pd	491. a 501 ditto duc.
Grantham, div. 61.	1901. per share.
Huddersfield	121. 10. ditto.
Kennet and Avon	201 ditto.
Ditto, New	21 ditto duc.
Leicester and Northampton, or Old Union, div. 41.	1811. a 1021 ditto.
Monmouthshire, div. 71.	1191 ditto
Nutcrum, div. 121.	2101 ditto
Stourbridge, div. 121	1901. per share.
Docks.	
Commercial, div. 81. per cent.	1941. per cent.
Ditto New, 301. per sh.	111. per cent.
London, div. 91. per cent.	1011. a 10031 ditto.
West India, div. 91. per cent.	1461. a 1431 ditto.
Insurance Companies.	
Albion, 5001. sh. 301. paid. div.	41. per cent.
41. per cent.	451. per share.

Indemnity Companies (continued).	
Eagle, 501 sh. 11. paid. div. do.	21. 100 ditto.
Globe, 1001. sh. all paid, div. 61.	101. ditto.
Hope, 501. sh. 11. paid	21. per share.
Rock, 501. sh. 11. paid. div. 21.	per cent.
21. per cent.	21. 10. 21. 51. ditto.

Water-Works.

East London, 1001. sh., all paid 631. per share.	
West Middlesex, 1001. sh. all paid 111. 100. a 301. 100.	
Grand Junction. 501. sh. all paid 371. 100. a 301. 100.	

Mines.

Borlstone Lead and Silver	
1001. sh. 151. paid	711. per sh. pr.
Butts, 31. 100. paid	101. a 251. ditto pr.
London Institution, 75 gu. sh. 451. per share.	
Russell ditto, 25 gu. sh.	101 ditto.
Surrey ditto, 30 gu. sh.	151. 100. ditto.

R. L. PERCY,

London, 26th August 1813. Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

A single life of		7 per cent. Stocks being now 30 and under 27.	
40	receives for 1001. stock	4 9 0	average rate 1001. money 7 17 1/2
45	receives for 1001. stock	4 11 0	20 8 1/2
50	receives for 1001. stock	4 19 0	8 15 1/2
55	receives for 1001. stock	5 8 0	9 11 1/2
60	receives for 1001. stock	5 17 0	10 7 1/2
65	receives for 1001. stock	6 9 0	11 8 1/2
70	receives for 1001. stock	7 7 0	13 0 1/2
75	receives for 1001. stock	8 15 0	15 9 1/2
75 and upwards	receives for 1001. stock	10 19 0	19 7 1/2

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.
N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of Lne and the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may likewise be purchased when the 51. per cent. Consol. or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

Particulars may be had, gratis, at the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank Street, or by writing to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

LOAN of £27,000,000, for the Service of the Year 1813.

PAYMENTS.

4th ditto 17 Sept. 101. per cent.	5th ditto 19 Nov. 101. per cent.	9th Payment, 21 Jan. 1814, 101. per cent.
5th Payment, 20 Oct. 101	7th ditto 17 Dec. 101.	9th ditto 19 Feb. 101.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from July 21th, to August 27th, 1813, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, 20 U	30—6	Gibraltar	46
Ditto at sight	24—4	Lisbon	10 a 61 1/2
Rotterdam, 10 U	4—0	Madrid	56
Hamburg, 24 U	31—0 a 21—6	Portugal, 10 U	11. 10. 11. 10. 11. 10.
Albion, 24 U	26—1 a 26—7	Malta	66
Paris, 1 day's date	18—10 a 19—10	Naples	49
Ditto, 2 Usance	19—1 a 19—10	1 demo per 100	195d.
Bourdeaux, ditto	19—0 a 19—50	11. 10. 11. 10. 11. 10.	771 a 78
Madrid, effective		Oporto	771 a 78
Ditto in paper		Rio Janeiro	78
Cadiz, effective	50 1/2 a 51	Dublin	6 1/2
Ditto in paper		Cork	7 a 8
Bilbao, effective			

PRICES of BULLION at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	51 11. 10. a 51. 10. 10.	New Dollars	61. 70. 0d. a 61. 70. 01d.
Gold in Bars	51 11. 10. 10. 10. 10.	Silver in Bars, Standard	
New Doubloons	1 80 0d. a 1 90 0d.	New 1001. each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

27th August 1813.

JAMES FORTNUM HALL.

Printed by Joyce Gold, 103, Shoe-lane, London.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM JULY 23, TO AUGUST 26, 1842, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1842	Bank	Specie	Specie	Specie	Specie	Specie	Long	Irish	Imp.	Imp.	Omni	Int'l	So Sea	So Sea	Sp. rCt	Super	Consol	St. Lot.
Days	Stock.	Bank	Specie	Specie	Specie	Specie	Ann.	Specie	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.	Ann.
July 23	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
July 24	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
July 25	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
July 26	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
July 27	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
July 28	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
July 29	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
July 30	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
July 31	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 1	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 3	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 4	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 5	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 6	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 7	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 8	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 9	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 10	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 11	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 12	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 13	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 14	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 15	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 16	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 17	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 18	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 19	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 20	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 21	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 22	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 23	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 24	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 25	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Aug 26	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2

* * All Exchanges Bids dated prior to September 1812, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Canning, in the year 1771 and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

European Magazine

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1813.

[Published with a Portrait of General Mouton.]

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London :

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL,

And may be had of all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

This Publication is found to be a most acceptable Present to Friends abroad; as it not only contains Portraits and Views, together with the Biography, Anecdotes, Literature, History, State Papers, Parliamentary Journal, Gazette, Policies, Arts, Manners, and Amusements of the Age; but also, Intelligence Foreign, Domestic, and Literary; Births, Marriages, and Obituary; with a Monthly List of Bankrupts, their Attorneys and Meetings; Prices of Corn, Docks, Fire-office, Water-works, Bridges, and Institution Shares; with the Rates of Government Life Annuities; Loan for the year 1813; Course of Exchange and Bullion; also the highest and lowest Daily Prices of Stocks, published by authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, &c. &c.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 23, Sherborn-lane, to the Cape of Good Hope, America, and other Parts of the West Indies, at Two Pounds Eight Shillings per Annum.—To Hamburg, Lyons, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum.—To Mr. SAMUEL, at No. 22, Sherborn-lane, and to any Part of the East Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the India House.

N.B. All Letters must be POST PAID, and a Reference for the Payment in England.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIV. Sept. 1813.

B 1

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Monthly Number contains several advantages of letter-press.

Pedagogue's Essay is, to all interests and purposes, an advertisement of a certain book.

Malampus (Sept. 10) was not received till the essay alluded to, in this Number, had passed through the press. If *Malampus* will signify his wish on the subject, it may be inserted next month.

Dr. Ramsay's very curious work on the Anatomy of the Heart, &c. will be reviewed in our next.

Several articles, intended for insertion this month, have been deferred only for want of room: amongst others, *Golden Lane*—R. W. S.—R. S. W.—and the Review of *Jakeby*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from September 4 to September 11, 1813.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	94	0 47	6 41	4 38	4 54	Middlesex	96	6 00	0 15	2 56	7 64
Kent	98	9 00	0 47	0 38	6 63	Surrey	98	0 55	0 48	0 40	4 06
Sussex	97	0 00	0 00	0 40	0 00	Hertford	91	8 57	0 45	0 38	1 77
Suffolk	91	7 47	4 13	1 31	11 68	Bedford	98	11 48	0 45	0 42	1 72
Cambridge	91	10 43	0 00	0 28	8 00	Huntingd.	81	7 00	0 59	0 32	6 00
Norfolk	87	4 11	10 38	0 34	9 65	Northampton	93	10 00	0 47	6 38	8 08
Lincoln	94	4 60	0 18	6 31	2 67	Rutland	102	6 00	0 48	6 30	0 78
York	97	1 63	4 46	6 32	1 79	Leicester	97	1 00	0 53	2 10	6 45
Durham	89	0 00	0 56	0 31	10 00	Nottingham	100	2 00	0 51	0 59	10 78
Northumb.	86	7 61	7 56	0 32	9 00	Derby	108	6 00	0 00	0 42	1 75
Cumberl.	93	5 66	4 41	5 37	5 00	Stafford	103	6 00	0 62	2 11	10 60
Westmorl.	104	10 76	0 34	4 86	9 00	Salop	106	2 84	0 00	0 39	8 00
Lancaster	104	1 00	0 00	0 35	6 00	Hereford	97	7 64	0 23	8 07	11 64
Chester	94	5 00	0 00	0 41	9 00	Worcester	100	10 00	0 64	0 47	11 77
Gloucester	108	7 00	0 62	8 36	6 00	Warwick	103	2 00	0 56	2 16	4 86
Somerset	103	2 00	0 16	0 27	4 00	Wills	95	10 52	0 47	0 38	4 70
Mommouth	110	2 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	Bristol	93	5 00	0 49	0 77	0 64
Devon	110	8 00	0 55	1 38	10 00	Oxford	96	6 00	0 50	0 37	3 63
Cornwall	111	0 00	0 53	4 30	8 00	Bucks	103	2 00	0 00	0 40	0 62
Dorset	161	1 00	0 00	0 37	6 04						
Hants	94	7 00	0 55	0 57	9 71						

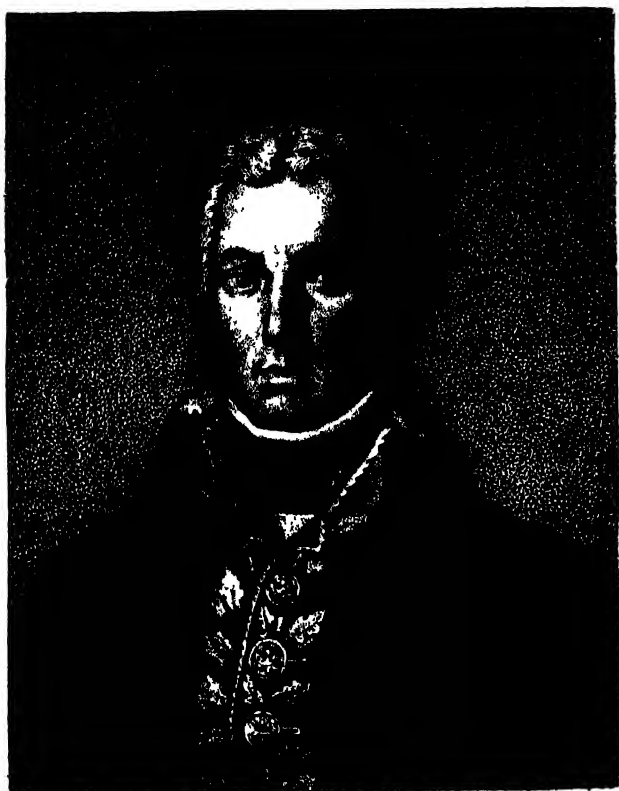
WALES.

N. Wales	116	4 00	0 61	4 36	0 00
S. Wales	97	8 00	0 64	0 28	0 00

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22 CORNHILL.

1813	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	1813	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.
Aug. 23	30 16	59	N	Rain	Sept 11	30 16	62	W	Fair
24	30 11	60	N	Fair	12	30 08	60	S	Ditto
25	30 18	60	S	Rain	13	29 97	56	NW	Ditto
30	30 23	58	N	Fair	14	29 95	56	NW	Ditto
31	30 24	57	NE	Ditto	15	30 13	58	S	Ditto
Sept. 1	30 59	60	E	Ditto	16	30 12	60	W	Ditto
2	29 67	61	SW	Rain	17	30 24	65	E	Ditto
3	29 70	61	SW	Fair	18	30 16	64	NE	Ditto
4	29 65	68	W	Ditto	19	29 98	62	N by E	Ditto
5	29 65	62	SW	Rain	20	29 92	60	E	Ditto
6	29 11	59	SW	Ditto	21	29 89	61	E	Ditto
7	29 36	60	WSW	Fair	22	29 94	60	N	Ditto
8	29 34	58	W	Ditto	23	29 97	58	N	Ditto
9	29 33	58	N	Ditto	24	29 97	57	NE	Ditto
10	29 33	58	N	Ditto	25	29 97	58	N	Ditto



Portrait of Thomas J. ...
... ..

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1813.

MEMOIR OF GENERAL MOREAU.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

"**THEMISTOCLES** was certainly one of the greatest men that Greece ever produced. He had a great soul, and invincible courage, which even danger inflamed with an incredible thirst of glory, which sometimes his country's love would temper and allay, but which sometimes would carry him too far; his presence of mind was such that it immediately suggested whatsoever it was most necessary to act. In fact, he had sagacity and penetration with regard to futurity that revealed to him, in the clearest light, the most secret designs of his enemies; pointing out to him, at a distance, the several measures he should take to disconcert them, and inspired him with great, noble, bold, and extensive views, with regard to the honour of his country."—*Rollin's Ancient History*, Vol. III. p. 259.

IN quoting this passage respecting *Themistocles*, we mean to apply its most prominent features to a man, the varied and extraordinary events of whose life resemble, in many instances, those of the *Athenian* hero—but who certainly, heaven grant that we may be permitted to say, is a much more perfect character. Among the many persons whose memoirs adorn our preceding pages, it has never before fallen to our lot to attract the attention of the public to the history of one, whose existence or non-existence was doubtful. Yet this is the case in the present instance. **GENERAL MOREAU**, of whom, perhaps, the preceding PORTRAIT may now only point to the tearful eyes of those who contemplate it, the resemblance of what he was, is reported in the *London Gazette* (for we pay no regard to the imperial exultation over the dignified mance of a fallen warrior) to have been dreadfully and dangerously wounded, in a cause, let us reobserve, that must, till every trace of history is sunk in the stream of time, dignify his shade. However this may be, should the death of the gallant **GENERAL MOREAU** be added to the *classic* list of those heroes who have, in former ages, indignantly arisen at the great call of nature, and endeavoured to rescue their countries from the insults of ambition and the shackles of tyranny, great indeed will be the affliction of Europe, greatly indeed will all civilized nations lament the fall of the *Champion of the World*! Sincerely indeed will be the consulate tribute paid to his memory! His figure

will be displayed in monumental marble, and his virtues will be recited in recording brass; yet his patriotic sentiments, his mental influence, and his elevated heroism, can never be fully appreciated but by those nations and countries, and we fear they will be many, that more exquisitely feel the effects of his loss.

Too long have we indulged our sorrow in contemplating even the apprehended death of **General Moreau**: an event which we still ardently hope is far distant; let us now, as a tribute to virtue and humanity, to honour and integrity, recite such brief particulars of his life, as we have only at present been able to obtain; yet here a difficulty occurs, which would have embarrassed even *Plutarch* himself; the *iron scales* wherein the political events in which the virtuous and heroic **Moreau** has so eminently participated, are still suspended over the *gallic land*; where his virtues and his principles, opposed to the fraudulent weights of ambition, interest, and malice, of course fly upwards; and upward they will fly, to meet that reward in heaven, which his ungrateful country long since denied.

Reflection upon those political circumstances, which banished from his native land one of her bravest defenders and truest patriots, however, avails but little; we shall, therefore, resume the subject, which digression has for a few moments, desetred.

GENERAL MOREAU, whose father was by profession an *advocate*, was born in the seaport town of *Morlaix*, in the province of *Brittany*, in the year 1753.



His patent, from professional attachment, designed him for the bar; his education, consequently, was at once legal and liberal; this was finished at the university at *Strassburg*. He was, in the year 1768, called to the bar, but long he acted as an advocate, *d'es* not appear; we should presume but a short period, for we find that he was, in the university in which he had been educated, elected *Præb. de Droit*. In this situation his urbanity, his liberal endowments, the elegance of his manners, his natural talents and acquired information, qualities which were constantly rendered conspicuous in the course of his scientific presidency, and literary avocations, soon introduced him to a higher sphere of action, and compelled him to assume the character of a defender of the privileges of that body, of which he formed one of the component parts.

The Cardinal de Brienne, minister to Louis XVI. a man cool, sagacious, penetrating, and persevering, elevated with the idea of his own authority, and exquisitely susceptible to every circumstance, however trifling, that might, by any tortured construction, either of *forms* or of *sense*, be deemed an encroachment upon its extension, had, although so fond of power himself, long meditated an innovation upon, or rather a repression, to a certain degree, of that of the *magistracy*; whom he judged, and perhaps with some truth, to have occasionally assumed an independence which the restrictive policy of the French government did not allow, and had dared to oppose the measures of the minister. To defend the rights of his professional compatriots, Moreau was selected. The first steps he took occasioned him to be entitled *The General of the Parliament*; though, for it would otherwise be stretching the expression much too far, of the provincial parliament; whose cause he warmly supported against the court, who were supposed to have been severe in their instructions toward those magistrates who were out of its immediate sphere.

The grievances complained of were, we have to observe, comparatively tri-

It has been stated *Rennes*, but we have never before learned that this city possessed a university.

A situation which is said to correspond in some respects to that of vice-chancellor in our universities; but as there were at that time twenty-eight of those establishments in France, its power must necessarily have been contracted in a degree commensurate

to it; however, Moreau, it is said, displayed such talents and prudence, as, in the eyes of both parties, rendered him respectable. His foresight enabled him to avoid the snares laid for him by the Count de Bussy, military governor of Brittany, who had repeated orders to arrest but not to hurt him. However, he avoided the latter by wisely keeping out of the way of the former. *Near* soon after was called to the administration more enlightened than his predecessor, he acted upon principles less egotistical, and, consequently, more liberal; while Moreau, discerning at once the power of the ministerial mind, became in time a convert to the system he had opposed; and, in consequence, in favour of his monarch, took the command of the militia of *Rennes* and *Nantes*, for the purpose of facilitating his orders for the convocation of the STATES GENERAL.

This military debut of our hero had, it appears, so far increased his reputation, that, when the internal revolutionary explosion took place in 1792, he was elected commander of one of those battalions raised, as it was said, for the protection of the monarchy. From this period he reversed the Latin position, *cedant arma togæ*, for he resigned his gown and girded his sword. In other words, he relinquished the *forensic*, and entirely devoted his talents to the military profession. Yet, even in this, his milder virtues, as circumstances elicited, displayed themselves. Amidst ferocious hands he stood alone, conscious of his mental dignity, and, as he then thought, with respect to the cause which he had espoused, moral rectitude; he kept aloof from popular societies; nor was his name ever disgraced by his enrolment in the Jacobinical hat.

The genius and valour of Moreau soon attracted the public attention; he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the year 1792; and, when his battalion joined the army of the *Montana*, to the surprise of his fellow-soldiers, advanced to the rank of general of brigade. Success did not crown his first efforts. Our young commander, perhaps with more ardour than prudence, attacked that veteran chief the Duke of Brunswick, who completely vanquished him, yet even from this defeat he derived honour, as the Duke, with that magnanimity which is the concomitant of victory, in the Prussian account of the battle, did ample justice to his talents.

As we do not mean to entangle ourselves with our readers in the intricacies of these military operations, which are in the series of *Gazettes*, much more correctly explained than we, whatsoever pains we might take, should be able to explain them, we shall only touch upon the prominent points of those great events, which have chequered the life of General Moreau; and first observe, that one circumstance, which indeed seems a *fil* upon which many others were suspended, arose from the defeat that we have just mentioned. This complete repulse, which raised the hopes of *Karlsruhe*, introduced Moreau to the acquaintance of General Pichegru, then commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine; and with his opinion of him, that when he was ordered to exchange his station for the command of the northern army, he made it a condition of his compliance, that Moreau should accompany him; this was conceded, and the latter was accordingly promoted to the rank of general of division. In this, he distinguished himself in a manner that firmly fixed his military reputation. His political, or rather, we should say, his patriotic bias, we have no doubt, took its colour from the following *logical*, we wish we could add, and singular circumstance:—At the moment that General Moreau was mounting his horse, to direct the operations of the siege of the Flemish town of *Stuyt*, a letter arrived, informing him that his venerable father, a man whose life had been as *inapproachable* as his death was *horrid*, had been guillotined at his natal town *Mosbach*. How the general was able to bear this shock, which hurst upon him at the instant he was venturing his life in the service of the murderers of his parent, it is impossible for even *empathy* itself to conjecture; discretion and fortitude, combined to enable him, however, at that instant, to suppress his feelings. It may be presumed, the prospective evils that he would have to encounter, the immediate dangers by which he was surrounded, and the impossibility either of resistance or revenge, flashed upon his mind; he, consequently, bowed to the decree of Providence, returned his sword into its scabbard, and mentally resolved to wait for better times.

The conquest of Holland closed the *Belgic* career of Pichegru. He was appointed to a command, considered of the greater importance, that of the army of the Rhine. Moreau, whose

abilities and talents had, even in a general manner, elevated him to the rank of commander, was appointed commander in chief of the army in the *Belgic* campaign. In June 1795, General Moreau, assuming himself to be appointed army of *Imperatrice*, stationed at *Revelin*, and commanded by the *Archiduc Charles*; the Austrians were defeated in two battles, the result of which was, that the French became sole masters of the bank of the *Neckar*. Yet, in the *various* events of this *desultory* warfare, the conqueror was himself obliged to effect a retreat into France; which retreat was, by the *Gaulic* writers, who never spare hyperboles, exalted far above that of the ten thousand *Greeks* under *Xenophon*. However, Moreau's accession was certainly allowed by all to have been masterly, and, according to circumstances, well-timed. It was not the policy of the Directory of France to keep general long in the same situation; Moreau was, therefore, appointed to the command of the army of the *Sambre and Meuse*. In this commission, as jealousy and suspicion, the two great branches of republicanism, had begun, at Paris, to expand, he was persecuted by *Hochs*; and, perhaps, to dulcify this unpalatable draught, and at the same time find him employment more remote, invested with the chief command of the army of the *Rhone*. He crossed the river, and again defeated the Austrians; but the peace of *Leoben*, which soon after ensued, effectually stopped his victorious career.

We have just hinted, that Commonwealth carry within themselves the seeds of their own dissolution. The green-eyed monster Jealousy, who had long been prowling for prey among men, who were (even here) represented to be the most perfect of the human race, found in the *Gaulic* revolution of the 4th September 1793, food whereon he gorged even to satiety.

Among the objects marked by the great revolutionists in this remarkable procession, and it must be observed, that from the supreme heads of the *committees* government, to the curled pate of a printer's devil, none were considered either as too high or too low for punishment; among these, we say, General Moreau, the man who had sacrificed his feelings to what he considered to be his duty, who had led his directorial troops to victory; the man whom no one dared openly to attack; was *perpetrated* into disgrace, and became

jest, of dark and secret suspicion. The real cause of this suspicion still remains inscrutable. That which was avowed was stated to have been his seizure of a carriage belonging to the Austrian General Kinglin, in which was a trunk, supposed to contain some documents of the utmost importance, as they related principally to a negociation for the restoration of the unfortunate race of Bourbons. This precious depository General Moreau kept to himself, nor did he make any report of its contents, at that time, to the directory. However, spies, the diabolical agents of contracted minds, developed the mystery, and the papers were afterwards sent to Paris; but as their consequences, with respect to those individuals whom the correspondence implicated, are well known, it would be as unnecessary as unpleasant to dwell upon them.

GENERAL MOREAU, having, it appears, weathered this storm, in a manner which reflected the highest honour upon his characteristic generosity, was, in the year 1799, again employed, although not as commander-in-chief, but only as *inspector-general* of the army of Italy, under General Sherer, an office, the power of which is undefinable; and which was, in fact, in consequence of the ill success of the chief, who was every where defeated, and who retreated to Paris before he was recalled by the directory, he was soon transformed to that of the sole command of the Italian army. In the wide, though bounded, field of Italy, GENERAL MOREAU found ample room for the exercise of his military talents, and the expansion of his military genius; surrounded with difficulties, natural as well as artificial, his strength of mind, courage, and perseverance, enabled him to surmount, combat, and conquer them. This campaign, in the opinion of military men, at once placed him on a level with the greatest leaders, ancient or modern. He was, even by his enemies, termed *The Gullius Fabius*. Justly indeed did he merit all the encomiums with which he was honoured by the public voice; as he opposed an undisciplined army, without pay, magazines, or hope of relief, to myriads after myriads of regular troops, in possession of all those and many other advantages.

On his arrival at Paris, an insidious proposal was made to him, the object of which, as stated, was, to effect a revolution; but, as at once he perceived this, he unequivocally declined.

At this period Buonaparte arrived from Egypt; MOREAU and he then saw each other for the first time. At the grand civic banquet, subsequently given in the church of St. Sulpice, Paris, it is said that Moreau and Buonaparte seemed to be very friendly to each other: certainly they were both too well versed in politics, if they had any enmity, to let it appear to the public. Buonaparte had, it is said, communicated his plans to Moreau; who, whatsoever he might think, either of their stability, practicability, or extent, was certainly too wise to state his opinion upon these subjects. He, however, although he did not, nor indeed, he could not, oppose the elevation he foresaw, it is said, even in its outset, found no reason to rejoice at that event; and, in a very short time after, sincerely repented of the part he had taken in its progressive promotion.

The trial of GENERAL MOREAU, which, probably, emanated from latent circumstances, has lately been published. It appears that he was received in the hall and cheered during his trial, with enthusiastic applause; and, in an investigation, that continued nearly three weeks, from nine in the morning until six o'clock in the evening; in the course of which he displayed the firmness of a Stoic, and, in a great degree, the professional talents of an advocate; he was only found guilty of *Indiscretion*; and for this (whether the indiscretion was political or military, does not appear) he was sentenced to two years imprisonment! a heavy sentence for an offence, from which the smallest instance of moral turpitude could not, by the most ingenious contortion of argument, be extracted.

The friends of General Moreau, shocked at the weight of the sentence compared with the lightness of the misdemeanor, advised him to apply for its commutation to permission to retire to America. This was conceded, on condition of his not returning to France without permission. Moreau is said, upon this occasion, to have addressed a very spirited letter to Buonaparte: but this, it does not appear, was attended with any good effect.

It is well known, that General Moreau, accompanied by a French officer of the name of Henry, proceeded to Cadix, and from thence, the former to the place of his ultimate destination.

From America, inspired by the hope that he should, from his military know-

ledge and moral experience, be able to assist those innumerable hosts that are now ardently and *successfully* endeavouring to unshackle the continent of Europe from the most rigorous, unprincipled, and inhuman tyranny, under which its suffering nations ever groaned. General Moreau, some months since, arrived, and joined the allied armies. His lamentable and lamented wound, upon which we have antecedently expatiated, has been the consequence of his exertions; but even since we have commenced this brief speculation, we have been cheered with a ray of hope that his recovery, though still *doubtful*, is yet *possible*: a hope of which we ardently pray our readers may, before this paper meets their eyes, have experienced the full fruition.

In the year 1801, General Moreau married *Mademoiselle Hulot*, a young lady of a family highly respectable and respected in the island of *Martinique*, of which she is a native. MADAME MOREAU, who, we believe, at present resides in this country, is equally amiable and interesting; her afflictions will render her still more interesting to our generous compatriots, who will sympathize in her sorrows, soothe her grief, and render her every consolation in their power, should (which Heaven avert!) consultation from the utmost severity of distress become necessary.

Sept. 24th, 1813.

Since we have written the above, the fatal event which we have, through our speculation, dreaded, is too fully confirmed. GENERAL MOREAU is dead!! Our words upon this awful subject will not do justice to our feelings; we, therefore, can only, at present, state the following particulars, extracted from the National Register:

"The letter written by General MOREAU to his lady in London, dated the 30th of August (and not the 1st and 2d of September, as reported), is that of a tender father and affectionate husband, unmindful of his sufferings, and of the danger which threatens his life, and anxious only to soothe the anxiety of an amiable companion, from whom he has received so many proofs of attachment. He wrote, in a very few words, that he had been wounded, and had suffered the amputation of both his legs, but begs of her not to be alarmed: His daughter too, their only child, occupied much of the attention of the hero; but still the good cause for which he had

so severely suffered was present to his mind. He requests his lady not to credit the reports she may hear of the retreat of the Allies, which, he says, was not a reverse, but a slight deficiency in the arrangements; the words are—"ce n'est pas un revers, mais un dénoué." He adverts, in two or three words, to the good fortune, which, as usual, attended Buonaparte in the present instance, and gives him a most appropriate appellation. The hand-writing was but little altered. At the bottom of the letter, Colonel Adjutant RAPPAPEL, who was in this country a year ago, and proceeded hence to Russia, where he has deserved by his good conduct to be named Adjutant to the Emperor of Russia, writes, with the permission of the General, under the same date, and informs Madame MOREAU, that on that day the wounds had been dressed and looked well and that the fever had considerably abated. He adds, that the surgeon, in a particular conversation he had with him, had given him considerable hopes, from the appearance of the wounds, the decrease of the fever, and the magnanimity and composure of mind the General had evinced ever since the accident. Mr. RAPPAPEL then begs of Madame MOREAU not to credit any of the reports which she may hear, promising never to disguise the truth from her. 'I feel confident,' says he, 'that we shall save him.'

"On the 1st September Mr. RAPPAPEL added the following words to the above letter:—'Every thing goes on well; he is quiet.'—*Tout va bien, il est tranquille.*'—His virtuous life terminated on the 2d instant."

ON IDEAL ANALOGY.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
YOUR Correspondent M. in your publication of July, page 34, has introduced, what he states to be, an instance of Ideal Analogy betwixt a Negro-boy and the late Alexander Pope, the celebrated Poet.

He begins his subject with reprobating every attempt, that has been made, to investigate the human mind: and, indeed, before he has proceeded to any length, he falls into such a maze of indiscriminate censure, that I hardly can gather up what it is he would wish to establish.

He talks of "*faded ideas*:"—"*innate and connate principles*:"—that "many write merely for the sake

of writing; but, perhaps, more for the sake of controverting opinions long established;”—that “*all the reasoning upon this subject has been hypothetical,*” &c.

He quotes, for his text, a passage from Pope's *Eloisa*,

“*Heav'n first taught letters for some wretch's aid,
Some banish'd lover, or some captive maid:
They live, they speak, they breathe what love
inspires;*”

and having, as he thinks, commented severely upon every thing that has been put forth, as an essay upon mind, he proceeds to tell us, in effect, that man's thoughts, upon every subject, are of a *natural emanation of the mind*; without reading, without contemplation, and without the help of “*fancied ideas.*”

He commences his anecdote of the Negro-boy (who, in his fancied analogy, he compares with Mr. Pope) by an exordium, which I shall give in his own words:—“*In the whole creature range of human nature, it is impossible to conceive a greater dissimilarity in the mental powers, than must be supposed to have existed between those of the enlightened, learned, sublime, and elegant writer, Mr. Pope, and a Negro-boy, scarcely sixteen years old.*” (who had been) “*wild and untutored.*”

The boy, it seems by the story, was taken, wild from the fields, home to his master's house; where he had opportunities of observing all that his master did; for he was so placed about his person as to overhear all his conversation; and was, particularly, in the habit of seeing him write letters: with these letters he was sent, and brought back answers—After a while, the master, as he conceived, finding him to be an acute lad, offers to try him in the conveyance of a message verbally. This verbal message is rehearsed to him: the boy rehearses it to himself: he sets out to deliver it: but presently returns, with “*Massa, Massa! I forgot words—Do, Massa, make paper speak.*”

This is the simple and insignificant story upon which M. founds his presumption of ideal analogy.—I beg to insist, that in all cases, difficult and abstruse, and which can only be unfolded by the help of science, it is impossible, except by casual coincidence, that two such persons as Mr. Pope and one in a state of ignorance could ascertain a similarity of thoughts.

In a case, indeed, like what is told of the Negro-boy, where the thing was so

plain and obvious, it were impossible for any two, however unlike in mental powers, to have thoughts of different import.

It appears to me, that this story is unavailingly told, with a view to bring discredit upon what has been advanced (hypothetically, it is said) by men of the first intelligence, on the abstruse nature of the mind.

Others of your readers may see into the analogy of this story, with the forced conclusion put upon it, better than I.—For myself, I must confess, I want discernment.

I think I can furnish you with another story, on which there will appear a much more correct analogy upon this point: and this was exhibited in the very simple character of a *pigeon*.

A man of Oxford (one Osborne) was in the habit of training pigeons for the speedy communication of intelligence. He was encouraged in this by young students, who delighted in this kind of amusement.—On a certain occasion, a bet was made amongst them, as to the length of time in which a pigeon, of this man's training, could be made to convey intelligence from a distance of twelve miles.—The man set off with his pigeon to the assigned place; and here, in excessive haste, he put him up for the flight. The pigeon took a circuit, as usual; and then, instead of taking his course for the journey, he alighted close to his master's feet. It seemed much agitated; and eagerly endeavoured to express itself to its angry and confounded master—with an “*Och-hoo—Uck-a-roo—a-ra-hoo:*” which plainly signified, as the master soon after discovered, that he had forgot to attach the written note to the pigeon's leg. He instantly placed it on: the bird hastily ascended into the air; and went off with uncommon celerity: as if conscious of the delay.

I am, sir, your obliged Correspondent,
11th August 1813. ALLHALLOWS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR Correspondent B. S. has sent an incorrect statement of the price of fine silver for the last Magazine, page 96; he states it 7s. 6d. per oz. The London cash price for fine silver is 7s. 6d. sterling 6s. 10d. per oz.—The fine gold estimate is correct.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTRIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. XXVI.

ST. MARTIN OUTWICH, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, &c.; AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE PARISH AND CHURCH OF ST. HELEN, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, CONTINUED.

BISHOPSGATE-STREET, in ancient times distinguished by a stunted obelisk, or military stone, placed near where the *London Tavern* now stands, on which was inscribed "The Road to Berwick,"* was, from the earliest period of the Romans in Britain, the great northern avenue to the road called afterward *Watling-street*. It is marked in the Itinerary of *Antoninus*† as the road from "LONDON to CARLISLE near the Wall,"‡ and was, as soon as the mural boundary was erected, distinguished by a gate, one of the principal and most ancient of those formidable apertures that have, even much within living memory, marked the pristine extent of the metropolitan limitation. In the wide area, for it appears by the plan of London, that, even so late as the year 1563, the area which formed the centre of the cross described by *Bishopsgate*, *Gracechurch*, *Leadenhall* streets, and the *Cornhill*, was wide, stood the small parish-church of *St. Martin Outwich*, or *Outwich*. *St. Martin* was a *saint* and a *soldier*; and therefore, as in France, was, probably, considered as the guardian of churches and gates. The additional appellation, *Outwich*, is said to have been derived from a family whose existence

has been traced no higher than the Conqueror, but which, from the terminating syllable of its cognomen, *wich* (*wic*), is unquestionably derived from the *Saxons*. Be this as it may, it is certain, that upon the spot where the present small, but elegant, church of *St. Martin* now stands, at least two fabrics of the same kind have antecededly been erected. In the last church, the names of the founders, viz. *Martin de Otewich* (whence probably, if it may be so termed, the *ecclesiastical patronymic*), *Nicholas de Otewich*, and *John de Otewich*, were, as appeared by an ancient parochial record, therein interred. But, unfortunately, this record was undated. The date in the note now, perhaps, elucidate the period when the arms were inserted in the window, but is by no means sufficiently early to point to the erection of the church: for it appears, that a citizen of London, of the name of *John Churchman*, who was (with *John Organ*) sheriff of London in the third mayoralty of Sir *Nicholas Bremese*, 9th Richard II. 1385, acted as a trustee for *Nicholas* and *John de Otewich*, who were, probably, at that period, minors and orphans.

The church of *St. Martin Outwich*, it also appears, is recognized in the reign of Edward III. by a grant of the advowson, two houses in fee, and forty shillings rent, from this parish and that of *St. Helen*. This building, which was one of the few civic churches which,

§ The compartments of painted glass in the ancient S. P. windows displayed the following arms: *Argent on a Bend Sable, three conies* (up of the Field Impaled with Gules a Saltire Argent) and immediately under was the date 1462.

¶ Sir *Nicholas Bremese*, unfortunately in the time of his existence, fell a sacrifice to the diabolical influence of party-his ex. upon the death of *Henry VI.* one of the citizens knighted in the battle of Tewkesbury his unfortunate monarch, Richard III. he opposed the popular cause. *John of Northampton*, and, fell a victim himself, was elected mayor. A friend in the cause of his lawful sovereign, he rendered himself obnoxious to the people,

"Who high and low with happy Harry closed."

He, consequently, perished on the gallows (with *John*), with Sir *Robert Tresilian*, in the year 1388.

C c

* The Romans extended small pillars, marked with numerals and Imperial nominals, in every direction from the metropolis.

*Antiquis tibi nec teratur ager
Cupis per spatium satis velutis
Nomen Casareum virid columnis.*

Sidon. Apollin.

Along the ancient road, recording fame
Has mark'd each column with great *Cæsar's* name.

† Iter V.

‡ That is to say, within forty miles of that stupendous, though, in point of security, inadequate, work.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIV. Sept. 1818.

fortunately for the neighbourhood,* escaped the devouring flames of 1666, was originally constructed in the ancient Gothic style of architecture: the first repair it underwent rendered the windows *moderis* (other); other ornaments of the same nature were afterwards added. At the repair of 1659, *Twelve* columns and arches crept into the church, and rendered what had been a tolerable regular edifice, if the expression may be allowed, an architectural *solecism*. In an external view, it appeared that the body of this church was of brick, strengthened by stone quoins of massy rustic; the windows large, clumsily formed, and divided into Gothic compartments, calculated to transmit "a dim religious light;" the top was embattled. From the tower, which was in its construction simple, arose a turret, open, arched, and supported by four piers; the dome was surmounted by a ball and vane sixty-five feet from the earth. We have been the more particular in our description of this fabric, because it displays the bad taste of those times when it underwent different repairs; in consequence of which, we conceive, it would, in any other, have been difficult to have found such a *compages* of architectural incongruities. Yet almost surrounded with trees, as it once was, it must have formed a very picturesque object; and when on two sides inclosed with buildings, it certainly, perhaps from the force of contrast, displayed one that was extremely venerable.

Extracts from the churchwardens books of this parish, communicated by Mr. Nichols, have been published by Mr. Malcolm,† which are in one instance entitled,

* This, like many other of those fabrics, during the dreadful conflagration, became a depository for the goods and furniture of the terrified inhabitants. How this property, which was in the whole immense, was involved in the fate of other churches, has already been historically detailed. *St Martin's* church was, it is probable, unconnected with the few adjacent houses, to which it unquestionably owed its preservation, as the *Merchant Tailors' Hall*, in its immediate vicinity, was, with all its curious furniture, and all the adventitious articles it contained, completely devastated.

† *Vide Londinum Redivivum*, Vol. IV. p. 407.

"An inventory of all the hownments that pteynnythe to the Church of *St Martens Otewich wyththein By-scoppysgate Strette* in London the xxvijth daye of Zenever, in the yeere of ow^r Lorde God A. m^{cc}cxvth, that tyme being Cyrche-wardennys Mathye Pemberton michant and Spewyn Londe, Fuller.

"Item in pmys, a chales, w^t the patten of Sylver and geyllite, w^t a Trynyle in the patten anamelde, † pond' xxixth unc' off Troye."

"Item, a boxe of selver fior the sakerment in vassitacions w^t J h e n y e cowering and armes on the seid, inamelde, † pond' iijth unc' di. and gr. off Troye."

"Item, a crosse of Sylver and gylt and anamyld, † off the gyfte of Mast^r Warde sometye alderman and grocer of London, pond' xlvth unc' of Troye, &c. &c.

††† It has been said, and truly said, that it is not a very uncommon thing for authors to make observations and quote instances, merely as *pegs to hang notes upon*. This, we candidly admit, was our motive for introducing the above items; yet it will be found, that they are not in their application entirely useless. The antiquity of the art of enamelling, i. e. painting on opaque glass with mineral and metallic colours, an art called by the Latins *encaustum*, of which there are vestiges earlier than the reign of *Porseus*, King of *Hetruria*, U. C. 247; although under this monarch it was greatly improved, and indeed, in some respects, rendered almost immutable, must be, on all occasions, considered as a curious subject of speculation. This art, like many others, seems to have lain dormant from the fall of *Imperial Rome* to the rise of the Dynasty of the *Caliphs*, when specimens of enamelling are frequently mentioned as ornaments of the armour of the *Saracenic Chiefs*, and likewise of the heroes of the *Crouades*. In *Tuscany*, its ancient seat, under papal influence and popular encouragement, it again expanded: of this expansion, the vases, plates, and other utensils, painted by *Raphael*, during the pontificate of *Leo X.* and, subsequently, by *Michael Angelo*, are instances. The rise and practice of painting in enamel in this kingdom were, however, once subjects of controversy. It was, because it could not be denied, allowed, that painting upon, or staining, glass, and also depicting heraldic symbols, &c. in enamel, had long before been revived in *Rome*, *Venice*, *Germany*, and other parts of the continent, particularly at *Limoges*, in *France*, where it was extremely pa-

The whole of those items, of which we have only extracted three, are so extremely curious, especially as many of them are articles of the same description as those used in the *Grecian* and *Roman* temples, and all shew the state of the metallic arts in the metropolis at the beginning of the fifteenth century, that we, therefore, wish to refer the reader to those works in which they are so fully exemplified.

On the south side of the altar, in the old church, was a tomb, the inscription and date of which had been defaced;

patronized by FRANCIS I.; yet still many doubts arose, whether the art of enamelling was then known in England. These doubts, urged at a period when there was not the least substantial ground for scepticism on the subject, the items quoted in the text clearly decide in the affirmative; for it is not likely that Messrs. Pemberton and Lound would have sent the communion-plate with which they so liberally endowed the church of *St. Martin Outwich* to the continent to be painted, had the thing been practicable, they were, as civic magistrates, too patriotic to have had such an idea. The fact is, that several graphic and metallic artists, from *Florence* and *Nuremberg*, arrived in the metropolis during the reign of HENRY VII. who executed many works of the same species; some of which, namely, coats of arms and commemorative emblems, are still to be seen in the chapels of *Westminster-abbey*, and many other ecclesiastical edifices throughout England, &c. HENRY VII. although avaricious and, in many respects, parsimonious, was yet a lover and encourager of the arts: (a) this the basso-reliefs sculptured in brass that adorn his magnificent tomb in his chapel, and, indeed, the chapel itself, fully evince. Among the arts that he patronized, he is said to have been partial to that of painting in enamel, of which some very curious specimens were to be seen on his gold plate. This fashion, favoured by the monarch, there is no doubt became general; both the gold and silver utensils of his age were very beautifully embossed and painted. Some curious specimens of gold plate adorned by those arts still remain, and more would probably have been preserved, had not the value of the precious metal, on which they were displayed, combined with puritanic zeal for the destruction of images and emblems, operated strongly against that immunity to which the curiosity of their workmanship entitled many sacred vessels, vestments, and other ecclesiastical articles.

(a) He gave 500 marks toward the erection of the Cross in Chepe, &c.

but it was erected to the memory of *Hugh Pemberton*, alderman, of whom the following gift is recorded:

"Item a payer of candellsteks of silver, pcell gyft off y^e gyfte of Mast^r Hewe Pemberton, some tyme

XX
alderman of London maj^rth unc."

This tomb is still preserved in the new church of *St. Martin Outwich*; it now is raised against the north wall. Under a triple canopy of stone, with niche-work over the arch, surmounted by a cornice of oak leaves, is an altar monument, on the front of which is displayed three shields in quatrefoils; round the tabled edge of this depository formerly ran a fillet of brass, on which was inscribed, in church-text character, these words:

"—*Albermannus ejusdem Civitatis et Bateriae Uxor ejus, qui quidem, Hugo, obiit vi^{to} die mensis Septembris anno dⁿⁱ mil^{mo} dc^{to} quorum a^o i^o abus propicietur Deus. Amen*"

MATTHIW PEMBERTON, merchant tailor, appears, by the gifts to which we have adverted, to have been a man equally pious and liberal; for besides those donations, he gave 50*l* towards the repairing the chapel of *St. Lawrence*.

Near the tomb of JOHN CHURCHMAN, which is, in some surveys, dated, by mistake, 1485, the year he served the office of Sheriff (it should have been 1495, which was, we believe, the time of his death), there formerly stood another monument, which, although near a century later, was, from circumstances much more curious: this was inscribed,

"RICHARD NAYLOR, taylor, alderman, 1485;"

and below,

"DAME ELIZABETH NEVILL, Lady of Lord Abergavenny, buried according to her last will in this parish-church, in a vault in the chapel of our Lady there, where the body of Richard Naylor her husband rested, with John and Robert her sons; and she appointed a priest to pray in the said Church for all their souls.*

* This is, perhaps, an astonishing union as our civil records can produce, far different, indeed, from those marriages which we mentioned in our last Vestige; marriage

The monument of *John de Otewiche* (the last of the family) and his wife,

ages which though, probably, combined with love, were certainly connected with interest, and arose from folly as was said by a testy alderman of former times to one of his brethren, who, pretending to ask his advice, intimated a noble alliance, "I think you are quite in the right, my Lord, was weak enough to mortgage his estate to you, and you, generous, resolved not to be outdone in fully, mortgage your daughter to him. In point of sense, I think our mortgage and the marriage price pretty equal, and give you joy of both." Such, also, was formerly, the opinion of many respecting noblemen who elvited civic beauties; but in the marriage of Lady *Abergavenny* the case was reversed. She was, it appears, the daughter of *Richard Beauchamp*, son of the Earl of Warwick, uncle to *Hotspur* (a) who was by *Henry VI.* restored to his title and honours forfeited by his father after the battle of *Strewsbury*. She married *Richard Nevil*, Lord *Abergavenny*, by whom she had issue; but he dying in a few years, left her a young widow. She afterwards married *Richard Naylor*, a tailor (we presume a merchant tailor), in *Throldu* (b)-direct. How parties whose rank in life was so dissimilar ever could have met remains now to be conjectured.

If ever there was in this kingdom a dynasty that, more than any other, valued itself upon its ancestry, and supported its dignity with a splendor more than royal, it was that of *Nevil*; and if ever there was a period when the members of this family were supremely elevated, far far indeed above the rank of subjects, it was that a little antecedent to this marriage. This ancient family, which, like the oak, one of its symbols, spread its branches far and wide, dated its English descent from *Gilbert de Nere*, the admiral who commanded the fleet that wafted *William the Conqueror* (as he is termed) to the *British* shore. Connected, in process of time, by marriages not only with most of the nobility of the kingdom, but three of the monarchs of the unhappy race of *Plantagenet*, two of whom they *thronged and dethroned* at pleasure, the power of the *Nevils* extended over the whole country; but their strong hold was the metropolis. In *London*, the mansions of this elevated family are by records, to be traced to almost every part. Their residences were splendid, and their liberality and hospitality commensurate. Among the numerous mansions of the race of *Nevil*, one distinguished by their well-known cognizance, the *Beaumont and Regent Staff*, was situated in *London*, the site of which, covered with houses, still retains the appellation of the symbol that distinguished the burget and

which was in this church, had, even in the time of *Stow*, suffered so much from dilapidation, that the date could not be ascertained. Conjecture resting upon concomitant circumstances, of which the shrievalty of *Churchman*, his trustee, is the most prominent, points the finger of time to the close of the fourteenth, or the rise of the fifteenth, centuries. Sheriff (*Churchman*, it is said, was a man of great public spirit, for he built a custom house near the Tower (the most ancient custom-house was at *Billinggate*), which was nearly on the site of the present magnificent mercantile edifice. *Churchman* also, on the part of the *Otwiches*, gave the advowson of the church of *St. Martin*, together with four messuages, seventeen shops, and their appurtenances, to the *Merchant Tailors' Company*, for the use of the poor, and, on his own account, did many things from which the city of *London* derived great credit and advantage.

Another tomb in this fabric was inscribed to the memory of *William Constantine*, Alderman, and *Emma* his wife (no date) *

Also the following :

Catharine, wife to *Benedict Augustine* (no date) .

See *William Griffield*, Kut. (no date).

hedges of its possessor. Another residence of the *Nevils* was in or near *Bishopgate-street*. This was the mansion of Lord *Abergavenny*; a circumstance that, probably, produced an acquaintance betwixt the family and Alderman *Naylor*, their neighbour. His marriage, therefore, with the widow of the noble lord is the less to be wondered at, as he, the alderman, is said to have been a man whose benevolence was equal to his wealth, and his piety superior even to his liberality. Lady *Abergavenny*, who, as her epithet evinces, was equally pious and benignant, seems also, by her funeral orders, to have had the highest opinion of him, and to have desired the commemoration of him and their two sons, who, it appears, all died before her, and were buried in the same vault.

* *WILLIAM CONSTANTINE* was sheriff in 1465-6, in the majority of Sir *Ralph Feung*, Sir *Edward IV.*, *Henry Weaver* was his colleague. This gentleman was, for his attachment to the King, and particularly to the queen, during the metropolitan troubles that ensued in consequence of the royal nuptials, created a knight of the Bath. *Constantine*, who was a descendant of the worthy alderman who founded the market at *Sticks*, was, probably, attached to the *Lancastrian* party. †

(a) Vide *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

John Breur, Rector of this Church, 1492.

Nicholas Wotton, Bachelor of Law, some time Rector of this Church

There were also in the said church of *St. Martin Outwich* many other monuments, some of them venerable for their antiquity, some worthy of admiration for their sculpture, and all deserving of preservation on account of the persons whose names they commemorated: however, of these no records remain.

Time, that brings *biens* and *males* to decay, Has swept the smallest vestiges away.

One of more modern date we shall, notwithstanding, endeavour to preserve, on account of its epitaph.

On the north side of the chancel was a plain grave-stone, wherein was inserted a large brass plate, upon which were inscribed the following lines:

"In Memory of JOHN WIGHT, Anno Sal. 1633, Aged 34

"Reader, thou may'st forbear to put thine eyes

To charge for tears, to mourn these obsequies:

Such chat table drops would best be given
To those who live, or never, come to heav'n.
But here you would, be weeping on his dust,
Alay his happiness with thy mistrust;
Whose pious closing of his youthful years
Deserves thy *imolation*, not thy TEARS."

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PARISH-CHURCH OF ST. HELEN, CONTINUED

On the east wall and north side of the altar of this church, is a small, and extremely ancient, monument of marble. It has three columns, two arches, and an entablature, under which were five figures; the *arms* and heraldic symbols are nearly obliterated; but this inscription is recorded:

"To RUSSIA and MUSCOVIA

To SPAYNE and GUINNY without Table
Travell'd he by Land and Sea

Bothe Mayor of LONDON and STAPLE

The Commonwelthe he nouris'd

So worthie he all his days

That ech State full well him lov'd

To his perpetual praise

Three wives he had, one was MARY

Fower sons, one mayde he had by her

ANNES had none by him truly

By DOME MARY he had one Doughtier

That in the month of SEPTEMBER

A thousand fyve hundred fitey

And fygth died this worthy STAPLER

Worshyping his Posteritye."

This monument it, from numerous circumstances, appears, was erected to a man who, in that age, or indeed in any other, might be truly termed a *merchant adventurer*,† namely, to Sir *William Holles*, Lord Mayor of LONDON 1540, and also for a great number of years mayor of the STAPLE.‡ This eminent

cal composition, language, and arrangement, is so similar to that of the learned and eccentric *John Shirley*, in the church of *St. Bartholomew the Less*, that they appear from the same pen, yet had a century elapsed between them.

† A correct idea of the opulence and use of the *Merchant Adventurers* of London will be formed, when we state, that about this period they had 20 000 persons employed at *interepm* fabrication of articles of commerce, which they afterwards drew into this kingdom

‡ The STAPLE, i. e. the settled mart—the emporium, where wool, lead, tin, and other commodities, were drawn to one central point, was in the early ages of commerce, a most useful establishment. Hence arose the true dist. ct in betwixt *Merchant Adventurers* and *Factors*. The *Merchant Adventurers* of former ages were, in fact, *travellers*. They extended their journeys over great part of the habitable globe, they staggered for product, and made the natives acquainted with the wants of different countries; settled correspondences, and it incited the business of the world to a *mutop* lion market—FACTORS, who resided in different countries, therefore, in process of time, for they were unknown by that appellation before the time of *Crisobol*, became a necessary medium in the transaction of business betwixt the *manufactur*, the *merchant*, and ultimately, a sales by commission spread, the public. The first estimation of the establishment of a staple (for wool) was *interepm* in the year 1313, (a) whence it travelled to *Calais*, *Bruges*, *London*, returned to *Calais*, and at length was fixed in LONDON. The *merchants* of the STAPLE were not only a very opulent, but a very wise company: their *Mayor*, like the *Roman Praetor peregrinus*, was an officer of great dignity; though so admirably adapted to the circumstances that they were to regulate, that, like those of *Hiero* with respect to the *Agrarian statutes*, they, to the present hour, form the basis of our *commercial* trade. From them have emanated the *Navigation* and *Revenue Acts*, and many other branches of fiscal regulation. During the time Sir *William Holles* was their *Mayor*, the *Staple Merchants* undertook to guard the

* It is a curious circumstance, that this epitaph, both in points of orthography, posi-

(a) We concede to the Cornish antiquaries the position, that they had, even "at the dawn of history," a staple of their own for raw, resorted to by the *Phaenicians*.

merchant, and excellent magistrate, was the founder of the family of the late *Thomas Pelham Hollis*, Duke of Newcastle, the strenuous supporter of the Hanoverian succession, and the favourite minister of George II.* Sir Wil-

son.^(a) They also advanced to the king, at different periods, as the exigencies of the State required, large sums of money, and, by their influence, prevented a war in the Netherlands. *Shakspeare*, or whosoever else might be the author of the drama of "THOMAS LORD CROMWELL,"^(b) has, in the first, second, and indeed third acts, of that play, so broadly adverted to the intimate commercial connection which subsisted betwixt this country and other states, that, as a series of strong traits of those times, his notices become, coincident with historic facts, valuable. *Beaumont*, *Fletcher*, and *Massey*, followed in the same track, and blazoned the mercantile character with colours so vivid, while they placed it in situations so interesting, that it, at once, attracted the admiration, while, in a moral point of view, it contributed to the improvement of the people. But it is not from dramatists alone that we would wish to draw our inferences of the importance of the Merchant Adventurers and Staple Merchants: much higher authorities, we mean, *Bacon*, *Raleigh*, and other historians, have attributed to their adventurous spirit, indefatigable industry, and extensive liberality, the repression of that *imperium in imperio* erected by the *Hanseatic league*, or as its members were, in vernacular idiom, termed, the Merchants of the *Steel-yard*; an establishment the most extraordinary, we will venture to assert, that ever was conceded to under any government, ancient or modern. Sir WILLIAM HOLLES was one, among many others, that contributed to unshackle commerce from the fetters of steel which had for ages impeded her advance, for which he deserved, and was rewarded with, the praises of his compatriots.

* Let us, because, however remote the recollection, we still remember both the person and the domestic influence of this nobleman, observe, that no minister endured more from the malignity of party than

(a) That is, the *British Channel* and the *British Coast*.

(b) Hurred as the events of this curious play are, the necessary consequence of crowding the actions of forty years into five acts, it yet exhibits a true picture of the characters and manners of those times, as displayed both in the persons of the clowns, the merchants, lawyers, and noblemen; and we conceive there are in it scenes and speeches which would not have reflected any disgrace even on the memory of *Shakspeare* himself, had they been allowed to pass as his.

Ham Hollis, who, as it appears by the epitaph, had four sons, died immensely rich: he purchased an estate at *Houghton*, in the county of *Nottingham*, which descended, of course, to his eldest son. Sir *John Hollis*, his great grandson, who had, it appears, rather increased than diminished the riches left to him by his ancestors, was first created a Baron of England by James I. an. 1616, by the title of Lord Houghton of Houghton, and eight years after raised to the dignity of Earl of *Clare*. By his wife, Lady *Anne*, daughter of Sir *Thomas Stanhope*, this nobleman had six sons and three daughters. *John*, his eldest, succeeded him, an. 1637. He married *Elizabeth*, one of the coheirs of *Horace Earl of Tilbury*, by whom he had two sons, *John*, who died in infancy, and *Gilbert*, who survived, and thirteen daughters, most of whom died young, and unmarried.† He was, in 1665, succeeded by his said son *Gilbert*; whose son *John* having married one of the daughters of the Duke of *Newcastle*, was, by WILLIAM III. honoured with his title. He was suc-

ceeded himself, yet, perhaps, no minister in this kingdom ever suffered less. He endured the libellous explosions of every morning, the nocturnal, hebdomadal, and periodical, denunciations against him, with a firmness of *Stilpo* the *Stoic*, and, for the same reason, because he was conscious of the rectitude of his principles, and the purity of his intentions. These innate properties were, indeed, tacitly admitted by his enemies; they never dared to impeach his political integrity, or attack his moral character; they were, therefore, obliged to fasten upon his foibles; these they scrutinized with a virulence, and displayed with an exaggeration, that seemed to set common law and common sense at defiance. Still, the open and liberal character of the Duke, a character always adored by the people when in their sober senses, arose superior even to the malice of degraded genius, twice exhibited in the writings of *Smollet*: he still continued to display the genuine features of an English nobleman; his house still continued to be termed the temple of dignity and hospitality; his judicious benevolence still extended far and near; his general benignity still remained; and, like the philosophic *Stilpo*, when his monarch offered him a pension of six thousand pounds per annum, he nobly refused it, replying, almost in the words of the sage adverted to, "No, it never shall be said that old *Pelham*, who had spent his life and his estate in the service of his country, at last resigned to become a pensioner."

† Dugdale.

ceeded, 1717, by his nephew, *Thomas Pelham Holles*; at whose death, 1763, the ducal coronet devolved to *Henry Earl of Lincoln*, who married his niece. This nobleman dying 1794, he was succeeded by his son *Thomas*; and he, May 17, 1795, by *Henry*, the present Duke.

It is with pleasure we observe, that from the reflections on the tomb of the ancestor of this noble family hath emanated this brief account of another dynasty, still more elevated than those that we formerly noted, which rose from commerce. Instances of this kind are, in this country, although not, perhaps, so splendid, quite as useful as those derived from the *Saxons, Danes, and Normans*; for it certainly is, although not very poetically expressed, most truly observed by an anonymous writer of the last century, who, speaking of the metropolis, says, that

"From trade doth titles, wealth, and grandeur spring;
TRADE governs all: supreme in every thing;
Of ARTS, ARMS, LETTERS, trade's the enlivening soul,
That, like the sailor's compass, rules the whole."

Among the great number of ancient tombs that adorn the church of *St. Helen*, that of Dame *Elizabeth Greystock*, widow, late wife to Sir *John Vavasor*, Knt. was once most conspicuous. She died May 14, 1509, and bequeathed her body to be buried in the monastery of *St. Helen*, Bishops-gate, and, at the same time, directed to be given to the *Priorest and Convent* a basin and ewer of silver.

On the south side of the altar-piece was also a very ancient tomb, with the figures of a man and woman, having their arms conjoined over their breasts, lying thereon. The brass inscription round the verge was, more than 110 years since, so defaced, that there only appeared these words:

"*Tempora mori. Majoris Stapule,
Mille Taleie & Agnetis Uxoris Sux
ac Johannis Thomæ R——.*"
Dates, 1475 and M.CCCC——

Resuming, from this commercial vestige, the subject of mercantile monuments displayed in this very curious church, although we can add nothing to the elevated character which is commemorated on the next, let us observe, that near the north-east corner is a marble tomb, beautiful in its materials and excellent in its workmanship: it

is erected "To the memory of that worthy and renowned (Knight) Sir THOMAS GRESHAM," who died in the year 1579.*

* His magnificent funeral obsequies were performed Dec. 15, 1579. Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, Knt. whose most remote historic ancestor was *John Gresham*, of *Gresham*, in the county of *Norfolk*, a small town, from which the family derived their *patronymic*: but without travelling through the various descents of the *Greshams*, we may at once observe, that Sir *Thomas* was the second son of Sir *Richard Gresham*, of *Holt*, in the county of *Norfolk*. This gentleman was an eminent merchant, and founded a free school at *Holt*. He was SHERIFF OF LONDON in the year 1531, and MAYOR 1537.—Observing the situation in which the *Merchant Adventurers* were placed with respect to the transaction of public business, while the merchants of the *Hanse* were safely housed in the *Teutonic Guildhall*, he first suggested the plan of *Britain's Bourse*, or, as it was afterwards termed, the *Royal Exchange*, and imparted it to his son. How well he executed the benevolent ideas of his father, has been already stated. Sir *Richard Gresham* died in 1548. Sir *John Gresham*, his eldest son, had a daughter, named *Elizabeth*, who married Sir *Henry Neville*, Knt. of the respectable family of *Neville*, of *Billingbear*, in *Berkshire*. His son by this lady was ambassador in *France* in the year 1599, and was fined for his attachment to the Earl of *Essex*. Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who inherited the commercial knowledge, mercantile liberality, and extensive benevolence of his father, received an education suitable to the cosmopolitan sphere he was destined to adorn: he was, it is said, master of ten languages, and possessed such a fund of commercial and political knowledge, that he foiled the *Lombards* even at their own weapons, however sharp they had before been deemed. From his time their decline may be dated; for, with Sir *John Spencer* and other of his mercantile compatriots, he directed the streams of trade into their natural channels, and shewed the ministers of *Elizabeth*, who, sagacious as they were, had not correctly considered its principles in that point of vision, that it might be made the defence, as well as the support, of the country: that the tenants of the sea were at least equal to the tenants of the land; and that every ship which sailed from the ports of *Britain* extended its empire. Under the wise system adopted at that time fendality finally sunk, the true balance of the constitution was formed, and every rational advantage that now operates arose. The zeal of Sir *Thomas Gresham* for arts and letters is well known. His College was, by Sir *George Buck*, termed the *third university*; and although we regret its fall, we still reflect, with pleasure, on the mental vestiges, however faint, that we have of the ancient and

On the north wall, another ancient and spacious monument of marble has the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the Body of **WILLIAM BOND**, Alderman, and sometime Sheriff of **LONDON**,* a *Merchant Adventurer*, and most famous in his age for his great adventures both by sea and land.

Obiit 30 of May 1576.

Flos Mercatorum, quos terra Britannia creavit,

Eccē sub hoc Tumulo Gulielmus Bondus humatur.

*Ille Mars multum passus per Saxa per Undas
Vilavit Patrias Peregrinus meritis oras.*

*Magnanimum Genui mirantur Jasona vates
Aurea de gelido reluit, qui vellea a Phasi.*

*Græcia docta tunc, Graui concedit vates,
Hic jacet Argolico Mercator Jasona major,*

*Vellera multa tulit, magis aurca vellit
Phasi.*

Et freta multa scdit magis ardua Phasidos undis:

venerable mansion in *Bishopsgate-street* which he devoted to such scientific purposes; and indeed with the more pleasure, because, having been his residence, it gave us the first idea of the magnificent style of building which prevailed in the mercantile mansions during the latter part of the sixteenth century. **GRESHAM HOUSE**, the ichnography of which was a quadrangle, and its area a garden bounded by trees, was, in its interior plot, completely *Rus in urbe*. On the four sides of the walks ranged the buildings, which, according to the *false taste* that was then beginning to prevail, were of *Gothic* and *Italian* architecture. On the north and south side stood the dwelling-house and offices, connected by eastern and western galleries, supported by columns of the *Tuscan* order, whose *pæras* were *ambulatories*; a conduit and fountain stood in the middle of the garden. One of the exterior fronts of these buildings was towards *Bishopsgate-street*, the other towards *Broad-street*: to both of which they were, from their venerable appearance, their portal, &c. considerable ornaments, especially the former, for it was in view, except where the trees impeded, of *Bishopsgate Conduit*, which was stated to have been rebuilt by **HENRY VII.** though this is erroneous: the merchants of the *Hanse* contributed, it is said, 200 marks; but as this was a sum by no means equal to the magnitude of the work, the nobility of the neighbourhood and the corporation of **LONDON** supplied the remainder. **GRESHAM HOUSE**, venerable even in its ruins, was finally, dilapidated in the year 1771, and the *Exchange Office* erected on its site 1774.

* To wit, in the majority of **Sir Roger Marle**, 1567.

*He viult, quod nullu mors est superabilis aurd
Flos Mercatorum Gulielmus Bondus humatur.*"†

On the north side of the church, an architectural monument of black and white marble, adorned with columns, entablature, and pediment of the *Corinthian* order, has the figure of the person it commemorates reposing in his tent; his soldiers are in attendance; and in the back ground a servant waits with his horse. On this design it is not necessary to observe. The inscription is as follows:

"Near this place resteth the body of the worthy Citizen and Soldier **MARTIN BOND**, Esq. Son of **WILLIAM BOND**, Sheriff and Alderman of **LONDON**. He was Captain in the year 1558, in the Camp at **TILBURY**; and after remained Chief Captain of the *Trained Bands* of this City until his death. He was a *Merchant Adventurer*, and free of the Company of *Huberdashers*. He lived to the age of 85 years, and died in May 1643.

"His piety, prudence, courage, and charity, have left behind him a never-dying monument.

Quam prudens hic Miles erat, quam nobile pectus

*Noverunt Principes, Patria, Castra, Duces;
Cui quanta fuit pietas, quam larga manusq;*

*Pauperis agnoscunt videra, Tempa Togæ.
Miles hic & Civis qualem viz Milibus unum*

Sæcla referre queant nec meminisse purem."

The tomb of **William Kerwyn**, on which four figures in a kneeling posture are sculptured, is enclosed with iron rails: on the south side of it these words are inscribed:

"Here lyeth the body of **WILLIAM KERWYN** of this City *FREE MASON*, who *deputed this life the 26th of December 1591.*" His wife, **Magdalen Kerwyn**, who died 1584, and **Benjamin Kerwyn**, their son, who died 27th July 1621, are also commemorated.

Under the large window of the south

+ **WILLIAM BOND**, Alderman, the great traveller, resided in *Crosby House*. He must certainly have had a very large establishment; for although it had been a royal residence, he deemed it necessary to add to its dimensions, by increasing its height, and erecting a turret on its top. It does not appear that **Martin Bond**, his son, occupied it for any great length of time. The chief Captain of the *Trained Bands*, then a very important corps, had a house in the *Old Artillery-ground*.

This window was glazed at the charge of **JAMES FEATLY** Daughter to **WILLIAM FEATLY Esq.** and Wife to **DANIEL FEATLY D.D.** Anno Domini 1632."

This window is enriched with three coats of arms in stained glass, viz. her father's, her first and second husband's. Mrs. Featly also repaired her father's monument, and (after the death of her husband) left to the poor of *St Helen's* 4*l* per annum for ever, to be distributed in bread; a donation which, in consequence of the confusion of the times subsequent to the death of Dr. Featly, 1645, occasioned a suit in Chancery, the result of which was, a decree of the Lord Keeper in favour of the parish.

Observations on the monuments in this beautiful church would form an interesting volume; but, however, we can only, consistent with our plan, remark upon one more, which is composed of black and white marble, very finely sculptured, and has the following inscription:

"*Omibus X. P. I. Fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit sciatis me Julium Adelmare alias Caesarem Epilitem utriusq; Juris Doctorem Chizabethae Reginae Supremae Carinae Admiralcatus Iudicem et unum e Pagistris Libellorum Jacobo Regi a primatis consilium Cancellarium Sacarii et Sacrorum Secretuorum Pagistrum hac present. Carta mea confirmasse me Annuente Divino nomine naturae Verbum libenter soluturum quam primum Deo placuerit. In cuius rei Testimonium manu et Signillum apposui. Dat. ann 27 Febr. Anno Domi, 1635 Jul. Caesar.*

Per ipsum tempore mortis suae Carolo Regi a privatis consiliis, necnon Rotularum Magistrum, versum, apud Literatum, pauperibus Poitu Charitatis Receptaculum. Patri, filii, amicis suis

* This, before the Reformation, was set apart for the people.

† This gentleman was, probably, City Mason.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIV. Sept. 1819.

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Sir **JULIUS CAESAR**, whose official situation and talents are, in his monumental inscriptions, so amply displayed, was born anno 1557, in a very large mansion belonging to his father, *Julius Adelmare*, otherwise *Caesar*, situated at *Tottenham*, *Middlesex*. This gentleman was a *Venetian*, and physician to *Queen Elizabeth* & his town residence

† 1646. Sir **Julius Caesar**, Knt Master of the Rolls, one of the King's Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, was buried under Mr Williams's stone by the Communion table." *Parish Register.*

FULLER speaks very highly of the benevolence of Sir **Julius**. He was master of the Rolls twenty years. A manuscript written by him, giving an account of his father, himself, and children, still remains: he takes for his motto an answer of his grandfather's (Sir **William Poulet**, Lord St John, &c.) to an inquiry how he had contrived to live through so many reigns increasing in honours.

"Late supping I forbear;
Wine and women I forswear;
My neck and feet I keep from cold;
No marvel then tho' I be old.
I am a willow, not an oak;
I chide, but never hurt the stroke."

Malcolm's London Redivivum,
Vol. III p 560

The answer of Sir **William Paul**, who lived, through turbulent times, to the age of ninety-seven years, was, we believe, more laconic. The motto of Sir **John** puts us in mind of the only maxim which ~~was found~~ in the invaluable book of *Hyperbaeus*, which, most unfortunately died, he left as a legacy to a friend, namely,

"Keep your feet warm;
Keep your head cool;
Keep your body open—and
A TID FOR THE PHYSICIANS."

Sir **WILLIAM PAULET**, Lord St. John, &c. lived to be one hundred and three of his descendants; and although, morally speaking, few can admire the flexibility of his grand principle, both himself, and family experienced its benefit.

It is rather extraordinary, that *Queen Elizabeth*, who professed herself so truly English, should have in her service an Italian physician and a Spanish courtier. The latter *Balthazar Sanchez*, a Spaniard born, but a free denizen of the realm of England, (a) the first, Spanish physician

(a) *Parish Register.*
D d

was in the parish of *St. Helen, Bishoppsgate*; and, strange as it may now seem, he, with *Thomas Colclil, or Colshill, Esq.* had the lease of the rectory, &c. for twenty-one years, paying to her, her heirs, executors, &c. *8l. 16s. 1d.* and also the priest's wages, and all other sums for bread, wine, &c.

Sir Julius Caesar, who, probably, received the rudiments of his education from his father, was, early in life, entered a student of *Magdalen College, Oxford*. He took the degree of doctor of the civil law at *Paris*, 1581; and proceeded doctor of the canon law at *Oxford*, 1583. Soon after which, he was master of the *Court of Requests*, judge of the *Court of Admiralty*, and master of *St. Catherine's Hospital*, near the *Tower, London*. He was knighted by *James I.* and made chancellor of the *Exchequer*,* which troublesome office he resigned in 1614, on his being appointed master of the *Rolls*; an office that he enjoyed till his death, which happened in the 12th *Car. I.* His manuscripts were sold by auction in the year 1757, and produced more than 300*l.*; which, however, we think a very inconsiderable sum, when contrasted with the learning of their author, the important situations he had filled, and the long period of his existence.

commit-maker, and grand master of all that profess that trade in this kingdom," resided also at *Tottenham*, where he "founded in his life-time eight almshouses for four poor men and four women." These almshouses still remain, under the excellent superintendence of the vicar and churchwardens of that well-regulated parish, although, as far as we can recollect, they are now entirely dedicated to the use of the fair-*sex*.

* It appears, *Sir Julius Caesar* was, from his office, considered as possessing considerable influence with his royal master, as may be observed in the following extract from a letter from *Mrs. Elizabeth Stapleton* to the Countess of *Shrewsbury*, dated 20th Feb. 1604:

"My petition was delivered from the King to *Sir Julius Caesar*, who told me that his Ma. did not absolutely deny my suite, but would rather have me demand it in another nature; told me withall he found his Ma. willing to do me good, but I should first make my way to some of the *Lords of the Privy Council*, especially *Lord Cranborne* and my *Lord Treasurer*; Therefore once againe, good Madame, I humbly beseeche you to write your letters to them bothe in my behalfe, whereby I may be dispatched (for having their countenance I have no doubt of the King's), and that they will bestow such favour I will advance."

Letter to a Lady, Vol. G, fol. 102.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

A SHORT time since, on my taking a ride a few miles from my residence, I observed a piece of pasture land, of an excellent soil, covered with docks of considerable strength and magnitude. Surprised to see what appeared very bad husbandry, in a country where the lands in general are well managed, I inquired of the first man I met, who happened to be a workman of the tenant, why that piece of land was suffered to remain covered with so pernicious a weed, and particularly when it was nearly depositing its seed upon the land? The man appeared somewhat astonished at my question, and replied, "My master will not cut them down on any account, because that in two, or three years the docks will destroy themselves;" adding, "and this is well known to be true throughout the country; whereas cutting them down or getting them up would only increase the evil." On further inquiry as to what the man said about the docks destroying each other, I found his master was by no means singular in his opinions; for I understand such opinion prevails not only in this, but in other countries. If this be true, it is lamentable that no method is yet found out better than to suffer docks to overrun and impoverish our best soils, until such time as they shall, in the course of years, destroy themselves. However, as such an opinion is entertained by many farmers, I trust some of your *Agricultural Correspondents* will instruct them in a better method to destroy this pernicious vegetable.

I have been informed, that in some counties the landlords will not suffer their tenants to have, if possible, a dock or thistle on their farms; in which case, it is clear that there is no necessity for the farmer to wait, with the patience of *Job*, until this weed destroys itself.

That many farmers are of an opinion that the docks do, in the course of some few years, destroy themselves, I have no doubt; and they are, as I observe, led into this erroneous notion by observing that some fields, much encumbered with docks, will, after a few years, disappear for the general part; but that this is not attributable, in my humble judgment, to their self destruction, but to flies, called the dock flies, which at some very uncertain periods make their appearance on the docks, and, by eat-

ing, which leaves except their roots, as effect the roots that the plant dies. But as these threats to the husbandman to be so very seldom, and the visit is so extremely uncertain, it is folly in the farmer to rely wholly upon this for a final extirpation of the mischief. I would recommend some better information is common, that a field so encumbered with weeds as I have already mentioned, be broken up and kept in tillage for a few years, and what weeds should make their appearance be got up with an iron instrument well known, but not sufficiently attended to by many husbandmen; and after the same field are again laid down with grain seeds, no great trouble will be required to keep it wholly free from them.—I shall be extremely happy to see any better method pointed out than this for I confess myself an enemy to all long-standing and erroneous prejudices—and that this is one among the many I have little or no hesitation in pronouncing.—I shall conclude with saying, that the piece of land I first mentioned was worth 80s. per acre, had the same been under good management, but in the state I saw it, the land was not worth a fifth part of the money! What a loss is this to a tenant on a large scale, as well as to the kingdom in general!

I am, sir, your most humble servant,
August 6, 1813 D.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

AFTER having sent you the additional verse to Dibdin's song of *The Woodman*, inserted in your last Number, it occurred to me, that, some years ago, I began to write a few tributary stanzas to the author of that ballad, on which I intended them to have been a parody. The first verse only of these lines being completed at that time, I have now finished them with somewhat more freedom than at first intended, so that they will scarcely bear the above character, and I am persuaded the sentiments they contain will be found in unison with those of every one (and where is there one who is not) familiar with the songs of that celebrated lyric poet.

The allusions in the second and third stanzas refer to some of Dibdin's more popular productions; among which may be found those suited to the condition and avocations of almost every individual in life, from the general commanding in the field to the peasant

travelling to the farm. A few of these need only be referred to the songs of *The Soldier's March*, *Saturday Night's Dragoon*, *The Soldier's Wife's Lament*, *The Sheep-Shearing*, &c. &c. It may also be remarked, which is the honour of this author, that in the most comic and ludicrous effusions of his pen, a good and wholesome moral is frequently conveyed; in which respect he may be held up as an example to the general run of our modern ballad-makers, who are too much in the habit of sacrificing sentiment to sound, and moral principles to broad-humour and crinade.

I am, &c.

Islington, Sept. 11, 1813. N.

I.

FAR remov'd from vulgar strains,
Hear Drab's pipe delight the plains;
"Mong warlike rights and village swains,
What pleasure round he stirs was,
In jocund songs and round plays
His Muse the patriot fire conveys,
And pointing still to Virtue's ways,
The moral theme pursues.

II.

Full oft with zeal and valour new,
His song hath fill'd the hardy crew,
When bound to India or Pers,
Across th' Atlantic wave;
In peaceful trade, and war's turmoil,
His strains have lightened every toil,
Endearing still Old England's soil
To every seaman brave.

III.

Nor lesser joys his verses yield
To heroes on th' embattled field,
In honour's cause, their swords that wield
Courageous in the fight,
And every rustic swain can quote
Some cheering stanza he has wrote,
That binds him to his humbler lot,
With verse fresh delight.

IV.

—Yes, tuneful bard—Men all admire
Some fav'rite effort of thy lyre
—Thy "*Anchorin' Rh*"—so full of fire!
"Poor Jack"—"The Flowing
Boat"—

When seated round the festive board,
And emptying fast "gay Bacchus" hoard,
Such strains as these new joys afford
To each convivial soul.

V.

Long may'st thou live among us here,
To charm us with thy vocal cheer;
And when thy parting hour draws near,
May the angelic quins
Around thy hovering spirit
To guard thee to Heaven's bliss
There, crown'd in an immortal
To strike th' eternal

Islington, Sept. 11, 1813.

HIGHGATE HILL, that well known locality situated at four miles distance from the metropolis on the great northern road, while it has been celebrated by our poets for the admirable prospects it affords, has been no less praised by our topographical writers and others for its general beauty, and the extraordinary healthfulness of its atmosphere. John Norden, who published, in 1593, "*An Historiall and Chorographical Description of Middlesex and Hertfordshire*," observes, "Upon this hill is most pleasant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthfull; for the expert inhabitants there report, that divers that have been long visited with sickness have in short time recovered their health in that salutary aire."

Thomson.

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The salubrity of this spot has been equally appreciated in later times, for we now behold rising on either side of the hill (in addition to several old mansions, coeval with the above description), a great number of handsome dwellings, chiefly inhabited by citizens of London, and which have been gradually accumulating from that time down to the present. The greater part of these houses command most extensive and delightful views over the metropolis and the adjacent country.

On the top of the hill, upwards of 450 feet above the level of the Thames, stands the chapel of St. Michael, which is a chapel of ease to Hornsey, of which parish the village of Highgate forms a hamlet. On this spot there was, in ancient times, a hermitage, one of the hospitals which crossed the causeway to be made between Highgate and Islington, taking for that purpose the gravel from the top of the hill, and

thence forming the road of water-works to the chapel. The hermitage was destroyed by the Puller, who was providing water on the hill when it was wanting, and cleansed in the industry which before, especially in winter, was passed with great difficulty. This circumstance, among others connected with this neighbourhood, is alluded to in a poem called "*The Hermit of Highgate*," published in the *London Magazine* for September 1743.

"Through Holloway, far & far, on the onward road,
While much St. Michael's Hamlet, we come
Whose care a double charity bestows,
Supplying water to the sick, and the road."

This hermitage appears to have been in the gift of the Bishop of London (possessor of the lands in this neighbourhood); for it is recorded, that, in 1286, Robert de Braybrooke, then bishop of that see, presented thence William Lichfield, a poor old hermit, in mortuum animam suam; and William Forte was presented by Bishop Stokesley in 1531, "in consideration of his good services to him the said bishop, to pray for his soul, and the souls of his predecessors, and the souls of all the faithful deceased." This man appears to have been the last Hermit of Highgate.

William Poole, yeoman of the crown in the reign of Edward the IVth, founded an hospital for lepers, on the lower part of this hill, being himself stricken with the same distemper. This foundation remained till the time of Henry the VIIIth, as appears by the will of Rich-

+ One of the London Cries, within the memory of persons now living, was "*Holloway Chosse-ake*," by a man on horseback: they were made by a person who kept the *Half Moon*, near the three mile stone. Another very old public-house, the *Half Red Cap*, situate more towards the summit of the hill, is thus noticed by the celebrated "*Drunken Hamlet*," in his Itinerary, first published about the middle of the seventeenth century:

"*Veni Holloway, pistrum rubrum,
In Cohortem muliebrem,
Ne Adonidem vocant omnes
Metretices, Bathyllas
Tangunt stinguunt, mollescent, et
At egrotant, forte pulchrum.*"

+ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 651.
+ Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

of this Chapel, Europ. Mag.
p. 168; and a General
Mag. in Vol. VIII. p. 187.

and Geoffrey, of Islington, who died in 1317, who was buried in the church of St. Andrew, and whose name is to this day preserved in the post office of Islington, as being by name in that parish.

The Hon. the Lord Bacon, Baron of Verulam, and Viscount St. Alban's, whose moral and philosophical works will transmit his name to the latest posterity with honour, is said to have met his death from the following circumstance, near this spot, as it is related by Aubrey in his MSS. now preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Aubrey himself professes to have received his information from Thomas Stubbs, of Malmesbury, who was in habits of intimacy with his lordship, and frequently visited him. "The cause of his Lordship's death was trying an experiment as he was taking the air in the coach with Dr. Witherborne, a Scotch man, Physician to the King, Towards High-Gate; snow lay on the ground, and it came into my Lord's thought, why flesh might not be preserved in snow, as in salt. They were resolved they would try the experiment presently; they alighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of High-Gate Hill, and bought a hen, and made the woman excruciate it; and then stuffed the bodie with snow; and my Lord did help to doe it himself. The snow so chilled him, that he immediately fell so ill, that he could not return to his lodgings (I suppose then at Gray's inn), but went to the Earl of Arundell's house at High-Gate, where they put him into a good bed, warmed with a padree; but it was a damp bed, that had not been laye in for about a years before, which gave him such a colde, that in two or three dayes, as I remember, he (Hobbes) told me he died of suffocation."

Highgate-hill is also connected with the history of another English worthy, whose name is no less celebrated in our civil records, than that of the former in the annals of philosophy and science. On the south side of the road, towards the bottom of the hill, between the third and fourth miles, stands an upright stone, inscribed "*Whittington Stone*," in the place of another that formerly stood here, traditionally said to have been that on which the celebrated Richard Whittington, when a boy, sat

down, and when on his hard fortune, after having been induced to run away from his master's house, and go back to the country, on account of the ill usage which he experienced from the owner, made. The tradition relates, that whilst sitting passive on this stone, his ear was won on a sudden assailed by a peal from Bow bells, which, to his imagination urged him to return back in the following distich:

"Two again Whittington,
Thrice Lord Mayor of London."

Another tradition affirms the stone to have been placed on this spot by the desire of Whittington, after he had risen to wealth and eminence in the city, for the convenience of mounting or dismounting his horse at the foot of the hill, in the rides which he was accustomed to take in this neighbourhood, and whence his name became attached to it.†

The causeway before mentioned appears to have been the first road constructed upon this acclivity, which was, however, no more than a foot-way descending from the summit of the hill to the town of Islington.‡

† Whatever may have been the early history of this stone, certain it is, from our old annals, that he served the office of mayor three times, viz. in the years 1399, 1406, and 1419. Some idea of his immense wealth, and the little value he set on money, may be gathered from the following circumstance, related by some of our city historians:—"At an entertainment given to Henry Vth at Goldhall, after his conquest of France, the king was much pleased with a fire which Sir Richard had caused to be made of choice woods, mixed with cinnamon, cloves, and other spices and aromatics. The knight said he would endeavour to make it still more agreeable to his majesty, and immediately tore and burst in that fire the king's bond of 10 000 marks due to the Company of Mercers; another of 1 500 marks due to the Chamber of London; another of 2000 marks, due to the Grocers; another of 3000 marks, due to several other Companies, and divers others, in all to the amount of 60,000. sterling (an immense sum in those days), hurried by the king to pay his army in France; and then told his majesty, that he had taken in and discharged all those debts, and made his majesty a present of the whole." [Antiq's London, vol. i. p. 344.]

‡ At the above period, and till the time of the Reformation, an image of the Virgin Mary was kept by the monks in the church at Islington, as an object of popular worship, and which was made

* Hist. and Antiq. of Islington, 4to, p. 75.

The village of Highgate appears to have derived its existence and its name from the circumstance of the present high road being carried over the hill some four or five centuries ago; as we are informed by Norden, in the topographical work before quoted. He observes, "The old and ancient high-way to High Bernet from Port-Poolle now *Gray's Inn* as also from *Clerkenwell*, was through a lane on the east of *Pancras Church*, called *Longwich Lane*; from thence leaving *Highgate* on the west, it passed through *Tallingdane Lane*, and so to *Crouch-ende*; and thence through a park, called *Hornsey great parke*, to *Muswell Hill*, to *Counie-Halrh*, *Fryarne Bernet*, and so to *Winstone*. This ancient highway was refused of wayfaring men and carriers by reason of the deepness and dirty passage in the winter season. In regard whereof it was agreed betwene the Bishop of London and the countie, that a newe waie shoulde be laide, forthe through the said Bishop's Parke, beginning at *Highgate Hill*, to leade (as now is accustomed) directly to *Whetstone*; for which newe waie all cartes, carriers, pack-men, and such like travellers, yelde a certain toll unto the Bishop of London, which is now termed at 140 per annum. And for that purpose was the gate erected on the hill, that through the same all travellers shoulde passe and be the more aptlie staide for the same toll."

The Bishop of London continues to receive the profits of the toll paid at

devoted from the metropolis and the adjacent villages. We are, moreover, informed by Norden, that persons were in the habit of coming to *Clerkenwell Church*, "from *Highgate*, *Moswell*, &c." (a)—These circumstances may, in some degree, serve to account for the making of the caneway above-mentioned by one of the religious brothers of the *Hermitage*, who was, doubtless, actuated by a generous zeal to render the way to salvation as easy and as convenient as possible.

(a) *Muswell Hill*, in the parish of *Hornsey*, as presents a situation as any within 100 miles of the metropolis. It was, in ancient times, famous for a well celebrated for curing scrupulous and cutaneous diseases. Here the brotherhood of *St. John of Jerusalem*, in *Clerkenwell*, had their dairy, with a large farm; and here they built a chapel for the benefit of some nuns, in which was a most precious image, also much renowned. See *Our Lady of Moswell*, "Lyon's Report, vol. i. p. 657."

High Gate, which is quite unobscured with any *Highway* *Track*; and from the singularly unequal mode in which it is collected has been the occasion of many disputes. A bull, a ram, or a goat, are not suffered to be driven through this gate without the payment of a groat, whilst a cow, or any animal of the feminine gender, are permitted to pass for half the sum. Carriers, whether by waggons, carts, or horses, and all "such like travellers" are obliged to pay a certain fee to the diocesan, while the riders of pleasure-horses and drivers of carriages with springs are allowed to pass toll free. The reader will, probably, not be at a loss to account for these curious distinctions, after considering the customs and manners of the remote period at which this toll was first established. The *Old Gate House* mentioned by *Mr. Pennant* was taken down, and the road opened, at the joint expense of the *Islington* and *Whetstone* Trust; in 1769, as expressed on a board attached to a tavern built on the site of the old toll-house. The toll was rented in the year 1794, at 150*l.* per annum; the rent reserved to the bishop is 10*l.* 10*s.**

Whatever facilities the road over *Highgate Hill* might have afforded at an era when the transit of persons from place to place was very inconsiderable, compared with the innumerable journeyings and excursions of the present age, and at a time when pack-horses formed the usual conveyance of goods to and from the metropolis; a material alteration of the highway in this place has for many years been a desideratum with all persons travelling, or employing draught-horses, on the northern road. True it is, considerable sums of money have been expended by the *Highgate* and *Hampstead* Trust, in raising the road in some parts, and making it lower in others; but all their endeavours by these means to render its ascent less difficult, have only tended to remedy the evil in a very trifling degree. The very dangerous acclivity which rises here for a considerable length full three inches in every yard, and which four or five mail-coaches, many heavy waggons, and a vast number of carriages of every description, must necessarily ascend every day, has been the destruction of many lives both

of horses and men, it is wonderful, therefore, that a variety of schemes have been at different times suggested to remove the evil, by changing the course of the road altogether.

But the purpose of effectually removing these serious inconveniences, a novel and extraordinary scheme was proposed in the year 1809, by Mr. R. G. Bazie, an engineer, namely, that of forming an arched subterranean tunnel, twenty-four feet wide, eighteen feet high, and about three hundred yards in length, for a public road, through the substance of the hill, to branch off on the north side of the present highway, near Whittington Stone. The encouragers of this project were soon enabled to commence the undertaking by virtue of an act of Parliament (50 Geo. III.), intitled, "An Act for making and maintaining a Road, partly by an Archway, through the East Side of Highgate Hill, communicating with the present Turnpike Road from London to Barnet, at Upper Holloway, in the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, and near the Brook below the Fifth Mile Stone, in the Parish of Hoxsey, in the County of Middlesex."

* In a letter from Thomas Hacker, Esq. of the General Post Office, to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine (among other matters) into the state of the roads and highways of the kingdom, that gentleman, referring to the plan for a subterraneous passage under this acclivity, remarks, "Relative to the Tunnel under Highgate Hill, I beg leave to observe, that the destruction of horses is so very great, going up that hill, that I do not wonder the ingenuity of man should think of any thing to their protection." He again observes, "It certainly is disgraceful that the great north and west road should, before it passes five miles from the metropolis, go over a hill of more than 200 feet perpendicular height, and that hill so loose and unfirm as to admit wheels three or four inches deep;" and adds, "that," should the course of the road be turned into a different and less difficult channel, "it would save the lives of thousands of horses annually, for Highgate Hill destroys many daily."—Mr. Gillman, a surgeon of Highgate, states (Monthly Magazine, July 1811), that during the preceding three years, he had had under his care two persons with compound fractures of the legs, who suffered amputation; two simple fractures; a boy who had his skull fractured, and died a few hours after; besides a variety of contusions, &c. from the falling of horses and overturning of carriages on this hill.

By this act the proprietors were constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Highgate Archway Company," with power to purchase lands, &c. and to raise 40,000*l.* for making and maintaining the said road and archway by transferable shares of 50*l.* each,† with power to raise an additional sum of 20,000*l.* should the above be found insufficient.

The work was now speedily commenced, and the operation of tunnelling proceeded in for several months, for the most part through a stratum of strong blue clay, the soil most favourable to such an undertaking;‡ but

+ The shares are now to be purchased in the market for 18*l.* each.

† In the excavations made in the progress of this work, the naturalist and geologist had much to engage their attention, the fossils thrown up being at once numerous and interesting. A few of the most striking shall be enumerated. The hill was found to be composed of alluvial earth, and different strata of clay. The stratum of brown clay was interposed with finely crystallized selenite, and gypsum, and the common argillaceous iron stone of Kirwana, or Septaria, formerly known by the name of Ludus Helmontii. These stones, when burnt, form cement, well known by the name of *Hydraulic*, or the Roman cement, now so generally applied to the fronts of buildings, as an imitation of stone. In the blue stratum, these stones were also very abundant, brilliantly studded with pyrites, and often contained a variety of small shells. The septa of these fossils in both strata were composed of calcareous spar, or finely crystallized carbonate of lime, having a beautiful velvet appearance of various hues. Here also were found some fossil teeth, commonly called *dentaria*, sometimes sword-shaped teeth, but unlike either; petrified fish, fruit, or nuts, more resembling the palm nut, and a great variety of shells. The nails were generally larger than those found in the fossil state. Petrified wood was very abundant, much perforated by the *teredo*; these perforations were lined with calcareous spar. A peculiar resinous substance, not yet described in any of our works, was dug up in considerable quantities. This substance, when rubbed, a peculiar odour, similar to that of amber; it is highly electric, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, spirit of turpentine, and oil; nitrous acid having a similar effect upon it as on other resins. That found nearest the surface was partially decomposed, extremely porous and earthy, filled frequently with small stones; that deeper was more transparent, and contained a trorer gel-oil.

whether from the feeble nature of the materials (bricks) with which the subterraneous arch was constructed, or from any deficiency of judgment in its formation, the whole fabric, to the length of 130 yards, fell in, with a tremendous crash, between four and five o'clock in the morning of the 13th April, 1812. — This unlucky circumstance, which, however, might have been attended with a worse misfortune, in the death of many persons, had it happened in the daytime, obliged the proprietors to alter their plan, and have recourse to the only alternative, that of cutting an open road in the direct line of the intended tunnel.

The several works attending this undertaking being completed, the new road and Archway was opened for passengers and carriages on Saturday, the 21st of August. The ground saved in travelling by this route is said to be upwards of 100 yards; there is, however, a considerable, though a gradual, rise in the road; and the tolls demanded, 4d. for every horse drawing, 2d. for each saddle-horse, and 1d. for every foot-passenger, to be paid both going and coming, is certainly a full equivalent for all the accommodation thus afforded to the public.* Such, however, has been the expense of this concern, which was greatly increased by the before-mentioned accident, that it is

* It should be remarked here, that the proprietors of the Highgate Archway are obliged by the act of Parliament to indemnify the owners and lessees, on the toll on the top of the hill, against any loss which they may sustain by reason of waggons and others adopting the new road instead of going through Highgate, as formerly. In this respect, the improvement is also likely to prove detrimental to another class of persons, the publicans and innkeepers of that village, who will probably be under the necessity of drawing in their Horses, through the custom of bearing; a) may be found in the streets, rather than to have met with any abatement, among them. This subject has been taken for the ground-work of a dramatic piece, called, "The Highgate Tunnel, or the Secret Arch," which has been performed with considerable applause at one of the metropolitan theatres. — (See *Theatrical Journal*, *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXII. p. 46.)

(a) A song of the elder Dibdin's, entitled "The Highgate Probation," gives an excellent exposure to the ludicrous custom of taking a figurative oath under the Horses at the place.

doubtful whether any profit will accrue to the proprietors for a considerable number of years.

When the culling hand of Nature shall, in the course of one or two summers, have thrown a little verdure over the immense mounds of earth thrown up on each side of this road, the *total ensemble* will present one of the most pleasing objects in the vicinity of the metropolis. These banks (which will, probably, in a short time, be planted with trees and shrubs), with the handsome massive structure forming the Archway, and terminating the view in either direction, exhibits at this time to the passenger an agreeable and striking *coup d'oeil*. The Archway through which the road has its course is thirty-six feet high, and half as much in width; it is formed of stone, flanked with substantial brick-work, and surmounted by three semicircles, carrying a bridge wide enough for two carriages abreast. Housley-lane, an ancient cross-road, is continued over this bridge, for which purpose alone the Archway has been necessarily constructed, while the new road passes underneath, at the depth of about sixty feet. From the top of the bridge, which is formed with an elegant balustrade of stone and iron-work, the spectator embraces a length of view over the surrounding country and the city of London; the cathedral of St. Paul forming a very striking feature in the landscape. The foundation-stone of the Archway was laid by Edward Smith, Esq. on the 31st October, 1812, as is recorded on a brass plate affixed at the southern entrance. The work being dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the following inscription is intended to be cut in large characters over the south entrance to the Archway:—
GEO. AUG. PR. WALLIE PR. REGIS SCEPTA GERENTI.

A new road has been recently formed, by virtue of an act of Parliament (54 Geo. III.), to communicate directly between Kentish Town and the Highgate Archway; and another, to proceed from Finsbury through Hoxton-fields, and by Canonbury, into the present road, near Highbury-place, has been for some time in contemplation.

Islington, Sept. 3, 1813.

N.

— A very good coloured Engraving of the Highgate Archway has been published by Mr. Ackermann, of the Strand.

Aurop. Mag. Vol. LXIV Sept. 1813.

"Ant. Why, I can make speeches to thee too, my lovely Madam; for example;

My cruel fair one, since it is my fate,
That you should with your servant angry
 prove;
Though late at night—I hope 'tis not too late
With this to gain reception for my love—”
 { Takes out a purse of gold, and at
 every pause shakes it.

In the same play, in Thornton's edition, a strange lection occurs; whether a mere typographical error, or a mistake of a less venial nature, I have not at present an opportunity to ascertain.

“A rogue, that uses beauty like a lamb-skin,
Barely to keep him warm: that filthy
 COCKATON,
Was in my absence crept into my nest,
And spoiling all my brood of noble pleasure.”
Page 19.

Legge, meo periculo, cuckoo: for, to say nothing of the metrical improvement of the line, the notion is universal, that the cuckoo not only lays its egg in other birds' nests, but that the young one destroys the brood of its foster-mother. “These [the Cuckoo] lay alwaies in other birds nests.—The Tittling therefore that sitteth, being thus deceived, hatcheth the egge and bringeth up the chicke of another bird. And this young Cuckow being greedie by kind, beguileth the other young birds, and intercepting the meat from them, groweth hereby fat and faireliking: whereby it commeth into speciall grace and savor with the dam of the rest, and nource to it. She joineith to see so goodly a bird toward: and wonders at her selfe that she hath hatched and reared so trim a chicke. The rest, which are her owne indeed, since it is not so by, as if they were changelings: but in regard of that one, counteth them all bastards and misbegotten: yea, and suffereth them to be eaten and devoured of the other even before her face: and this she doth so long, until the young cuckow being once fledge and readie to flie abroad, is so bold as to seizē upon the old Tittling, and to eat her up that hatched her.” *Plinius Naturall Historie*, by Holland, Book x. Chap. 9. p. 275. edit. 1601.

Anthony a Wood in his “Life” acquaints us with the time when *Monarchs* (see *Nugæ*, No. XVII.) were invented; though they were not yet designated by the name of their inventor.

“This year [1693] in the summer came up a vessel of a bason-notched at the brimme to let drinking glasses hang there by the foot, so that the body and drinking place might hang in the water to cool them.” P. xcix. edit. *Bliss*, 1813.

I have not seen it noticed by any commentator, that this line in Pope's *Moral Essays*, “A teeming mistress, but a barren bride,” Ep. 2. l. 72. is taken, with very little alteration, from the “*Essay upon Satire*,” by the Earl of Mulgrave, usually printed with Dryden's Works. “A teeming widow, but a barren wife.” l. 183.

In Beaumont and Fletcher's “*Laws of Candy*,” in the edition of 1778, we have this line: “Put all your bravest heroes into one.” Act ii. Sc. 1. upon which we have the following note: “Put all your brave heroes into one.” CORRECTED in 1750. “This latter reading, I presume, was that of the original edition; for I have not an opportunity of collating it. Rarely indeed has any editor of a work come to his task with fewer qualifications for the office than the Editors of Beaumont and Fletcher in 1778. The present is but one of a thousand instances in which their complete ignorance of the phraseology of the age in which those authors lived is manifested. Nothing was more common than to give to a word derived from the Latin or Greek the enunciation of the language from which it was taken; and this not only in verse but in prose. Thus we have *ΑΠΟΣΤΑΤΑ* frequently occurring in Massinger: “In death to turn *apostata*”—Renegado, Act iv. Gifford's edit. Vol. ii. p. 210: in Holinshed; “*Apostatacs* and other evill doers he maintained”—Vol. ii. p. 569. edit 1807. *STATUA*, in Shakspeare, “But, like dumb *statuas*, or breathless stones”—Richard III. Act iii. Vol. xiv. p. 413. edit. 1813: and it is used also by Lord Bacon in his “*Essays*.” “And a goodly leads upon the top, railed with *statuas* interposed.” *Of Building*. See also *Nugæ*, No. V.

And with respect to the word in question, *HEROUS*; quotations *argue ad nauseam*, might be adduced in which it occurs as a *trissyllable*. I will bring forward only a few.

"Cut from the top of Pelson, to be *Heroes* deaths."

Chapman, 16th Booke of Homers Iliads, p. 221.

"Loud strains of great *Heroes*' virtuous deeds." Lingua, Act. iv. Sc. 2.

"Where those *heroes* that do merit it In life, are crown'd with glory"

Microcosmus, ad finem.

But what is not so readily to be accounted for, the word in the singular very frequently occurs as a trisyllable. It is to be met with in almost every page of Chapman's Homer.

"So sprightly, fierce, victorious, the great *Heroe* flew Upon the Trojans."

5th Booke of Homers Iliads, p. 66.

"Laertes the *Heroe*; it shall deck His royall corse."

2d Booke of Homers Odyssees, p. 20.

And in Drayton, "Of Poets and Poesy."

"The noble Sidney, with this last arose, That *heroic* for numbers and for prose."

Chalmers' Poets, Vol. iv, p. 399.

In the above cited Elegy of Drayton, the following line seems to have been in Pope's recollection when he wrote

"Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring." Essay on Criticism; 216.

"Who had drunk deep of the Pierian spring." Drayton, ubi supra.

ANECDOTES relating to THEOPHILUS, a MISSIONARY to INDIA in the FOURTH CENTURY, collected from PHILOSTORGIVS, by WILLIAM VINCENT, D.D.

(From "The Classical Journal, No. XII." just published.)

(Concluded from page 219.)

A VARIETY of reflections occur from the perusal of this part of the narrative, which have given rise to my desire of laying this disquisition before the public.

I or, in the first place, we have here, as far as my inquiries enable me to state, the first account of a Christian church on the coast of Malabar and Ceylon, which still exists under the denomination of Christians of St. Thomas. Such a church the Portuguese found upon their first discovery of India, in the latter end of the fifteenth century; the same church, Cosmas Indicopleustes found in the sixth and

we have here a proof of its existence in the fourth; with the additional intelligence, that it had been established at a much earlier period. We learn, likewise, that there were regular places of worship, regular congregations, and a service not differing much in point of practice from that of the Greeks. If the original work of Philostorgius were extant, we should, in all probability, have derived many more circumstantial particulars of this extraordinary mission; but we have the account only in the abstract of Photius, and as he was highly orthodox, it is natural to conclude, that he has recorded no more of this Arian mission than was necessary to keep up the thread of the narrative; he is throughout extremely indignant at the conduct of the heretic, and in this very passage styles him an impious wretch.*

Had the case been otherwise, we might possibly have learnt from Philostorgius himself, when, and by whom, this church was planted. La Croze rejects the tradition of St. Thomas's preaching to the Indians, and derives the title of this church from Thomas† of Edessa, a Nestorinn, who was raised to the patriarchate of Persia, and whose episcopal seat was at Seleucia, or Ctesiphon, on the Tigris, in Assyria, and at that time the capital of the Persian empire. This is the reason that the Liturgy of the Malabar Christians is to this day Syriac, though as little understood by the people, as the Greek Liturgy by the Copts, or the Latin by the Roman Catholics; we know likewise, that the Malabar bishop was consecrated by the Catholics or primate of Ctesiphon,‡ and still is, or was till within these few years, consecrated by the same superior, who has since changed his residence to Mosul on the Tigris.

But, however dubious the apostleship of St. Thomas may appear, it must be allowed, that a church existing in the form this was, when visited by Theophilus, must have been of considerable standing; but if the establishment cannot be carried up to the age of the Apostles, the most natural communication would be, either from the Gulf

* In φωνή ἐναντίως αἱρετός.

† Montfaucon Præfatio ad Cosmam, p. x.

‡ Seleucia and Ctesiphon are only separated by the Tigris, and are now called Ad-madaia, the two cities.

of Persia, or from Egypt, by the Red Sea. This intercourse with Malabar was annual. The experiment of a mission was suitable to the zeal and spirit of the times; or though no mission were appointed, Christian merchants, as well as others, would sail on board these fleets; and merchants, at that early period, were as anxious as priests to promote the interests of their religion. Frumentius, the apostle of Abyssinia, was a merchant.

The Arian heresy of this Indian church is not easy to be accounted for in so early an age, unless such tenets were current in Egypt before Arius set the world in flames; and though the modern faith of this church is styled Nestorian, and their Catholics, at Mosul, a Nestorian, Nestorius lived near a century later than Arius; so that his heresy answers the purpose no better, neither can we learn how those who were Arians in an early age became Nestorians in a later, unless Thomas of Edessa, in correcting a greater error, introduced a less. The Arians maintained that the Son was a creature, and that there was a time when he was not; but Nestorius was as hostile to Arianism as the Orthodox themselves; he subscribed to the decrees of the Council of Nice, and held in conformity to them, that the Son was of the same substance with the Father. But he had a new doctrine of his own, which he proposed publicly, soon after his advancement to the patriarchal throne of Constantinople; which was, that there were two distinct persons* in the Son, as well as two natures. This question caused a great schism; the doctrine was condemned by the churches of Alexandria and Rome, and produced, finally, the deposition of Nestorius from his see. His deposition, however, did

not crush the heresy: it spread widely among the Asiatic bishops, and prevailed more especially in Persia; from Persia it spread over several of the more eastern churches, and all our early travellers, such as Marco Polo, Rubruquis, Carpin, &c. inform us, that where-soever they met with Christians in the east, even as far as China, they were Nestorians.

This is only worthy of notice so far as it concerns the Malabar Christians, of whom I have been speaking, in consequence of the mission of Theophilus; for as soon as the Portuguese had established their dominion upon that coast, the priests at Goa formed a plan for reconciling these Nestorians to the church of Rome; and whether we consider the arts or the power employed to promote this object, it produced one of the most grievous persecutions that their church ever experienced, before the last, and almost fatal, invasion of Tippoo Sultan. There is still a schism in this church between those who have been reconciled, and those who adhere to the national faith; and this division is the more to be lamented, as the number of Christians on the coast and in Travancore are said to amount to two or three hundred thousand; with an hundred and fifty thousand in Ceylon. Ill instructed as these poor natives may be, they might afford a solid foundation to erect a Christian church in India, so much recommended by many benevolent persons in our own country. The difficulty must be to subdue their prejudices; but if that is insurmountable, some steps might be taken to give them instruction in their own way, and remove their ignorance; for it is better that they should be Christians of any denomination, than that they should sink again into idolatry: of this there seems to be some danger, if the latest accounts, received from that part of the world, are to be credited.

Whether the heresy of this church went the full length of *Arianism* in the time of Theophilus, cannot now be ascertained; but if it fell short of the Nicæan orthodoxy in any degree, no doubt but an Arian would have the correspondence with his own tenets, and readily confirm them in their faith. We cannot help taking an interest in

* It is well known, that the adoration of the Virgin advanced very early, with hasty strides, both in the eastern and western churches, and the title of the Mother of God was a favourite expression of their devotion with the emperors, with the priesthood, and more especially with the people. This title was reserved for Nestorius, who maintained that she was styled, not the Mother of God, but the Mother of Christ. This doctrine was so unpopular, that he was contradicted publicly during his discourse, and in his patriarchal pulpit; and it produced an insurrection of the people. Perhaps if it had not been for this, his heresy would have been less regarded.

† For the whole of this, see *La Croix's Christianisme des Indes*.

such a community, regulated from Christendom by both the circumference of the globe, and preserving the light of the gospel through such a succession of ages, (probably) from the second century after Christ to the present day. The mission of Theophilus carries the account up to the middle of the fourth, with sufficient proof that the establishment was not then novel, but had existed for a considerable space of time previous to this visit of the missionary. Such a church, erroneous or not, is respectable for its antiquity; if ours is purer, let us pray to God that it may prove equal in duration.

The mission of Theophilus, however, did not end with Ceylon and the coast; the narrative of Philostorgius, briefly as it is preserved in the extract of Photius, carries him back to Arabia, and from thence to the Ethiopians called Auxoomites, who dwell upon the left-hand side of the coast within the straits of the Red Sea; these are the Abyssinians, whose capital was at Axuma. The account closes with saying, that after settling matters in order here, he returned again to Constantinople, where he was most graciously received by the emperor, but not appointed to any particular see; that is, he was not the church of Rome calls a bishop in partibus, and lived respected by those of his own persuasion, as the very pattern of perfection.*

It is matter of concern, that Photius is so abrupt in his account, for we have other authorities which lead us to think, that if Theophilus regulated the churches in India no better than he did in Abyssinia, his visitation was not important; for even if he was received in that country, he was not listened to. This is inferred from a letter of Constantius to the kings of Abyssinia, requesting them to send Frumentius out of their country, as a teacher of false doctrine. This could arise only from the suggestion of Theophilus, who, we may conclude, found that the Abyssinians were not Arians, nor willing to be made so; neither was the doctrine of an Arian likely to be received while Frumentius continued in the country.

If the work of Philostorgius were extant, we might have found in it the counterpart of this transaction,—the opposition that Theophilus experienced, and his inducement to apply to Constantius for support.

In the present, our evidence rests upon the inference drawn from this letter; the latter itself will prove that this evidence is substantial.

Constantius Victor Maximus Augustus, to Athanasius and Sasonas.†

“The knowledge of what is good, is to us a matter of the greatest interest and concern, and in this respect, I think, that our attention is due to all mankind, so that they may pass through life with confidence, by having a knowledge of such things as relate to God, and an unanimity of sentiment in their pursuit of truth and righteousness. It is with this view that we address ourselves to you. Wishing to impart to you the same instruction which the Romans have (in matters of faith), and desirous that you may hold the same doctrine as our church, we exhort you to send Frumentius out of your country into Egypt, and place him under the direction of George,‡ the most reverend patriarch (of Alexandria), and the other bishops of that province, who have proper authority to judge and determine all questions relative to the true faith. For you ought to know and remember, that you alone pretend to be ignorant of what is too well known to all others, that Athanasius consecrated Frumentius a bishop, and that Athanasius stands charged with a thousand errors, from which he has never been able to clear himself, and for which he has justly been deposed from his see. He is at this time a fugitive, wandering in utter want and wretchedness, from place to place, as if he could, by the change of his situation, escape from the reproaches which attend him.

“If Frumentius, however, will submit, of his own accord, it is agreed on all hands, that he ought to be acknowledged as a bishop, if he will prove himself worthy of the office, by subscribing to the laws of the church, and professing the faith now established; if he will give an account of his consecration, and his conduct through life, and submit to the authority of those whose province it is to judge matters of this sort.

“But if he procrastinate, or remains contumacious, it is a clear proof that he is induced by the persuasions of Athanasius, the most wicked of all

* No title is given them in the original.

† George was the patriarch intruded into the see of the expulsion of Athanasius, and an Arian,

* κοῖνον ὄνομα ὁ γὰρ ἄλλος δι' ἑκρέθη.

men; and that he himself stands convicted of impiety, in the same degree as his adviser. In this there is danger, that if he is allowed to approach Axuma, he may not only corrupt your subjects by his abominable doctrines, and create confusion and disturbance in your church by his blasphemies, but may likewise bring down ruin and destruction on your whole nation. But I am persuaded, if he should return again to his ministry, after receiving the instruction which he may derive from George, and others (of the same persuasion), who are capable of giving him the most correct information (in matters of faith), he will receive great benefit by communication with that most venerable prelate, and be able to establish the most perfect order in your church.

"God preserve you, my most honoured brethren."

[From *athanasius*,* Tom. i. p. 696 Ed. Cologne 1686, *Apologia ad Constantium*.]

It must appear evident from this letter, that if Theophilus visited Abyssinia, he could not have set the church in order, as Philostorgius asserts; for if he had been able to drive out Frumentius by his own efforts, he would have had no occasion to apply to Constantius for his assistance. Fortunately, neither the arts of Theophilus, nor the threats of the emperor prevailed; the Abyssinians never became Arians, neither are they so at this day; they afterwards admitted the much more harmless heresy of Eutyches, who taught that there was only one nature in Christ. This doctrine prevailed considerably in the east, and probably came into Abyssinia soon after the council of Ephesus, about the year 450, through Egypt; for from that country the Abyssinians have always received their patriarch. The council of Chalcedon in 451, in which Eutychianism was condemned, is still held in abhorrence by them, according to Bruce.

Some few circumstances more, relating to Theophilus, we collect from Philostorgius. For we find (lib. iv. c. 1.) that he was partly to the reconciliation between Constantius and Gallus; and when Gallus was afterwards defeated in Noricum, by Barbatio, that Theophilus,

who had attended him, protested against his banishment into one of the islands of Dalmatia; upon which occasion, Theophilus was himself banished, as the partisan of a rival, by Constantius. He was recalled again, however, by the same emperor, and this Arian performed an extraordinary cure upon the empress, by prayer and imposition of hands; our author does not call it a miracle. The next chapter concludes the history of this Indian, with his final banishment to Heraclea, in Pontus. The most singular circumstance is, that the women joined with Basilus, his accuser, in obtaining this order from the emperor;—could we suppose the empress party to this conspiracy of the women, she must have been the most ungrateful of her sex, for her disease was of such a nature as no historian but Gibbon* would take a pleasure in recording.

Whether this account of a Hindoo bishop will afford matter of amusement, I pretend not to determine: to me it was novel and curious, and as such I offer it to the public. Philostorgius does not fall in every reader's way,—he is an indifferent writer, and a sad heretic; but the particulars I have collected from him, as far as my knowledge goes, are nowhere else recorded; they coincide with matters that have long occupied my attention, and had I met with them sooner, would certainly, in a smaller compass, have entered into my disquisitions respecting India.

I have only one remark to add, which is, that if Theophilus was a Ceylonese, as Philostorgius asserts, he was a Black, to a certainty; for his historian, upon the first mention of Dihoos, or Ceylon, says that the natives of this island are styled Indians. Of consequence, therefore, if Hindoos, they were Blacks. With this observation, I submit my Black Bishop to the candour of the reader.

W. VINCENT.

* Gibbon's brilliant talents are seldom misapplied, unless when he is indulging in sarcastic remarks upon religion, or giving a zest to a licentious anecdote. His natural powers, his acquirements, his knowledge of mankind, and his extensive view of his subject, would have placed him in the first rank of historians: but he has too frequently sacrificed the fair fame, which these excellencies would have ensured, to wanton scepticism and unseasonable ribaldry. See Porson, in the Preface to his *Controversy with Travis*.

* Mr. Salt has very curiously made use of this letter in illustration of an inscription he found at Axuma.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE.

A TALE.

BY J. J.

(Continued from page 129.)

"WELL, my child," said Mortimer, on Ellen's return, "how have you succeeded—speak openly, my girl—let me know the worst, for I am prepared to meet it."

"Father," replied Ellen, smiling, "you make a mountain of a mole-hill—had you but heard how lightly the Baronet talked of the bond, you would have wondered it could ever have occasioned a serious thought; but you really, father, have acquired such a habit of viewing the dark side of things, that your melancholy has become a perfect mania."

Mortimer shook his head—"Thou art a thoughtless girl, Ellen—the Baronet talked lightly of the bond—it must be talked of seriously somewhere—what said he, Ellen?"

"He desired that you would rely on him, and he would put an end to your apprehensions respecting the bond very shortly—and I think, father, this assurance might warrant your laying them aside altogether."

"Rely on him, and he will put an end to my apprehensions very shortly—why so would a prison—I cannot be satisfied—Did you leave him at home?—I will go myself—I will have no more evasion—the worst must be known before I sleep."

"Not to-day, father—the dinner is ready—and, besides, he is certainly out now—for I heard him order his horse to be got ready—I am sure he is not at home now, father—besides, what can he say more?"

"That is what I wish to know—for he has not yet said enough"—Mortimer mused awhile—then burst into tears!

"Oh, Ellen—my spirit is broken!—to sue to him who has unjustly suspected the integrity of my conduct, is a degree of humility that stamps me coward—but it is for thee, my child—I will to-morrow, Ellen, go to Mr. Emersly—I will state my case to him—and if a plain tale may remove his mistaken prejudice, he may be a friend to you when I am no more!—Alas, my girl! what mischief has your imprudence brought upon us in the loss of that gentleman's favour—had you confined your ambition to that honest farmer's son, you might have enjoyed a comfortable competency with-

out the dread of insult from superior rank—but now I fear, my child—I fear!"

"Oh, sir, call it not ambition, it was Love alone produced the attachment which you think misplaced, but which the return of Mr. Emersly will convince you is honourable and advantageous."

"That it is honourable I believe—the rest I doubt."

"You would not, father, if you knew him and his fortune better—his independency is more than enough for our comforts—his expectations are, therefore, indifferent to our wishes—what then can be wanting to the happiness of my Henry, my father, and myself?"

"These are but golden dreams, Ellen, from which you may one day awake to all the disorder of family feuds and jealousies."

"Well, father, I will not dispute your judgment, but I flatter myself my hopes are better founded than your fears."

The next morning, the family business being early despatched, Mortimer set out with the earnest prayers of Ellen for success, revolving in his mind the most likely modes of address to give them efficacy.

The anxiety of Ellen was occasioned solely by the predominance of her father's fears, the cause of which she considered as immaterial in itself, from the assured friendship and protection of the Baronet: her father's errand being, therefore, no otherwise connected with her hopes than as it might restore his tranquillity, and tend to reconcile Mr. Emersly to the conduct of her lover and him, she amused herself in forming reasons why her father should be right, and Mr. Emersly wrong, and had brought the whole to this conclusion—that his judgment would be rectified, and his benevolence excited to the happiness of all parties—when the entrance of a stranger roused her from her hopeful reverie to the expectation of some sudden news. A letter with her father's superscription, was a novelty that startled her—she took the letter—she looked at the name—her eyes questioned, while her hands trembled, exposed the following answer:

"ELLEN,

"I have been detained short of my journey's end, and want your attendance—to where I am, the bearer will conduct you."

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"Where is my father, sir?"
"If you will go with me, madam, I will show you where he is."

Ellen guessed the rest.

"I will attend you, sir," said she; then collecting her spirits as well as she could, accompanied the gaoler to the goal.

The sight of the prison struck horror to her soul; but the sight of her father within its gloomy walls was more than she could support—she fell into his arms without sense or motion.

The gaoler seeing the helpless condition of Mortimer, whose agitation was almost as insupportable as Ellen's had been, ran for the assistance of his wife.

The return of the gaoler was but just in time to prevent Mortimer from falling into a similar state of insensibility: his strength exhausted could no longer support him, and he had sunk on the floor with his daughter, when the gaoler's wife, who entered first, and who appeared with real concern in her countenance, hastened to his relief, and industriously applied every means of recovery to the unhappy objects of her care—the support of Mortimer was effected with much less trouble than the recovery of Ellen—she was, therefore, at Mortimer's request, taken to the gaoler's apartment, till her strength was so far restored as to render her capable of affording that assistance which his situation required.

So long as Mortimer had the means of purchasing the good will of the gaoler, he had no doubt of obtaining it; but as he well knew the deficiency of those means must subject him to the mere humanity of a man unaccustomed to the iron offices of a prison, was not likely to possess "the heart of flesh," his mind was employed, during the recovery of Ellen, by a variety of self-suggestions, which were no sooner argued, than relinquished as impracticable.

From this state of despondency he was sinking to despair; when Ellen, having resumed her utmost fortitude, turned to his support—she ran to him, and with her usual embrace begged that he be comforted.

Mortimer looked at her—"How is that to be effected, Ellen?"

"I have assured the keeper, father, that you are able to purchase any assistance he can afford you while you are here—and to-morrow you will no longer need it."

"If I live, Ellen, I shall need it as much then as now, and Heaven knows when it will be otherwise—I thank thee for thy motives, my child, but my heart is no longer susceptible of thy pious flattery."

"Flattery, sir?"

"I am past it, Ellen—Age and calamity have reduced my hopes to a consistency with my circumstances—and to a level with my grave."

"Don't despair, sir—I will go to Mr. Emersly—when he was more friendly with us than he is now, he promised me the price of a good husband—I will bring it to his recollection, and ask it as the purchase of a kind father!—he will understand me—"

"It will be all in vain, my child—I would not damp your pious ardour, Ellen—but I fear—"

"Oh, do not fear, sir—I will ask it on my knees—I will plead your age—I will tell him your distress—"

"He will still consider me as an offender."

"Then, sir, what his humanity may refuse, his religion shall compel him to."

"Heaven grant it may, my child; its sacred character should command—especially in the cause of Mercy—I have lived to experience its power of consolation—and know that its divine dictates are the best guide to happiness, here or hereafter—but, alas! their value is seldom understood, but in the school of adversity!"

After a few minutes silence, Ellen observing her father disposed for abstract meditation, provided for him as well as she could, and set out for Elderfield.

When she arrived, being unknown to the servant, her name was requested, and she was desired to wait in the parlour—she had waited a much longer time than was necessary for the servant to have returned in—but her mind being intently occupied by a full-length picture of her lover when a boy, it passed unobserved—she gazed, and sighed!—and, for the moment, forgetting the resolution she brought with her, thought the world a wilderness without him.

The bell rang—she started, and, turning to her seat, her eyes glided upon his name—curiously tempted—she took up the paper—and read as follows:—

"It is with extreme concern I inform you, that Mr. Emersly has endeavoured by flight to escape the justice this country awards in cases of adultery!—my own reputation is in a great degree involved with his—he has staked them both for the accomplishment of a most unworthy object—and what may be the consequence I yet know not—the most active measures are prepared for his apprehension—for report adds, that he has been subsequently implicated in the crime of murder!"

Ellen had read so far, when the entrance of Mr. Richardson prevented her proceeding—and in attempting to suppress her feelings, she was overpowered by them, and fell into the arms of that gentleman.

Mr. Emersly had previously informed Mr. Richardson who the person was that waited his answer below, and had requested him to deliver it, in the most unequivocal rejection of any advances from Mortimer, either by interview, letter, or mediation of any kind.

This mission Mr. Richardson had accepted, not more from a principle of obedience to his patron, than from a humane consideration of the person who was the object of it—~~servants~~, he well knew, seldom mitigate the severity of their master's messages to the unfortunate

Mr. Richardson had never before seen Ellen, although he had been consulted on the impropriety of his pupil's connexion with her—nor had he any conception of her person, but from her mother's portrait, which young Emersly had shewn him in extenuation of his offence, and for which he now held in his arms the most perfect apology.

So much beauty with such an adverse fortune excited a powerful interest in the breast of Mr. Richardson, whose heart and eyes were open to all that reason and nature could offer in the cause of mutual love; and while his endeavours were exerted for the recovery of life, he could not but reflect on the unhappy consequences of their separation!

When Ellen first recovered, her surprise at finding herself in the arms of a stranger, whom she had never seen before, so confused her recollection, that she was for some time at a loss to account for her situation—but her eyes again meeting her lover's picture—the letter with its contents—her father in

prison!—all this formed the same on—rushed into her mind, and restored her to the full sense of all her misery!—she hung her head, and wept.

Mr. Richardson knew it would be in vain to interrupt the course of grief and supporting her, with the most kind concern, waited an interval that might afford him an opportunity of knowing the occasion of a visit so unwelcome and unexpected by Mr. Emersly.

When the violence of her grief had subsided, a sudden sense of impropriety induced her to quit the arms of Mr. Richardson—she drew back, and looked at him, as questioning his business with her.

"You view me as a stranger, Miss Mortimer; but the name of Richardson may, probably, have occurred in your conversations with young Mr. Emersly as the name of a friend—with this introduction, allow me to inquire your business with his uncle—who being indisposed, from a circumstance which I perceive you are but too sensible of, has appointed me to hear and answer whatever you may have to say."

"Oh, sir!" replied Ellen, "you may hear, but cannot answer—tell him, sir, I came to throw myself at his feet in behalf of an aged father, who once enjoyed his favour, and never was in greater need than now—I had more to say, sir; but to you, who never knew him, a relation of circumstances would be to little purpose."

"Say on, Miss Mortimer."

"Oh! tell him, sir, my father is in prison, and has no friend!"

"In prison, Miss Mortimer! how could that happen? Young people with the world before them are apt to speculate and venture beyond themselves; but surely the natural circumspection of age would leave little to the provision of a future day—some trifles, perhaps, that the hasty demand of a creditor found unprovided, because unexpected to be so soon asked for—If so, Miss Mortimer, here is my note—it may possibly contain all that you have at present require."

"Oh, sir! this bounty from a stranger?—I cannot—I know not what to say—but!"

"Miss Mortimer, it is sufficient—I read your gratitude in your countenance, and am conscious the gift is counterbalanced by your generous song."

of it—I would advise you to defer your application to Mr. Emersly till he may be more disposed to receive it—at present, poor gentleman, he is too credulous of what I am more inclined to doubt—the criminality of his nephew.”

“Oh, sir,” cried Ellen, the tears flowing afresh, “can it be possible, that, tutored by you, and in himself restricted by the most perfect sense of honour, he could stoop to infamy by choice?”

“No, Miss Mortimer, it is not *his inclination*, but the *artifice* of others may have produced—but still I hope the whole is a misconception. This I can assure you, it will require more circumstantial proof than has been yet received to confirm his guilt in my opinion.”

Ellen, somewhat comforted by Mr. Richardson’s kindness, took a respectful leave of him, and returned to her father.

She had by the way informed herself of what the purse contained, and found it thirty guineas—this was somewhat, if it afforded her father but a more comfortable confinement—it could not release him.

The news from Spain affected her with the most poignant anguish, and, with the situation of her father, would have brought her to distraction; but the one calamity so balanced the other, that neither was felt but by its alternate preponderance.

Ellen had left her father confident of success—she returned to him with a disappointment so complete, that it needed no other expression than her countenance.

“I see,” said Mortimer, “that Mr. Emersly is still averse to any accommodation with us, Ellen—and we are now, indeed, without a friend—my situation presents such dreadful prospects to me”—

“Sir, I have found a friend.”

“Sir William Emersly?”

“Yes, sir—you may have heard his brother mention a Mr. Richardson—I have seen him, and know his worth by the assistance he has afforded you—from a stranger, father, we had nothing to expect, and he has given all—there is his purse, sir, and the contents of it are at your disposal—it is not enough for our purpose—but for *his*—if Heaven ever smiles on deeds of charity, it must on this!”

“Mr. Richardson, child?”—Where was Mr. Emersly?—Could he witness this beneficence, and withhold his own?”

Ellen now stated Mr. Richardson’s advice, to defer their application to Mr. Emersly on account of his indisposition, but omitted any mention of the cause of it.

Mortimer looked at the purse—the tears started in his eyes—he implored Heaven’s blessing on the giver and the gift, and set it aside.

“I have had our Betty here,” said Mortimer.

“Poor girl!” replied Ellen, “anxious to see her master—it would have been more prudent though to have waited till I returned, as nobody could have been left in care of home.”

“In care of home?—Alas! she left those behind would take care enough of home, and all they found there.”

“Sir?”

Mortimer wiped away his tears—“We have no home, my child—there is an extent on all my property at the suit of Lady Emersly, whose demand will certainly exceed the whole of what the abrupt sale of it can produce—all is gone, Ellen!—This purse you say was sent for my relief—keep it for your own preservation—you have a turbulent world to struggle with, my girl!—I hoped to have left you better provided for—but Heaven’s will be done!—its ways are beyond our scrutiny, and its mercy beyond its justice.—This is a cheerless habitation, Ellen, for an old man to end his days in—but I *am* old—and it is of little consequence—and my mind—my mind, Ellen, is very weak.”

“Do you think that I will see you long here, father?”

“Ah! that, my child, is all I fear—our circumstances must part us, Ellen—for you *must* live—and I must lose you!”

“And do you *really* understand me so, sir?—then surely your mind must be already gone—it never could have harboured so unkind a thought of me.”

“Sit down, my child, sit down—I am sorry to have hurt your feelings—I confess it is the only consequence of my situation, so far as regards myself, that I dread—but I could never consider it, Ellen, but as the result of unavoidable necessity.—Don’t distress yourself unnecessarily, child, it was an inconsiderate observation.”

“I will never leave you, father—

nor will I rest till I have procured your liberty."

"Alas, my child!"

"Ay, father, I will—I know I can" (she laid her arm on his shoulder—her tears still streaming from her eyes)—"and then—never fear—I have often heard you say, that there is no state of adversity should be considered hopeless under the eye of an Almighty Providence—the birds of the air have nests—shall we ever want a home?—Come, come, father, cheer up your spirits—I am young, and the world is wide—a little will do for us—and that little we will have."

The old man looked at her with an eagerness and admiration expressive of the most acute sensibility—

"I have read, Ellen, of a Roman, or a Grecian daughter, I forget which—but were my humble story ever to be told, the world might know that Britain is not without its example of *Filial Piety*."

(To be continued.)

OBSERVATIONS on the prevalent Use of MERCURY, in the Diseases of this COUNTRY.

(Extracted from Dr. Saunders's Book on the Diseases of the Liver, 4th Edition.)

HAVING, I hope, established the point of the peculiar nature of the East India hepatitis, as one argument against the propriety of implicitly following the Indian practice, in the acute inflammation of the liver in this country, I shall proceed to state the mischievous effects, which a long and extensive experience has taught me to apprehend from the mischievous and vague use of mercury in that and in many of the other visceral diseases of Europe; especially when attended with general fever, and decided marks of constitutional irritation. This I am particularly led to state, as I am convinced that the abuse of mercury has extended equally with its use; and it is notorious, that the administration of this powerful remedy is frequently confided to very unskilful hands, so that even in the nursery, we now hear of calomel being resorted to on all occasions, as a familiar medicine, with as little reserve and discrimination as magnesia or rhubarb.

It may be laid down as a pretty general rule, for the guidance of medical practice in this country, that any quantity of mercury that acts upon the gums, inflames the fauces, and produces salivation, is in itself injurious in many constitutional diseases, where febrile excitement is present, whether original or symptomatic.

This observation will apply equally to that hectic fever which is symptomatic of external or internal suppuration, and to fevers with exacerbations, where there is no obvious local cause, either of disorganization, or diseased structure, and more especially when the body becomes emaciated under profuse and colligative discharges. The effect of mercury in a healthy person is that of accelerating the pulse, producing bulky blood, or that appearance of it which indicates inflammation. It increases the secretions, and gives them a peculiar character, which has usually been termed acrimony; and in which state, whatever theoretical term we adopt, they obviously deviate from that of health, the body having a peculiar tendency to emaciation and weakness, and to dropsical effusions. These being the ordinary effects of mercury, it must be admitted that its use is peculiarly contra-indicated in these constitutional diseases, which have a tendency to produce symptoms similar to those arising from the mercurial irritation. On the other hand, those constitutions, either in a state of health or disease, in which there is little or no general fever or tendency to profuse and debilitating discharges, suffer least from the free use of mercury.

The very exception which might be adduced to this general rule, from the decided benefit obtained by mercury in the East Indian hepatitis, does, however, in some degree, confirm this statement; since it is admitted by the East Indian practitioners, that salivation is excited with some difficulty in this disease; that the hectic fever, profuse sweats, emaciation, and symptoms of general irritation, which so generally attend the large use of mercury in our own country, are much less in degree in India; and we are also assured, that in the midst of mercurial courses for the cure of diseased livers, patients often recover their health, and grow fat and strong. This last opinion, however, only proves, that by curing the hepatic affection, the impediment to general health is removed.

The disease which most frequently calls for the use of mercury, in this country, is syphilis; and this is, perhaps, of all maladies, that which produces the least general fever and irritation, and which has seldom any tendency to attack the viscera of the body; and, consequently, in constitutions originally healthy, syphilis may extend its ravages for a vast length of time, before it extinguishes life.

In habits of body naturally irritable, and liable to internal and suppurative inflammation, with its concomitant hectic fever, syphilis is much less mischievous than the mercurial fever; it is a matter of daily observation, that in such patients as are under the influence of the specific fever and irritation of mercury, the syphilitic ulcers grow foul and phagedenic, during its use, and the local disease increases till this remedy is discontinued, and a different plan of treatment adopted.* This observation applies especially to strumous habits, in which mercury is almost invariably prejudicial, and can only be exhibited with extreme caution, and at considerable intervals. Indeed, so injurious is this powerful agent to such constitutions, that if we were required to produce struma by artificial means, the diseased and irritable action of mercury would, probably, the soonest accomplish the purpose.

The general and indefinite term of bilious, as applied, in popular language, to almost every affection of the stomach or intestines, and even of the nerves, producing irritation, and symptoms of hypochondriasis, has given rise to a very general and indiscriminate use of mercury in this country. This has been done under a false impression, that all those symptoms originate and are connected with a diseased or obstructed liver. The same term is applied, whether the secretion be too copious or too scanty, whether the organ be too hard or too soft, too large or too small; in all cases, mercury, as a specific, chiefly on the authority of the East Indian practice, has been recommended, and till lately was in very general use.

My own experience, however, has furnished me with the means of ascertaining, that even calomel, which is one of the most manageable preparations of

mercury, cannot be employed with safety or success in a great variety of cases, in which it has been recommended. It is, however, frequently preferred from having neither taste nor smell, and from its acting in a small bulk; but it ought seldom to be used by itself as an habitual purgative or laxative, as its operation with that view is extremely uncertain; and it sometimes even produces mucous and bloody stools, accompanied with tenesmus and prolapsus ani, irritating and exhausting the power of the intestines, and laying the foundation of painful and dangerous strictures of the rectum. It is generally improper in dyspeptic complaints, especially in delicate and irritable habits. In many cases, instead of acting on the bowels, it forcibly determines to the mouth, and produces all the inconvenience of a salivation, when not expected, or wished for. It enters into the composition of most of our worm medicines, which are advertised for sale, and from the free and unskilful use of which in the hands of ignorant people, considerable debility, emaciation, and even convulsions in children, are induced.*

Calomel appears to me to be hurtful in gouty and nervous affections, attended with irritable bowels, except in very small doses. The action of mercury on the system excites an artificial fever, with chilliness and shivering, succeeded by a hot stage; the pulse becomes frequent, full, and strong, and afterwards quick and weak, and the disorder terminates in colliquative sweats, so analogous to those in the hectic fever of this country as to forbid the use of this remedy in similar symptoms, arising from the local affection of internal organs.†

* It is proper to observe here, that stools procured by calomel, in the most healthy constitutions, have generally a *fulor* which is peculiar to the operation of that medicine; this does not arise from disease, although such stools are considered by nurses and unskilful persons, as depending on the existence of fever, acrid bile, or even worms; on this account the calomel has been persevered in, to the great injury of the patient.

† Calomel, however, as combined with rhubarb or jalap, or both, is more uniform and certain as a purgative, and especially in children, where it frequently carries off morbid bile, and foetid excrement, but if taken by itself, and not followed by a purgative draught, it often gripes and irritates the bowels,

* Vide Mathusson on the Mercurial Disease, &c.

I should not have entered so fully into the operation of mercury, if I had not perceived a dangerous tendency to extend its application to diseases, in which my own experience assures me it does mischief.

It generally aggravates every symptom of phthisis pulmonalis, either as induced by the strong action of any exciting cause, or by the spontaneous and progressive inflammation of tubercles, producing hæmoptoe, and consequent suppuration.

So far from considering mercury as a safe and effectual deobstruent in such cases, I am persuaded suppuration and the formation of bad pus frequently follow its use. Calomel, however, as a purgative when united with jalap, will sometimes relieve catarrhal coughs, but not from any specific power as a mercurial, for other purgatives will do the same.

In the cavity of the abdomen, where corresponding changes to those which take place in the thorax occur, mercury will be found equally injurious, independent of its action on the biliary and pancreatic system, or on the intestines as a purgative.

When introduced by unction, or such other means as produce action on the circulating system, it will be found in strumous affections of the mesenteric glands, or of the spleen, or during the formation of tumours of every description, accompanied with fever, to increase the disease. I wish, however, it should be understood, that I only refer to the mercurial action on the general system, and not to cases in which it may be employed as a purgative, especially in the form of calomel. Calomel combined with jalap, or scammony, as a purgative in obstructions of the mesenteric glands, and in children with large hard bellies, will excite the action of the intestines, so as to give a more copious evacuation of indurated feces than can be done by other purgatives, but even under such circumstances it should be given with much caution.

In hepatic diseases, where serophulous tubercles are formed, and in other affections of the liver, where the structure has been destroyed by interstitial deposit, accompanied with adhesive inflammation obliterating organization, where the absorption of parts has taken place, diminishing the bulk of the organ; or where the substance is both spongy

and loose; if the jaundice accompanying these appearances be fixed and unremitting, I have never seen any advantage from the use of mercury. On the contrary, I am persuaded, that life, which, under all these unfavourable circumstances, might have been prolonged by other means, particularly a well-regulated diet, and the moderate use of mild, opening medicines, has been shortened by mercury.

And I have known many cases of confirmed dropsy, with diseased viscera, where persons confiding in the specific power of mercury, have promised a cure, and have so committed themselves by their confidence in its power, as to have been disgraced by their temerity.

In the morbid state of the kidney and urinary passages, the scirrhus state of the prostate gland, or similar diseased conditions of the uterus; in the ulcerated and cancerous state of these parts, the mercurial action shortens human life, notwithstanding ignorant and credulous practitioners are every day resorting to it, as an infallible specific in these diseases.

Any increase in the bulk of organs, leading to a permanently diseased condition, is best prevented by diminishing the quantity of nutritive matter ordinarily introduced into the system, and by increasing the excretions; the excess of highly nutritious matter is particularly and severely felt in the hepatic system, and occasions congestion and oppression with an impeded secretion of bile. Thus the vena-portarum becomes loaded, and the pressure of surrounding parts produces a factitious deposit, inducing obstructions of the abdominal viscera. I have known ascites from surrounding pressure and enlarged viscera often alleviated, and sometimes cured, by a diet of bread and water. I believe there is a disease which may be called infarction of the viscera, where intestinal hæmorrhagy takes place, proving a temporary remedy. The liver is subject to hæmorrhagy, rendering the bile of a very black colour, and producing dark congluta; on adding water to such bile, the black powder of red globules falls down to the bottom; in such a diseased state of the organ, I have never seen mercury useful.

This does not decisively indicate abscession or rupture of vessels; the organ may be, as yet, sound and entire, and it may arise from distention of the exha-

lant vessels occasioned by infarction and pressure. It is frequently a state of congestion, not of inflammation, and is best cured by gentle purging, which will diminish the quantity of blood returned by the vena-portarum, and the liver will thereby be relieved, by an artificial diarrhoea, increasing the discharge from the extremities of the exhalants of the intestines. In such cases, jalap and saline purgatives are preferable to calomel. The pancreas, from a similarity of structure, and office, with the salivary glands, may be acted upon by mercury, which may at the same time increase the discharge from the extremities of the hepatic ducts. When a viscus is enlarged, painful, and diseased, nourishment should be abstracted or lessened. Diseased viscera are often cured by low diet, and depleting medicines. The spleen is not unfrequently subject to hemorrhagy; and grumous coagula becoming encysted, and surrounded by membranes which have undergone inflammation, increase its bulk with impaired structure, attended with discolouration of the skin without jaundice, and with urine of a pale or straw colour. Tumours in the abdomen whilst stationary, frequently do harm only by their bulk. I have frequently known strumous affections in the abdominal viscera, as well as in the thoracic, especially in the spleen and liver, aggravated by mercury; and mercury pushed too far, frequently induces gangrene, and renders ulcers foul and phagedenic.

Calomel acts best when combined with rhubarb or jalap as a purgative; and in strong constitutions, accompanied with visceral congestion, and in persons of sedentary habits, addicted to high living, such combinations occasionally taken will be found useful; but, in delicate and irritable habits, where vitiated bile is improperly supposed to prevail, mercurial purgatives are frequently too violent in their operation. It is too common a practice for females and sedentary persons to have recourse to laxative pills, which are chiefly composed of resinous purgatives; their frequent repetition weakens the tone of the bowels, and induces piles. Costiveness is best obviated by exercise and diet. The accumulation of feces is chiefly in the rectum, and is best removed by emollient glysters. Many persons do not require the alvine evacuation oftener than every two or three days; and, in

such, laxative medicines do more harm than good.

It is a matter in dispute among those who recommend mercury as a specific in complaints of the liver, whether it produces its effects by purging, or by exercising a local operation on the biliary ducts, or by acting on the general system.

In cases where calomel is too rough or stimulating, I would recommend principally the *HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINERUM* of the London Pharmacopœia, nov. edit. This preparation of mercury was first proposed by me many years ago, and is a milder mercurial than calomel in its action on the bowels, but is, perhaps, more apt to salivate on that account. Many practitioners seem to think that mercury makes the most favourable impression on diseases, when the mouth becomes sore: I am of opinion, that where its action is specific, as in syphilis, hepatitis, and the hepatic fluxes of India, the inflammation of the gums with a slight salivation, is the best criterion of its salutary operation. Experience, however, convinces me, that mercury will very seldom salivate in the violent visceral diseases of this country; and, in the fevers of children, it very seldom affects the mouth. In not above one patient in an hundred, labouring under hydrocephalus, can mercury be made to salivate: perhaps it is only under the most favourable state of fevers that mercury salivates; so that it is difficult to determine how far the cure should be attributed to the use of it. We are assured, that in India it will seldom salivate after an abscess is formed in the liver. The doses of calomel which have been given to persons in the yellow fever, without acting on the mouth or bowels, excite astonishment: such is the torpid state of the body in that disease, perhaps from some affection of the brain.*

It does not appear that, if we except the hepatic diseases of India, the mortality of the endemic fevers of other countries has been diminished by extending the use of mercury, except as it operates in combination with other purgatives. I wish, however, it may be understood, that I do not mean to con-

* The state and influence of the brain on fevers is well explained by Dr. Clutterbuck, in his "Enquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever," a book which conveys much practical and useful observation.

demn the use of mercury generally, in the cure of diseases, but only recommend that it should be employed with circumspection, and that its use should be confined within proper limits. We should by no means, upon the weak foundation of a mere hypothesis, in opposition to the evidence of observation and experience, put an active remedy into the hands of nurses and old women, as a panacea for the cure of important diseases. The abuse of mercury, even in India, has been admitted by the writers of that country;* and we have frequent opportunities of observing many persons who return from India with debilitated constitutions by the too free use of mercury, considered as so necessary to check the liver diseases of that continent. Many recover their strength in their passage home; others arrive in a state merely convalescent, and require the aid of medicine and diet to confirm their health. One very common effect, both in Europe and India, of the large use of mercury is, mental derangement.† It must, however, be admitted, that mercury can be used with more safety in warm than in cold climates; perhaps from the tense fibre, and consequent inflammatory diathesis, being more prevalent in the latter than in the former.

I desire here to repeat, that what I have advanced is not to be understood as a disparagement of the virtues of mercury, but only in confirmation of that excellent maxim, that the best things are the most liable to abuse, and to point out additional proofs of the mischief arising from the injudicious and indiscriminate use of active remedies.

W. SAUNDERS.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.
SIR,

I BEG leave to offer myself, once more, after a considerable lapse of time, to the notice of your readers. It is not my intention, however, to trouble you, or them, at any length, as, at this season of the year, the mind is peculiarly indisposed to mental exertion.

In your Magazine for August, 1812 (Vol. LXII. p. 100), I entered, very briefly, into some observations on the

comparative merits of the ancients and moderns with respect to the arts; when, for several reasons therein specified, I rather thought the palm ought to be yielded to the former. I think so still; and, though I am now about to question their right to the exclusive merit of perfection in the science of sculpture, yet it is not my design to retract a single word of what I then advanced.

It is an opinion, generally entertained, that in this science we fall infinitely short of our Pagan ancestors. And for proof of this, we are referred to the superiority of such statues as those of the Venus de Medicis, Apollo Belvidere, &c. above any which the moderns have produced. I must take the liberty, however, to doubt whether this be a fair way of putting the question. We ought first to inquire, whether the carving of an elegant figure be the acmé of perfection in this art? In my humble opinion, it is the faithful delineation of *living* nature that a sculptor ought to have directly in view. If this proposition be admitted, it will follow that there is no superiority on either side.

If the Venus de Medicis be an admirably proportioned statue, it is so because he who designed it had, probably, an opportunity of placing before him a well made *living* model. So of the Apollo Belvidere and others. The human form was not, in those ages of the world, emaciated by luxurious habits of modern introduction; neither were its proportions destroyed by the unnatural fetters of dress. Fashion, that goddess whose votaries we all are, in a greater or less degree, is a determined enemy to the human figure. She does, indeed, pretend sometimes to assist in the display of an elegant person; but is most frequently employed in destroying all symmetry, or in artfully repairing and concealing the deformities she herself has created. Can it excite surprise, then, that we should fail of producing such images as these? How, then, are we to remedy the deficiency? I answer, make up by a chaste and easy display of drapery for the defects of person. Let the attitude be graceful:—the countenance expressive—and then, sir, we may challenge comparison.

If the statues above referred to be models of ancient perfection, may we not venture to submit, whether such figures as those of Lord Mansfield in

* See Dr. Duncan's letter in the appendix to my book on the Diseases of the Liver.

† See Haslam's Observations on Madness and Melancholy.

Westminster-abbey, or of the late William Pitt just erected in Guildhall, be not models of modern proficiency? In the former, we are instantly struck with the faithfulness of the resemblance, and the interesting position of the body; in the latter, we recognise the features and expression of a great man. In both, the minutiae of apparel are distinctly traced, and gracefully disposed.

Perhaps, by a rigorous examination, I might have selected examples more worthy of notice than these two. But, as it is, I am not aware that the selection I have made is either injudicious or unhappy.

May I be permitted to hope it will now appear, that in the particular science of sculpture we have not degenerated from the attainments of our forefathers. I trust, also, that our artists will not be dismayed by the fact, that they cannot eclipse the works of the ancients, because it is impossible to exceed perfection. But they may always preserve the right to a place, *equally exalted*, in the niche of fame.

If you think, sir, that these crude remarks possess any interest, they are much at your service

Yours, &c.

MELAMPS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS great efforts have been lately made, in several places, in order to abolish the Inquisition, it may be, perhaps, a gratification to some of your numerous readers, if I insert in your valuable Magazine what memory and a few references I have by me enable me to afford on the interesting subject of this terrible tribunal, which has, with unparalleled audacity, exercised the iron rod of tyranny for the last four hundred years. We may reckon about the year 1200 as the climax of Popish power; the grossest superstition prevailed; and the blind reverence which was paid to the mandates of God's Vicar upon Earth is almost incredible. The proudest emperors trembled at his frown; kings were fain to pay their court by the most disgraceful condescensions. In short, though his power was less in name than that of the Cæsars, yet it was greater in reality; for he governed by that most arbitrary of all tyrants, superstition. It was at this time that

the Albigenses had the misfortune to incur his resentment, and were, of course, pronounced heretics. This set of people were protected by the three powerful Counts of Beziers, Toulouse, and Foix. The pope, in order to extirpate them, proclaimed a crusade. An army of one hundred thousand men was soon collected, and led against the Albigenses by Count de Montford. After various success, they were at length dispersed; but the pope found that what he could not do by open force, he must effect by more private measures. He found that an inquisition was necessary, in order to *point out* and *convert* heretics individually. This office was entrusted to the Dominicans, who were at that time the poorest order, and most devoted to the pope. Their power was at first very limited; but the imprudent encouragement of some of the emperors, as well as other causes, soon greatly extended their influence. They spread rapidly over most parts of Italy. All the Italian states, Naples excepted, received them; but there, such a violent opposition was made, as totally to preclude further attempts. In Spain, the Inquisition attained to the supreme power in church and state. It was quickly established at Seville, Toledo, Granada, Cordoba, Cuenca, Valladolid, at Murcia, Lerma, St. James, Saragossa, and at Valencia, Barcelona, Majorca, Sardinia, Palermo, Cathagena, and Lima. The Inquisition of Spain was independent of that of Italy, and did not grant appeals even to the pope. Venice was also independent. The laws and customs of the inquisitorial courts are too well known to require more than a general notice. The offences which came within the jurisdiction of the Inquisition were six: 1. For heresy; 2. For suspicion of heresy; 3. Protection of heresy; 4. Black art, witchcraft, sorcery; 5. Blasphemy; 6. Any resistance made to the Inquisition, or to its members in the execution of its orders. The pope has great power. He elects the grand inquisitors, and may turn them out at pleasure. The Romish Inquisition is formed of cardinals, who sit as judges, of consulters, two secretaries, a kind of attorney-general, and a prodigious number of inferior officers. In Spain, the grand inquisitor is chosen by the king, and confirmed by the pope. There are besides him, two secretaries, an alguazil, two relators, two qualificators, with

many others. The privileges are so considerable, that the greatest noblemen in Spain think it an honour to be officers. They are subject to no court of justice except the Inquisition, which, of course, in its own members, would only notice crimes of the greatest magnitude. Every member is bound by a most solemn oath to maintain an inviolable secrecy as to the affairs that are carrying on. The Inquisition is the greatest curse a nation can possibly endure; its power is so extensive, that even kings and princes are not less under its influence than the meanest of the people. Philip of Spain, the son of that ambitious conqueror Charles the Vth, was so completely governed by these haughty tyrants, that he persecuted in the most unwarrantable manner his own son and nephew by their direction. They were consulted in every affair of state; and whatever was their opinion, it was implicitly followed. The prisons, or rather dungeons, of the Inquisition are the most dreary places imaginable. Winding passages, silent halls, dark and damp cells, rooms where the most abominable cruelties are perpetrated, generally form these abodes of horror.—Such was the power of the Inquisition, that it could seize a man although surrounded by his family. They regarded not the frantic shrieks of his afflicted wife and children, but hurried him off to that place from whence he never was likely to return. A moment was never granted him to settle his affairs, or to bid farewell to his sorrowing relatives. Ignorant of the crime for which he was seized, he had to languish in prison for several months ere he was permitted to petition for an audience. During this period, the cheerful light of the sun never saluted his eyes, nor did a human voice break upon the dead silence which prevailed. A slow step was sometimes heard to glide across the passages, or the groans of the tortured victims to re-echo through the halls. Without books, without any companion but their own thoughts, they were left to repent of crimes they had, perhaps, never committed; and such was the burthen of this state to some, that they not unfrequently died under it. When the thickness of the walls was so inconsiderable as to suffer the prisoners to communicate, they found means to make one another understood by tapping on the wall with their fingers. If the inquisitors found

them either speaking to themselves, or making signs to others, they were immediately dragged out, and severely whipped. When a certain period has elapsed, they are allowed to petition for an audience: the inquisition making it a law never to do any thing without a petition. When admitted into the examination-hall, they are seated on the criminal's stool, and there examined and cross-examined as to their former lives and opinions. The safest way, even for an innocent man, is to plead guilty, and to throw himself on the mercy of the judges; for they seldom are condemned to more than perpetual imprisonment for a first offence. For those who plead not guilty, the rack is the general resort: with some, every method is tried to gain an accusation in an imprudent moment. The familiars are always near them, ready to catch any word that may inadvertently drop: they even sometimes pretend to be friends, and, under that mask, draw from the unwary wretch something which may lead to his own condemnation. The exertions which several countries have lately made to shake off this disgraceful load, gives us reason to hope that it will soon be entirely abolished. With what generous indignation must every free-born Briton contemplate this horrid institution, which has bound a great part of Europe in its adamantine chains for such a number of ages; which has pulled down the brightest stars that have enlightened the barbaric reign of Superstition, and immured them in dark obscurity; which has depressed genius by restraining its flights, and which has rendered many a free and brave people slaves and cowards. Humanity, reason, liberty, the rights of man, loudly call for a speedy abolition of these terrible engines of papal tyranny. While they exist, how can the poor wretches sleep at ease in their beds, from which the next moment may tear them? how can they contemplate their families with pleasure, from whom they may be dragged with impunity. If the abolition of the slave trade has called for such unlimited exertions, what must not the Inquisition! What are the miseries of slaves compared to those of the unhappy victims immured within the walls of the Inquisition? The treatment of the one is cruel, of the other diabolical; if the one calls for a limited abolition, the other calls for an entire and speedy

destruction; and it is to be hoped that a few years may see these disgraceful edifices levelled to the ground, from whence they arose merely as a scourge to mankind. HARVEY.

EPISTOLARY ESSAYS

ON THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS.

No. V.

(By the Author of "*Fables for the Fireside*.")

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
ALTHOUGH no motive could so easily be found, which would impel me to be spectator of our boxing-matches, yet, induced by jealousy of certain barbarisms of a very original cast, which may, without caution, be suffered hereafter to creep in among the corrupt idioms of our language, I frequently read the newspaper accounts of the combats; hostile as the narratives are to literary taste, and the combats themselves to humanity. But it is curious to observe what pompous, and even elegant, terms are, in these accounts, frequently mingled with the vulgar appropriate to pugilism: a species of battle not happily styled by its adepts the *Milking Faucy*. This phrase, conveying the amiable and very Christian idea of two human beings engaged in bruising, tearing, and bruising each other's bodies, limbs, and features, is equally expressive, and worthy of the nature of the action and the pastime. But philological critics desirous of confining to their proper objects the different styles, and provinces of language, can never consent that these barbarities be dignified, as we find them in the narratives alluded to, whether ironically or seriously, with such titles as "art or science." However fascinating the amusement, or great the skill displayed in knocking out teeth with the fist, forcing eyes from their sockets, mutilating ears, flattening noses, or of shortening fingers and toes, and whatever rank the "*Milking Faucy*" might have held among the Pagan Gymnastics, it cannot now among us, while we give right names to things, be allowed to assume a higher title (and an apter one, perhaps, cannot be found) than that of a *handicraft*.

Whether some newspaper accounts, which have lately appeared, of these matches, were first denominated *oultetins*; the "*handicraft*" itself exalted

into a *science*; a temporary cessation to take breath in combat, termed an *armistice*; and the bloody scene of the rope-ring first magnified into an *academy* by our journalists, from their consciences; that a great majority of their readers were likely to be disgusted with descriptions of this brutal barbarity; or, whether such pompous terms have originated in the conversations of honourable and right honourable amateurs, who, not long since, too often condescended to witness these exhibitions, it may not be easy to determine, but certain it is, that such terms, thus applied, strangely burlesque our language. Mingled and compared with the technical phraseology of the combatants, of which I shall presently produce a few specimens, they have much the same effect with persons of good taste and sober reflection, as the mixture of brains and counters with the rattle of a mob; their ordinary and better assorted spectators.

To those, who are aware of the influence of fashion and ton upon language, it must have been matter of comfort, on perusing the relation of a late bruising match, to find no spectators mentioned of a higher order than pedestrians, and people mounted on mules and blind horses, or drawn to the ring in donkey-carts. We are willingly disposed, from this circumstance, to hope, that the *Gazettes*, so frequently filled with the noble achievements of our warriors by sea and land, have at length diverted the taste, attention, and discourse of *gentlemen* from the vulgar feats of the rope ring, and that, if the compilers of the daily journals, from respect to the generality of their readers, could be henceforth persuaded to abstain from all notice of this subject, our elegant language might escape the disgrace of offering to some future analyzer of its idioms a set of pugilistic phrases like these which I am about to introduce. My membership of them into public view being now purposely for their disgrace, like the spartan exhibition of drunkenness to uncorrupted youth, can have no tendency but to discourage that allusive and figurative application of them to different and remote objects, through which it has happened, that so many exceptionable terms of speech have already been naturalized into our language.

It not being meant to damn to fame, through the medium of your widely-

circulating Magazine, the real names of combatants, the fictitious ones of Messrs. Rawhead and Bloody-Bones will prevent the phrases losing their proper spirit for want of actual application.

Please now, Mr. Editor, to observe, that *Rawhead* is an early round *makes play by* *cashon* hits, right and left; though the *fight* tell but *slightly*. In another, *Bloody Bones* *hovers* upon his antagonist's, to get to *in-pugning*. In the next, *Open* *cried* he *spurs* *for* *wind*, and *expresses* *during* a *heart* *fall*, *two* *his* *besting* *but* *a* *flash* *head*. In the tenth to *od*, *London* *hovers*, after *planting* a *gun* *but* *not*, *goes* *down*. In the fifteenth, *He* *had* *not* *such* *fin* *ing* *execution*, but *Bloody-Bones* *craps* *through* *his* *lot*. In the concluding round, behold! poor *Bloody-Bones* *receives* a *hit* *in* *the* *neck*, *re* *ceives* *it* *goes* *down* *from* *the* *skull*, and *there* *receiving* *much* *punishment* *in* *pro* *of* *a* *ting* *the* *con* *test*, yields the victory to *Rawhead*. But can you, Mr. Editor, or any of your delighted readers, refuse to join in opinion with our elegant narrator, that *Bloody-Bones* possesses a *spirit* *of* *inf* *er* *fiar* *ism*, *courage*, and *bottom*, *not* *ex* *celled*?

Though the Essayist's professed object is the analysis of idioms, he cannot but believe, that true readers in ten will be fully satisfied with his having only passed the strange phrases above in review before them, and will be best contented if, for the honour of our language, no further attention, here or elsewhere, be paid them—he now, therefore, returns to his proper task.

All events. Translation. Happen what may. *Analysis.* We express ourselves in this manner, when we have resolved upon some purpose, which, we are aware, many things may occur to frustrate. But the idiom, taken simply as it stands above, appears at first sight very bare of common sense. Supplying three words after "At," viz. "The risk of," we approach a solution; but are still only on the way to it, without fixing the import, or rather importance, of this tiny word "At"—For this, however, not one of Johnson's numerous interpretations will serve us: he treats it only as a preposition. But supposing it a corruption of the verb "Add," whence, in a former article,* we traced its true derivation, we

may be allowed, perhaps, to have gained our point. Thus a person determined on the execution of some scheme, against the success of which both himself and his friends had expressed much doubt and augured many cross events, exclaims, "At, or add the risk of all events," viz. which may still be conceived, to these already suggested, I will nevertheless proceed.

To stand to it. Tr. To defend something said, or done. *Anal.* "It" here plainly refers to some particular thing, which a person, called upon to "stand to," has said, or done—"Stand" means don't sh—don't yield your ground—but keep your posture of resistance, and "To" expresses opposition, as when we say "Too, to foot." The phrase then clearly signifies, firmly to repel accusation, or to defend the cause we have in hand.

To be even with him. Tr. To be able to retaliate, or to turn him like for like. *Anal.* There seems something of metaphorical allusion in this phrase. Things placed in a line, and of equal height, are "even with" one another, like a row of pikes in a fence; so, usually, one man is, in some desired respect, "even with" another, when he has shewn himself on the same level, neither above nor below the other, who before had some advantage as his adversary, his rival, or competitor.—He is then in a state, more effectually, "to retaliate or return like for like."

A good while ago. Tr. A considerable time past. *Anal.* It is almost needless to notice, that "while" is as frequently used for a noun substantive, as for a conjunctive adverb, and is synonymous with a space of time; or, that "good," applied to time, means "much;" much time being a good thing. "Ago," from the Saxon "agan" signifies the same as our pretense participle "gone;" but something more emphatical, as "quite gone" or "past by."

He took to his heels. Tr. He ran away. *Anal.* "To take to" a thing often imports the having recourse to it, as it certainly does here. "His heels" are put by metonymy for the act of running; the material cause for the effect. This altogether justifies the translation, and solves the idiom.

Backwards and forwards—This instance of the "Hysteron Proteron" may properly enough be called an idiom; but it demands no translation, and,

* On the phrase "Not at all," July Magazine.

strictly speaking, wants rather to be accounted for than analyzed. We say naturally "To and fro"—"Hither and thither;"—why then "Backward and forward?" The Latins have their "*Utrò citròque*," but this, doubtless, has arisen from their desire to avoid the disagreeable effect of the two open vowels meeting in "*Citrò Ultròque*." But the position of our two words, so contrary to man's naturally incipient motion in walking, may, we conjecture, have had its origin in the restive steps of vicious horses and stubborn asses, which often, to the danger or vexation of their riders, make their "first" movements "backwards." Men too, indeed, in fits of intoxication, not improperly classed with the irrationals, are seen to reel "backward and forward," and must, probably, have had their share in giving rise to the reversed position of the words in question.

Bred and born, as common phrase as that just noticed, is another example of the same figure, and only, we conceive, to be explained by the considerably greater difficulty of pronouncing the words in their natural than in their customary position. In "*Born and bred*," the double consonant ending the first word occasions an unpleasant and almost painful suspension of the voice; whereas in "*Bred and born*," the first word slides easily into the second, and favours that characteristic propensity of Englishmen, to speak rapidly.

What the devil do you mean? This idiomatic, but profane, interrogatory seems to admit no translation; but it

will be paraphrased in its analysis. Whether the phrase, when it first came into use, was thought less indecent, under a little abbreviation, we shall not inquire; but, by supplying its proper ellipsis—"In the name of the devil"—we may presently be able to shew its true import. By those who first, and in earlier times, used this phrase, in whatever language (for few modern ones are without it), some evil thought or design was undoubtedly supposed in persons thus addressed. It was, therefore, with regard to some particular object, demanded "in the name of the devil," that Being whom we believe to be often the inspirer of malignant cogitations, and wicked purposes, and consequently interested in their success on the heart, "what" the persons suspected "might mean?" When we speak of a thing said or done "in the name of any one," it is always understood of some matter in which that person is particularly interested.—We trust, this solution of the phrase will be satisfactory. If it be asked, why a phrase morally so exceptionable should have been introduced for explanation, let it suffice to say, that the Essayist had been desirous of an opportunity of observing, that whenever this phrase is used in earnest, and according to its original import, it is impious and uncharitable; and, when lightly, and as little more than an unmeaning pleonasm, it behoves those concerned, who fear to play with their credulity, not to forget, where and when every idle word is to be accounted for.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
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QUID SIT PULCHERUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Treatise on the Offence of Libel, with a Disquisition on the right Benefits, and proper Boundaries of Political Discussion; by John George, of the Middle Temple, Special Pleader.

THE disquisition respecting the subject of libel is, in this country, one of the utmost importance. "*Libels,*

Libelli famosi," says Blackstone, "taken in their largest and most extensive sense, signify any writings, pictures, or the like, of an immoral or criminal tendency; but, in the sense under which we are now to consider them, are malicious

defamations of any person, and especially a magistrate, made public by either printing, writings, signs, or pictures, in order to provoke him to wrath, or expose him to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule. The direct tendency of these libels is, the breach of the public peace, by stirring up the objects of them to revenge and bloodshed."

For offences of this nature, Sir *Matthew Hale* states, the remedy is, to have compensation in damages by action of the case.*

This seems, to our apprehension, to be the correct definition of libels taken in a general point of view; their consequences, viz. ascending to breach of the peace, of course, in many, nay most, instances, render them highly criminal. Yet constant experience convinces us, that they have been frequently irregular, dependant upon opinion, changing their colours under the influence of mental operation, of times, seasons, and circumstances. The line of separation betwixt *satire* and *libel*, is still less obvious than that betwixt *fraud* and *felony*, many of the writings of *Swift* might be termed libels, so may some of the moral essays of *Pope*, the effusions of *Bolingbroke*, and, most unquestionably, all the letters of *Junius*.† Under the corrosives of these

* Analysis of the law.

† How the executive government could, for more than two years, suffer such a series of malicious defamation to be hebdomadally dispersed through the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, circulated in the colonies, and, by the medium of translation, spread over the whole continent of Europe, is to us, recurring to these notorious facts, the most astonishing circumstance that the history of those times of literary licentiousness displays. How their author eluded discovery (for we are decidedly of opinion, however conjecture may, in this respect, have been stretched upon the rack, he is still undiscovered) when the libels were recent, is a secret inexplicable to the present age. With regard to the beauties of the composition of those letters, the harmony of their periods, their satyric points and epigrammatic turns, their energetic diction, polished wit, and peculiar ordonnance, properties which certainly were admired, not only by the author himself, but by the generality of his readers, they seem to have faded upon the mind. Time has not only developed the fallacy of the logic of *Junius*, but cankered the quicksilver that gave a resplendent, though false, lustre to the concave mirror with which he so frequently dazzled the eyes of the people. The ignis fatuus with which he bewildered their unwary steps has long since

authors, the myriads after myriads of *Libels*, that, in their times, issued from the press, seem, comparatively, to have either evaporated, or dissolved, accorda-
vanished; and, through the clear medium of common sense, it is now discovered, that there is not one of his letters that does not contain the kernel of confutation of that general proposition, which, planted in his early productions, had struck a deep root and spread its branches stronger or weaker, as climatal effervescence or comminatory redundancy operated through the whole. This grand proposition, which, like the magnetic needle, pointed to the arctic pole was, that, through the medium of northern influence the people of ENGLAND were deprived of THEIR LIBERTY! Was that the fact? would it not have been easy to have produced his own works to have confuted his own doctrine? was there, at that time, a country in the world, wherein a subject dared to have written such letters? was there a nation on earth wherein any man could have published them with impunity, except the very nation, against the government of which, the shafts of his flagitious and cruel malignity were so successfully levelled? *Junius* was, like our friend *Chronos*, who has become so famous for prognosticating prophecies, himself a prophet; but it has happened to both, that their ideas, resembling those of the ancient vates, were also poetical, of consequence, their denunciations, loud and fallacious as the fulminations of the prophets of *Babel* and *Moloch*, hung for awhile, like *Dolphin* clouds, over the land, and threatened political chaos, and popular insurrection. Contemplating the temporary progress of events, it now appears, that the conjectures of *Junius* were not merely sophistical, but absolutely false, with respect to the harvest of his hopes. He in fact had objects in view, from which much mischief might have been expected; but, to him, disappointment, as is always the case when wishes are too sanguine, was the result. Every year shewed him the futility of his malevolence, and every year that elapsed, more clearly discovered his ignorance of human nature; as an instance; when the glowing patriot of his political prospective, the ægis that he bore in his uplifted hand, the spina intualis, which he kept in constant operation, had obtained the sum that *Butler* says, "many" all doctrines plain and clear," he renounced the command of his ragged regiment, luxuriated in his trophy money, and, exemplary in his subsequent life, finished his days as a sober and loyal citizen. Such was the end of the celebrated spina of *Junius*, who, like the man in the moon, was, for a long time supposed to carry a bundle of thorns at his back. All his prophetic hopes respecting him and other human or rather inhuman caustics, have long since melted into air, and, like the bubbles of the blasted health, left not a rack behind."

ing to the volatility or density of their materials, those only, that have been historically fixed, are such as have been legally noticed, and these were, indeed, so abundant in the early part of the last century, that, although they did not, at least, to any great degree, restrain writers, whose effusions rather displayed party malignity, than literary genius: they rendered those, whose acute feelings were superior even to their talents, extremely cautious. Of all mankind, who have, through the medium of the press, reached the summit of excellence, Addison was, perhaps, the most susceptible to the impressions of terror for the consequences of his writings. His exquisite, his morbid sensibility, in its excessive flights after mental food, could find, or create danger, even in the most distant and harmless allusions; of the absurdity of this propensity, he appears to have himself been sensible;* but still it operated even on his talents to a very considerable degree, indeed, much stronger than all the restrictive statutes, from the infraction of which, the volume that we now return to the consideration of, arose. Of this work, we have to observe, that Mr. George, its learned and ingenious author, has divided it into six chapters, to which are added, two very curious cases; curious, we mean, with respect to their opposite power of exemplifying propositions antecedently involved.

Chapter I, containing GENERAL MATTERS concerning LIBEL, states the general outline of the subject which is in its detail to amply discussed.

"The method," saith our author, "which I propose to myself, in handling the subject of the present treatise, will be, to submit to the reader, in the first place, some matters concerning Li-

* This is obvious, in his account of *Nec Hart*, the *janus sleeper*, wherein the author hints, that he had perhaps spoken too freely of *Nimrod*, in his *drunken*, and particularly in his *drunken* *Cato*, according to the *Moravian rule*. Years, his revising, correcting, altering, and amending, that celebrated piece: his soreness, when *Dennis* and others discovered political murder in *parabolic* appeals, and, particularly, in his anxiety respecting the word "*arise*" in the *prologue*: he thought, without considering the context, that, at this energetic summons, "*Britons arise*," the whole nation would, in an instant start up, like the *dragon's teeth*, and appear in arms. To do what? Thus, it was impossible he could guess; however, the phrase was, in compliance with his feelings, altered to "*Britons attend*."

bel in general, and principally concerning the foundation in law of the public offence; that is to say, the grounds on which a libeller is considered as a public offender: I shall afterwards particularly enquire wherein libel consists; or, in other words, what is necessary to be done in order to the committing the offence. This part of my subject will call upon me to lay before the reader, my notion of the law, as it is in cases of libel; and herein, I am, of course, to be governed, in a great degree, by the several authorities to be found in the books. But, besides the conclusions to which I shall come, in relation to the law, as it is in cases of libel, I shall venture to introduce, here and there, some general reasons concerning libel, considered independently of any established system or positive law on the subject; these reasonings will, therefore, relate to what may be termed the natural law of libel.

"A writer, who endeavours to elucidate an artificial system, whatever may be the subject to which it relates, will be naturally led to reconcile its different parts, if practicable, to what appears to him, would be the system which would be raised, by natural reasoning on the same subject. He will be led to do this from the consideration that a system of artificial enactments, to whatsoever it may relate, is not only more approved of, but better understood; and, therefore, the most perfectly elucidated, when its parts are plainly made appear to be agreeable to what our natural reasoning would teach us to be fit and proper, in the particular case. In endeavouring, however, to reconcile decisions in the books, to what I may look upon, in the particular cases, as the conclusions of natural reasoning on the premises, I shall study, to avoid giving any decision on a different ground, from that on which it shall appear to me to have been rested. And, in submitting to the reader my own opinions, I shall endeavour to state them in such a manner, that they shall not be mistaken for propositions of existing law."

This is philosophical in the first instance, candid in the second, and necessary in the third.

"Libel, according to the authorities quoted by Mr. George, is held not to be a breach of the peace; but it has oftentimes been alleged to be a public offence, attending to a breach of the peace; thus, it is said, if it be against a private man, it deserves a severe punishment;

is, although the libel be made against me, yet it excites all those of the same mind, kindred, or society to revenge, and so tends, *per consequens*, to quarrels and breach of the peace, and may be the cause of shedding of blood, and of great inconvenience if it be against a magistrate, or public person, it is a greater offence, for it concerns not only the reach of the peace, but also the scandal of government: for what greater scandal of government can there be, than to have corrupt or wicked magistrates to be appointed and constituted by the king, to govern his subjects under him? And greater imputation to the state cannot be, than to suffer corrupt men to sit in the sacred seat of justice *

"In another work, is the following passage on the subject of libel,—"It is termed *libellus famosus, a infamatoria scriptura*, and, from its pernicious tendency, has been held a public offence at the common law, for men, not being able to bear the having their errors exposed to public view, were found, by experience, to revenge the injuries on those who made sport with their reputations; from whence arose duels, and breaches of the peace, and hence, written scandal has been held in the greatest detestation, and has received the utmost discouragement in the courts of justice †" In the same book it is also said, "the chief cause for which the law so severely punishes all offences of this nature is, the direct tendency of them to a breach of the public peace, by provoking the parties injured, and their friends and families, to acts of revenge, which it would be impossible to restrain, by the severest laws, were there no redress from public justice, for injuries of this kind, & such of all others, are most venially felt. ‡"

But again it is said, in the same book, that "the chief intention of the law in prohibiting persons to revenge themselves by libels, or in any other private manner, is, to restrain them from endeavouring to make themselves their own judges, and to oblige them to refer the decision of their grievances to those whom the law appointed to determine them."§

* 5 Co. 125 b

† Bac. Abr. tit. Libel, p. 449 6th edit. cites Lambard's Law, 84. Bract. lib. 3. c. 30.

‡ Bac. Abr. 488, cites Hawkins, p. 6, c. 78. a. 782

§ Bac. Abr. 481.

Upon these, and other extracts, Mr. G. very properly observes, that "the explanations so given are very inadequate to their purpose; for the foundation of a public offence cannot be said to be made known, unless the reasons which are assigned as its foundation, will apply to all cases that constitute the offence." This has ever been our opinion, an opinion which has long been confirmed by that of an ancient and learned judge, Fitzherbert, who, in his preface to the *New Valuer's Breveum*, states that "there are *divers maxims and fundamentals in the knowledge of the common laws of the land, which a man ought to believe very necessary for those, who will understand the same law, especially at the beginning of their studies; for upon those fundamentals the whole law doth depend*"||

That is to say, that there are fixed principles in jurisprudence, respecting which, opinions cannot differ; *landmarks* which cannot be removed without the destruction of all *legal boundaries*; but it is certain, that these leading propositions do not apply to the law of libel, upon which, to repeat what our author has well observed, the explanations given by the greatest authorities are very inadequate. To reason upon, to explain and elucidate this difficult subject by observation, analogy, opinions, cases, and facts, is the difficult task he has undertaken. In the first chapter, he, as will be observed, gives the general principles details the probable effects, and states the punishments which follow convictions of the crimes to which he alludes, though we think he might have observed, that those have frequently taken the colour of the times, and have, at some periods of popular delusion, been more, at others less, than commensurate to the offence; however, as he, advertising to the present system, properly remarks that courts have discretion with respect to the quantity and kind of punishment, taking care that it does not exceed what the law allows in cases of mere misdemeanor, this observation leads to the enquiry,

Chapter II Of What is a Libel.

This discussion is extremely curious, elaborate, and, as far as the question would allow, satisfactory. Our author has already observed, that no correct, no logical description of a libel has

|| Nat. Brev. ed. 1677.

‡ Page 14.

ever been given: he, therefore, proceeds to its legal definition, and in explanation quotes,*

"A libel consists not in words and scandalous matter only; for that is not of itself sufficient, though spoken with never so much malice, but it is the putting in writing, or procuring to be put in writing; for if the words are not written, he (the speaker) is not guilty of a libel."

"Thus, a libel may be either in writing, which is technically called libel *in scriptis*, or without writing, technically called libel *sine scriptis*.† Libel, in writing, may be effected by every mode of submitting to the eye a meaning through the medium of words; whether this be done by manual writing, or printing, or by any other method. Libel without writing, may be either by emblematical pictures,‡ as to represent a man playing at cudgels with his wife,§ or by other emblematical device, as to fix a gallows at a man's door, or elsewhere;|| to expose him by what is vulgarly termed a skimmington riding, &c.¶ "to carry a fellow about with horns blowing at his door:"** so to send a license to keep a public house, to a peer.†† As a libel, so far as respects its form, may be either by writing solely, or altogether by symbolical device,‡‡ so it may be compounded of both. It was held a libel to forge a writing containing certain defamatory expressions of another, and at the end of it to draw a pillory, and subscribe it for J.S. and his forsworn witnesses by him suborned"§§

So "to make the king's arms, with a text that insinuates calumny, in a church.

* 5 Mod. 163 to 167. 12 Mod. 219. Carth. 405. 2 Balk. 169. 1 Haw. P. C. 195. † 5 Co. 125 b.

‡ This, a learned counsel said, in a cause lately tried, was the most flagitious; because the most public kind of libel, as a satirical print, spoke a universal language.

§ A print of this nature was, many years ago, (till it was suppressed) to be seen in every low print shop; they were fighting for the benches, which lay betwixt them: the figures were supposed to be caricatures.

|| 4 Bac. Abr. 475. cites 96. 59. Mod. 313.

¶ 4 Bac. Abr.

** 2 Cow. 314.

†† Stra. 314.

‡‡ As to depict the portrait of a man, with horns on his head like Pao, or the bust of a man with a lion's head.

§§ Skin. 123.

"It does not seem, therefore, too general a proposition to advance, that, provided only the thing complained of be an object of visible perception, any mode whatever of conveying a libelous meaning, is sufficient to constitute a libel in respect to outward form."

These are the broad outlines of the principles, upon which Mr. G. institutes his minute enquiries, and particular investigations, respecting this delicate and difficult subject! a subject, which has, in our opinions, been technically knotted and tangled for the purposes of legally unwinding "and untwisting the different clues which form its general cord. It is an observation as ancient as *Solon*, but, in *England*, at least as old as *Bracton*, that laws should be so plain, that any one who runs may read; as plain as the *decatalogue*, which, although many have broken its commandments, no person ever presumed to say that "he did not understand them;" this, however, does not, we find, apply to the law of libel: involved in the intricacy of statutes, and groaning under the burthen of *black letter* and *modern learning*, struggling to emerge from the weight of opinions, and counter opinions, and, more than all, with respect to political libels, taking, as we have observed, the colour of the times, and occasionally adopting the passions of the public. Bold is the man who attempts to read the volumes that have been written upon this subject, and bolder still is he who endeavours to analyze them. It has been said that the object must be involved in much obscurity, which requires such a voluminous elucidation: yet this obscurity arises, perhaps, less from the matter itself, than from the operative power of the *British Constitution*, which is equally tender with respect to *life, liberty, and reputation*; and is consequent to the freedom which every one under its influence enjoys. It is this which places *human actions*, and their *literary results* in their different *lights and shades*, and produces that infinite variety of observation and opinion, which it has been the business of our author to discriminate. A difficult task he had to perform, and he has executed it in a manner creditable to himself and useful to his profession, of course to the public. To follow him through an investigation extending over 361 pages was not possible, to detach parts would be nugatory; we, therefore, shall state the substance of the remaining chapters, and, after observing that it is highly necessary, every

11-11-68

[illegible]

In this chapter, and indeed the preceding, there are several cases that are not only curious in themselves, but which involve the quality of *disguise*, and in an extraordinary degree stimulate local reminiscence. At its close, our author, for reasons best known to himself, observes, "I here take leave for a time of the homœopathic subject of the present treatise, and request the reader's attention to matters which will be submitted to him in the following chapter."

CHAPTER V. A DISCUSSION OF THE
RIGHT, BENEFITS, AND PROPER BOUNDARIES OF POLITICAL DISSENTION.

THIS CHAPTER, which is divided into seven sections, stands alone like the *crucifix* upon a wire with a balance scale in his hands, the ends of which, our author, has

Now to that side, now to this he moves,
has occasionally touched, in order to
restore the true equilibrium; because he
correctly knows that

Est proinde in rebus, aut certe domo, fano
Quae ultra citroque negat densior aëre

Definitely, however, we conceive of this frame, which neither cuts down space, nor applications, will allow for analysis, met, if properly contemplated, be extremely useful to a great number of *practical* *doctors*, and a still greater number of *physic* *physicians* *authors*.

Chapter VII. The consideration of
Motive to see how far the crime has
been committed and how far it is
all required and complete.

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At the beginning, we find an address to the reader; which being very short, we shall insert.

"TO THE READER

"Of the verses contained in this volume, those which form the first part have been printed in a late edition of the *Defence of Poetry*

"For the poem of *Hermilda*, the subject has been taken from a sketch, which I have seen, of a very accomplished writer, whose verses have often delighted the public. He desired to bring the Paladins of France into the East to recount the heroic exploits of King Arthur, the wars of Persia, &c. But there are so many faults in my poem, that I do not mean to continue it.

"The third part, or '*Sylva*,' will be continued in the second volume."

The noble bard observes, with modesty, that there are "many faults" in his poem. We are inclined to suppose him too diffident of his own powers, or might otherwise be led to inquire, *How* he should be content to do, with conscious imperfection, that which it is by no means requisite to do at all? The business of life cannot be carried on without speaking; therefore a man must speak, however he may be aware of his ungraceful delivery, his indistinct articulation, or his paucity of ideas: but, in the name of common sense, wherefore write, and wherefore publish, under the distressing apprehension of disability?

The volume begins with a Sonnet "On beholding the Portrait of Sir Philip Sidney in the Gallery at Penshurst." We are not disposed to find fault with any lines commemorative of this most engaging of the British worthies, and pass on to seven successive sonnets, inscribed to "That noble Prince the Duke of Dorset The Right Hon the Earl Spencer. The divine and never-ending Memory of Sir Philip Sidney. The Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, a beloved friend. The Right Hon. the Lord Holland; and the Right Hon. the Earl of Granard." Among these, we have selected the following as a sample of the rest —

"On the divine and never-ending Memory of Sir Philip Sidney."

"Yet shall thy name be to all ages dear,
Beyond the sweetest of the balmy spring,
Or those soft notes that take the listening ear,
When in life's prime the nightingale doth sing:

"Sir Philip Sidney was mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen, 1586.

The balm of war, the rest from sorrowing,
The theme of pity, and the tongue of love,
Which never time shall to completion bring,
But in its sweetest still more dear shall prove;

That the pale moon, and the pure stars above
Shall stay their spheres with music of thy praise,

The while the shepherds sing, as doth be-
have,

The triumph of Arcadia's blissful days,
And their shrill pipes to wood and fountain tell

The virtues of lamented Astrophel."

We cannot pass on to the other effusions of our noble bard, without noticing, "in all humility," a circumstance which overwhelms us with shame and confusion. We had, in the plenitude of our confidence and vanity, supposed ourselves to possess, if not an intimate knowledge of, at least a *speaking acquaintance* with every English word admissible into poetry, except, indeed, the *technicalities* of a Darwin and a Falconer. but how did we fall from this pinnacle of presumption on meeting with the following line:

"And wisely in your lofty thoughts *amate*."

We shall most gratefully acknowledge the favour, if any of our correspondents will hold the beacon to our shipwrecked etymology, and inform us whether *amate* is an adjective, or part of a verb; and at the same time condescend to let us know, how long a substitution of vowels has been effected in the composition of the word garland

"And crown with garlands of eternal fame"

An unfinished "Song to Sir Philip Sidney" is succeeded by "Hermilda. We give our readers the two first stanzas:

"Ladies, and knights, and arms, and glorious love,
And courtesy, and brave exploit I sing,

Which may in youthful breast well fury move,
And make the warrior age renew its rage,

If so, great Phoebus aid me further yet,
I uplift the silver banner of our King,

And perseu'd Moly and the mowing host,
Which long had black'd upon that weeping coast.

"And of divine Orlando to recite
The fatal strength, and valour, that ex-
peli'd

Such hosts of Pagans to the shore of Night,
Since he with the divine Hermilda fell;
Their furious battle and blood-stained night,
Which long in fear Jerusalem had held.

If then the Muses on my labour smile,
This verse, perhaps, some ages may beguile."

In the course of the poem, the reader of Tasso and Ariosto will have an opportunity of renewing his acquaintance with many old friends, Clorinda, Palamede, Orlando, and Zutino. The measure of the Italian epic, so difficult in our language, is sustained throughout seventy stanzas and a half, and then our expectations are foiled by a line of asterisks.

A Sonnet "To a very deserving Nobleman;" Verses, in all Humility, addressed to the Prince Regent;" and "On the Departure of the Earl of Moira to the Government of India;" conclude the volume.

The World before the Flood: a Poem, in Ten Cantos; with other occasional Pieces. By James Montgomery, Author of the Wanderer of Switzerland, &c. &c. 1813. 12s.

MR. MONTGOMERY has probably conceived that the more arduous and repugnant the undertaking, the more glory and fame is to be attained in performing it; for it must be allowed, that the subject he has chosen for his present poem is not one of the most inviting, but, on the contrary, abounding in difficulties which require more ability than the many possess to subdue. The poet's fancy must almost entirely supply the structure on which to found his chance of success; for the very scanty historical truths which relate to the antediluvian era can be, at best, but secondary helps to his ideal narrative. Still, with this opposition of circumstances, the poet has contrived to form a very pleasing poem, and one which will rather increase than diminish his former fame, rather add than pluck a laurel from the budding wreath the Muses are binding around the head of their aspiring votary. But to the Poem. The descendants of Cain are encamped near Eden, which they are invading. Beneath the friendly shades of night, a youth is escaping from their camp to his native land, which he had, vainly ambitious of mingling in the more busy scenes of life, imprudently left. Finding, however, that the charms he had contemplated lived but in his imagination, and the happiness and pleasure he had been eager to enjoy were to be found alone where contentment

and peace held their abode, and, above all, sighing to mix again with the fond companions of his youth, and to make his peace with the fair one whom he had distressed by deserting, he resolved upon this step, and bends his course to his native Eden; at which place he arrives in safety, and discovers his beloved Zillah asleep. The description of this rencontre is told in very pleasing and very good poetry; and we shall be doing neither our readers nor our poet any dis-service by extracting them.

"Moments there are, that, in their sudden flight;

Bring the slow mysteries of years to light;—
Javan in one transporting instant knew,
That all he wish'd, and all he fear'd, was true;

For while the harlot world his soul possess'd,
Love seem'd a crime in his apostate breast.
How could he tempt her innocence to share
His poor ambition and his first despair!
But now the phantoms of a wandering brain
And wounded spirit cross'd his thoughts in vain.

Past sins and follies, cares and woes, forgot,
Peace, virtue, Zillah, seem'd his present lot;
Where 't he look'd, around him or above,
All was the pledge of truth, the work of love.

At whose transforming hand where last they stood,

Had sprung that lov'd memorial in the wood,
Thus on the slumbering maid while Javan gazed,

With quicker swell her hidden bosom raised
The shadowy tresses that profusely shed
Their golden wreaths from her reclining head;

A deeper crimson mantled o'er her cheek,
Her close lip quiver'd as in act to speak,
While broken sobs, and tremors of unrest,
The inward trouble of a dream express'd:
At length, amidst imperfect murmurs, fell
The name of "Javan!" and a low "Farewell!"

Tranquil again her cheek resum'd its hue,
And soft as infancy her breath she drew."

The maiden awakes; but offended pride, joined to doubt and fear lest she may be mistaken in the personage she beholds, determines her not as yet to own the repentant runaway as her once, and even now, dear Javan. Nor can he, rebuked beneath the gaze of offended innocence, summon courage sufficient to entreat her forgiveness, or to solicit a return of their former love. On her departure, he bends his steps to the house of the protector of his youth (for he had been early left an orphan); and is with readiness forgiven, and with rapture received by the venerable patriarch Luoch.

Passing over the intervening cantos, which relate the death of our first parents, of Abel and Cain, we behold Enoch, Javan, and the conquered inhabitants of Eden, in the eighth, led captives to the presence of the Giant King. He sentences the hero of our tale to be burnt alive; and it is when Javan is about to be bound to the dreadful pile, that the adoring Zillah shews the extent of woman's love, by clinging to the condemned one and claiming his death, or to share it with him. By the intervention of Providence, however, they are preserved; and the poet, following the scripture history, translates the venerable Enoch to the realms of his Maker, and Javan, seizing his hallowed mantle, rescues the captives from the fate that awaited them.

"Where is the God of Enoch now?" he cried;

"Captives come forth! Despisers shrink aside!"

He spake, and, bursting through the Giant throng,

Smote with the mantle as he mov'd along.

Unaw'd, unarm'd, the ransom'd prisoners pass'd

Thro' ranks of foes, astonish'd and aghast."

The rescued patriarchs bend their steps towards, and gain in safety, their native glen.

"And when they reach'd the dear sequester'd spot,

Enoch alone of all then train 'was not'—
With them the bard who from the world withdrew

Javan, from folly and ambition flew;
Though poor his lot within that narrow bound,

Friendship and home and faithful love he found;

There did his wanderings and afflictions cease,

His youth was penitence, his age was peace."

From these scanty materials Mr. Montgomery has written no uninteresting poem; and the only regret we feel is, that he had not fixed on some subject less difficult, and one which would in itself have afforded him more assistance, and more subjects upon which to build—as it is, he has done much; and though it is very evident that his labours were under restraint, it is equally evident, that with a less difficult subject he would do much more: we are bound, therefore, to class him by no means at the weakest post in the ranks of literature.

Before we conclude, our readers will allow us to produce a short specimen of

two as evidences on behalf of our judgment; the following picture of a field whereon the hand of war has been laid, is, we fear, too faithfully drawn.

"The morning battle scene at eve was spread

With ghastly heaps, the dying and the dead;
The dead unmourn'd, unburied left to lie.
By friends and foes the dying left to die;
The victim, while he groan'd his soul away,
Heard the gaunt vulture hurrying to his prey,
Then strengthless felt the raven tug at that

tore
His widen'd wound, and drank the living gore."

The death of Eve is related in a very simple and affecting manner.

"Eve's faithful arm still crasp'd her lifeless spouse;

Gently I took it, from her cold embrace,
She gave no answer; motionless and cold.

It fell like clay from my hand; I lay
Alarm'd, I lifted up the dead and cold;
That hit her cheek; her soul's departing cry

A brautious curse, she grac'd her husband's side;

Love bound their lives, and Death could not divide."

In conclusion, we must observe, that the frequent examples of affectation, or that "pretty prettiness," as Colman has it, so far removed from true poetry, too often disgraces this poem; several rhymes are very faulty; and his phraseology Mr. M. would do well to correct in his future labours.

The minor poems, which conclude the volume, possess considerable merit, and shew the author to be a man of much feeling and ingenuity, and are examples of what he could do was he but contented to draw his subjects from a less distant period than the antediluvian era.

S. W. X. Z.

Albion's Harp; or, Lays of a British Minstrel. Small 8vo. pp. 100.

A small collection of poetical trifles, most of them complimentary to our military heroes in Spain, by a young man who appears to possess a great share of *loyalty* and *patriotism*. These qualities, however unconnected with poetic fame, are certainly most deserving our commendation; but it may be proper to observe here, that there are scarcely any two words in our language so often misapplied as these, and of which the genuine import seems to be so little understood by a great number of intelligent persons. That man is no less the *patriot* who boldly stands forth to oppose the abuses and corruptions—

which, in the progress of time, obtrude themselves into all governments, than he who bravely fights the battles of his country, or he who celebrates the praise of heroes who have shed their heart's blood in her defence: a Sidney, a Marvell, and a Hampden, have been thought as well deserving the eulogy of the patriotic poet, as the heroes of Blenheim, of Trelgarth, and of Salamanca.

The writer of these pieces possesses some germs of genius, which, cultivated by a proper judgment, might grow up and expand into true poetic blossoms; but he must not expect to arrive at honourable fame, by a miscellaneous and a vitiated public taste, nor by listening to the "flattering approbation" of persons who, though possessing *nobody knows what* "transcendent talents," may, after all, be very indifferent judges of either poetry or prose. A person who can quote Shakspeare, and Goldsmith, and Cowper, with so much effect as our author, ought not to follow in the rear of Monk Lewis, with a story about "a knight of a gay and a gallant mien," and a rhyming detail of the devilish pranks played off by a "tempest-clad demon" against an injured and unoffending mountaineer. With these "new notions" we have long, long been afflicted, and the *Erl King*, the *Fire King*, and the *Alb King*, needed not the aid of their royal brother of the "Storm" to render the infernal harmony quite delightful enough to the most ardent admirer of the horrific.

To say nothing of Scottisms (as our young man may probably have stringing his harp on the other side the Tweed), we would advise him, in his future poetical flights, to avoid the affectation of ancient and obsolete phraseology, or what we would term *Walter Scottisms*: such as, "battle brave," "battle brave," "battle fray," "requiem lay," "battle anthems," "falconmen," "sable stole," &c. &c.—No less would we discountenance such epithets as "storm blast'd," "woe tortur'd," "flashing bolts," "red vengeance," "fate struck nature," &c. which so strongly mark the school of that "mighty master" of the terrific before alluded to. There are, moreover, several expressions which we confess we are at a loss to understand; as, "fury lightning," "burning levin," "*Albion and Frodo*," &c.

The following is a favourable specimen of the poetry contained in this volume.

"Written on a blank Leaf of the 'Guide to Domestic Happiness,'"

"Domestic happiness!—best gift of heav'n,
Thy hallowed blessings may 't thou e'er impart;

Thy choicest pleasures still to me be giv'n,
And all thy comforts vibrate round my heart.

Guide of my future hours, a long adieu!

Thy pious feelings, to my soul endear'd,
Have wing'd the laggard minutes as they flew

And many an anxious moment hast thou cheer'd.

Farewell! we part, perhaps to meet no more,
For time, who hastens all things to their doom,

Soon may proclaim my brief existence o'er,
So on may consecrated ashes to the tomb,
Or my celestial spirit may e'er wave,
And gentle flowers blossom o'er my early grave

Whilst Home's last hectic flush my cheek
Has e'er

Thou, who dost obscure life's wasting
Ill, may

E'er yet affection's tears have ceas'd to flow,
May heavenly strength support my sinking frame;

And when that awful period shall arrive,
From whence thou beauty, genius, worth, can save,

Oh! may my name my poor remains survive,
Outlive the fleeting records of the grave.

Then may some kindred spirit at my bier,
With friendship's unforgetful grief my loss deplore;

Embalm my memory with one sorrowing tear,
And mourn his fate whose earthly hopes

are o'er;

Whilst my freed spirit from its clay shall rise,

Quit this vain world, and soar to yonder skies."

UNPLEASANT THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE
CHRISTIAN MINISTRY. A Sermon
preached at Worship-street, Finsbury-square, on the Decease of the Rev.
Hugh Worthington, who died July
26, 1813, in the Fortieth Year of his
Settlement at Salters'-hall, and in the
Sixty-first Year of his Age.—With
a complete List of the Subjects discussed
at the Wednesday Evening Lecture,
held at Salters'-hall, for Fifteen suc-
ceeding Winters. By John Evans,
A M Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 69.

THIS effusion, sacred to Friendship,
Virtue, and Religion, is, as a tribute of
respect, addressed to Abraham Rice,
D.D. F.R.S. with whom its author was
connected, both in *tutative* and *spiritual*
duties, for a period of twenty years. He
has extracted his text from Acts xviii.

v. 24, 25. "Apollos,* an eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures—this man was instructed in the way of the Lord: and being fervent in the Spirit, he spoke and taught diligently the things of the Lord." This text, it will be seen, is admirably adapted to the subject which Mr. Evans had in view, namely, the scriptural multitude of an early labourer in the vineyard of truth to that of his deceased friend. In this respect, his explanation of his text is masterly; of which, for instance, we shall quote the first passage.

"The book denominated the *Acts of the Apostles*, and which immediately follows the *Four Gospels*, informs us of the means by which the religion of Christ was propagated throughout the world. The agents in this divine business are mentioned—their qualifications enumerated, and their success is stated with an authoritative circumstantiality. Hence we are furnished with interesting pieces of biography; names, otherwise obscure, are rescued from oblivion, and emblazoned before the eyes of posterity; Jews and Gentiles were forward-

in distinguishing themselves by the propagation of the new religion. Apollos, born of Jewish parents, but a native of Alexandria, in Egypt, was, at length, one of these honoured instruments."

He here repeats the text, and subsequently explains every part of it: and then, after adding a remark of Dr. Doddridge, observes, that

"These words I have selected, and very briefly illustrated, with reference to the decease of my excellent friend, the Rev. HUGH WORTHINGTON, whom you knew and admired. I shall now endeavour to pay a tribute to his memory."

THIS TRIBUTE, a melancholy one, contains the history of the progress of the *asthmatic* complaint with which Mr. Worthington was afflicted; the edifying account of his death; his biography; his ministerial and literary character; the happy illustration of his subjects, and the force of his eloquence, the purity of his principles, of his doctrines, and the efficacy of his loss: in short, friendship and sensibility combined have stimulated Mr. Evans in this, his energetic, appeal to the hearts of his auditors and the public to lament the loss and commemorate the virtues and talents of a Christian minister, who was eminently useful and truly excellent, in a manner so ardent and so impressive, that we have no doubt but it will be rescued from the general fate of fugitive pages, and embodied in the biographical literature of the country. M.

* APOLLOS, a native of *Alexandria*, was originally a *Jew*; but being converted to *Christianity*, he came to *Ephesus* in the year 51; and being a person of great eloquence, and very learned "in the Scriptures," (a) he did the Church much service, in the prime period of its existence.—*I*de 1 Cor. iii. Acts xviii.—LONDON.

(a) i. e. the Old Testament.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT-GARDEN, Sept. 6.—This elegant Theatre opened for the season, with *John Bull*, and *Killing no Murder*. A Mr. FORTES made his appearance as *Dennis Braggrudery*, and performed the parts as well, we think, as most of those who have preceded him: we must, of course, except Mr. Johnstone, whose equal in this character we, perhaps, never shall see.

The following are the principal alterations made at this Theatre during the recess, with the new decorations:—

The *Proscenium* has been widened one foot on each side, by putting back the pilasters, which are now of *Procateri Scagliola*. From their springing an elliptical arch, the centre of which rises to the height of the ceiling, the whole

forming a species of cove. It is divided into compartments by burnished gold, mouldings and stiles, with wreaths of oak, and the double rose of England. The thistle and shamrock, in gold, are likewise introduced.—In the centre of each compartment is a silver branch of palm; all these ornaments are carved in bas relief. The King's arms are placed upon the entablature in the centre, below the arch: they are carved in *alto rilievo*, and gilt.

The ceiling is made flat, and supported by pillars on each side, it is divided into compartments, coloured and enriched in a manner corresponding with the rest of the house.

A triple fret of oak foliage, gilt, is carried round the pit tier.

The dress-boxes have an additional row of seats in the front; the basket-boxes are consequently diminished, and thrown back. A screen, to prevent the draught of air, has been made on each side.

The ornament in the first circle of boxes consists of wreaths of oak, encircling the red and white rose. On the second circle is introduced the thistle, in octagon panels, with sprigs of oak in the spandrells; and on the third circle is the shamrock, empannelled by closely woven burl, and having sprigs of oak, in the circle below. These chaste and classical ornaments are carved in bas relief, and gilt, and are laid on a ground of light stone colour. They continue throughout each circle, separated only by small gilt pilasters, on which are carved lions' heads over a branch of palm, surmounted on a panel of laurel foliage. These carry the columns supporting each circle, which are of branched silver. The brackets and mouldings of the chandeliers are also plated with silver. The horizontal mouldings on each circle are richly carved and gilt. The cushions and seats are scarlet, and the backs of the boxes are painted with a rich rose-coloured red.

The two shilling gallery has been enlarged and heightened, and a most perfect view of the stage is now obtained in the last row. A rich ornament, with the lion's head and sprigs of oak, is continued round the circle of the upper-gallery.

A new drop-scene represents a grand national square, surrounded by the statues of military and naval officers, with characteristic basso-relievs. The standards taken from the foe are seen suspended between the pillars of an open colonnade. A triumphal arch opens into the square, in the centre of which is a magnificent structure, encircled also with basso-relievs: and on a pedestal at the top of the dome stand three statues, representing the sister-kingdoms pointing to their heroes, and their trophies of victory.

The *Ventilator*, which is the cap of the ceiling, is made upon an entirely new principle. Instead of coming down, and forming a dark gap, as it did formerly, it is now level with the rest of the ceiling, and can be opened and shut at pleasure, according to the temperature of the house. The whole is on an Union Shield, the centre of

which is the Rose of England, encircled with the Fleur-de-lis, and the other national ornaments are picked in with the Union Colours.

COVENT-GARDEN, Sept. 7.—A Miss REVELL made her first appearance on the London Boards in the character of *Ariel*, in Dryden's alteration of Shakespeare's *Tempest*: which she sustained with considerable ability, and received much applause. Her features are delicate, and her figure is extremely neat. Her voice is not powerful; but it possesses much sweetness and melody. Her first song, an exquisite air "Where the bee sucks," was much admired.

Sept. 8.—*Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* was represented, for the purpose of introducing Mr. TERRY to the town, in the part of *Leon*. It will be recalled, but this gentleman was engaged during the season 1812 at the Haymarket Theatre, where he appeared in many characters, and those of a nature so contradictory, as to prove the versatility of his powers.—Mr. Terry is of a fine stature, and possesses an intelligent countenance, which is capable of great animation. His voice wants flexibility, and is somewhat harsh; but it has strength, and, judiciously managed as it is by Mr. Terry, is not deficient in expression. His powers are, in fact, very considerable; and these, enstewed by sound judgment, and a thorough knowledge of the stage, make Mr. Terry an important acquisition to this theatre. The performance of *Leon* was much admired.

Sept. 9.—The Melodramatic Opera of *The Fair* introduced to a London audience a Miss MATTHEWS, from the Bath Theatre, in the character of *Catherina*. Her person is elegant, her countenance very pleasing, and her carriage easy and graceful. Her voice is melodious through its whole compass, and capable of considerable variation.—Though brought out as a singer, we think this lady will soon prove an adequate actress. Her reception was very flattering.

Sept. 10.—*The Castle Spectre* was performed, in which Miss KENNEDY, from the York Theatre, made her appearance in the part of *Alice*, the housekeeper, which she supported very respectably.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11.—This splendid house unfolded its doors for the season, and exhibited *The School for Scandal*, and *The Rival*. Mr. GATTE

made his first appearance at this Theatre, in the character of *Moses*, and was very favourably received.

The tripod lights have been removed from the stage since last season, which we consider as an improvement.

CORRIVERT-GARDEN, Sept. 13 — *The Stranger* was performed, to bring forward Mrs M'GIBSON (a daughter of the late worthy and respected William Woodfall), in the character of *Miss Haller*; which she performed with so much discrimination and skill, as to justify us in predicting that she will be found a valuable acquisition in the tragic department of the Theatre. With the exception of Miss Smith, we have not seen any actress since the secession of Mrs. Siddons, that we think more

deserving of public favour and support

Sept 17.—Mr. VIVING, from the Norwich Theatre, made his first appearance on these boards, as *Frederick Hamble*, in *The Poor Gentleman*. His figure is very genteel, his face handsome, and he possesses ease, vivacity, and feeling. There was, however, a drawback from his general merits; we mean, in his voice, which is rather effeminate, and was, on the only evening that we have heard it, affected occasionally with a sort of convulsive check; which, however, may have arisen from a temporary cause, that a few days time may remove. We shall be better able to judge, on our next attendance, whether the defect be permanent or not.

POETRY.

TO ———,

ON HIS DEPARTURE FOR INDIA

G O, friend belov'd! what tho' for ever
O'er,

Hope's cherub form illumines my dream no
more;

Tho' soon, when o'er each field and forest
bare

Pale snows descend, and howls the wintry air,
I am, far from me, thy wand'ring steps shall
turn,

Where torrid suns in flaming radiance burn,
Thy fatal influence still my heart must prove,
I or death alone can bid me cease to love.

Calm were the hours, from guilt and sor-
row free,

Ere yet this throbbing bosom beat for thee;
Gay smil'd each morn, the sun unclouded
rose,

Each night I sunk to undisturb'd repose;
But ah! too soon these tranquil visions fled,

Soon o'er my soul delusive passion shed
Her treach'rous charm, and smiling to de-
stroy,

Wound round my heart in wild unhallow'd
joy;

Tho' keen remorse and cold resolute con-
spir'd

To quench the flame which blushing love in-
spir'd,

Tho' wounded virtue, injur'd friendship,
mour'd,

Still in my breast this fatal passion burn'd;
Then first content I chang'd for transient
bliss

The murmur'd vow, the warm enraptur'd
kiss,

The stolen interview, endear'd the more
From ling'ring hours of absence pass'd be-
fore,

The dear embrace which twin'd our souls in
one,

The secret glance that spoke to us alone;
I join these my friend, you bade my bosom
know

The height of human bliss and human woe.
But fire thee well, as now I hear thee sigh
I or hours of rapture, gone for ever by;
I think how soon the sun's returning light
No more shall give thee to my anxious sight;
No more, when ev'ning falls, my list'ning ear
Thy well-known voice with fond delight
shall hear;

But sad and slow the heavy hours must move,
Since far from me is borne the friend I love,

But now, when autumn, mid deserted bow'rs,
Strews the lone path with fading leaves and
flow'rs,

Some solitary rose may blush awhile,
In the last beam of summer's ling'ring
smile;

So thy parting vows, thro' mem'ry's pow'r,
shall bloom

And breathe a soothing balm 'mid sorrow's
gloom,

To bid me hope, some distant hour to find
I still am present to thy constant mind.

Altho' on Ganges' banks you idly stray,
Where Brama's daughters all their charms
display,

Tho' fairer groves Armida new unknown,
Where love may rear luxurious flow'rs for
you!

I forget her not, who, left on England's plain,
Lives but to love, and weeps to meet again;
Return and lock me in thy constant arms,
Chase ev'ry doubt, and hush my fond alarms,
B'd joy succeed to all our sorrows
Live in each other blest, and part no more.

A. D.

THE SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.

* *Est cunctis agrestes, amplexibus tibi paratis.*
How, xii. 243.

— "His sword the brave man draws,
And asks no omen but his country's cause."

O ENGLAND! my country! a lasting
farewell!

Adieu to the scenes where I once lov'd to
dwell!

Adieu to thy fields! "merry England"
adieu!

Oft shall I sigh for their beauties and you,
But vain will be sighing far distant from
thee;

Yet grateful to fond recollection 'twill be,
To think of the many glad hours I've past,
And a tear shall proclaim the thought of the
last.—

And if in thy cause (as perhaps soon I may)
I'm destin'd to fall on that fatal day
My last ling'ring thought of thy welfare shall
be,

My last dying words shall be blessing on thee.
Kent-road. W. J. WATSON.

VII.

Poor bird! thou art more blest than me,
The present only pincheth thee;

But oh! I fear
The blasts of long futurity
Through many a year.

VIII.

What weeds of sorrow I must wear,
What dire misfortunes I must bear
In time to come,
E'er I am laid all dark and drear
In the cold tomb.

IX.

Then, when the frost lies on my grave,
And through the yews the tempests rave
Midst the dark air,
Haply some little wren may crave
A shelter there;

X.

And with its mournful song betray
The weary traveller on his way
To heave a sigh,
And for his soul sincerely pray
That pity'd thee.

ON SEEING A WREN IN A STORM.

BY EAGLESFIELD SMITH, ESQ.

I.

WEE, chattering thing, why dost thou
start
On hasty wing away alert

At sight of me?
Woe's me! 'twad break my vera heart
To injure thee;

II.

Or drive thee from the leafless bow'r,
To bear this shiv'ring tempest's tour,
That rages wide;

As if it wad thy house devour,
And thee beside.

III.

O! gather up thy pickle meat,
And chirp about the roots sae sweet,
And never fear
Thy fellow mortal thus to meet
Aside thee near.

IV.

For oh! his heart doth feel for thee,
When thou dost close thy cheerless Ec,
On nights like this,
When tempests sing so drearily
Through ilka bush.

V.

When dark'ning snaws drive far and wide,
And clothe the fields frae side to side,
Where dost thou feed?
And in what pow'r dost thou confide
In time of need?

VI.

The ruddy rooted brow beneath,
Pend'g with the waving heath
Thou seek'st to cov'r;
Under the blast's rough scaly breath
Is heard no more.

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ON A PRIMROSE.

BY THE SAME.

I.

A smileless morn, beneath a thorn,
A humble primrose grew;
Its lovely face blink'd frae the place
While loud the north wind blew.

II.

Frae aff the fell it cam sae snell,
It gaird a' nature blink;
The modest flow'r lough at the stour
That gaird a' nature blink.

III.

A black'ning cloud the sun did shroud,
The dizzy blast did rock;
The clouds flew fast before the blast
That shook the branching oak.

IV.

The joyless day to pass away,
Baith heartless bird and beast,
While driving rains swept o'er the plains,
Ran to the shelter fast.

V.

The thorn sae auld wi' age was bald,
Fou many a blast had borne,
Through its bare boughs the loud wind
soughs,
Wi' a' its branches torn.

VI.

Beneath its shade, which now did fade,
The modest primrose smil'd;
And a' was rest within its breast,
Though a' without was wild.

VII.

Some humble bard, like thee so star'd,
Unseen, unheard, unknown;
His fortune too bare as the bough
That doth thee shelter lend.

I 1

VIII.

The tempest's howl, it sooths his soul;
Like thee he smiles, though poor;
The God of storms keeps him from harms,
And learns him to endure.

IX.

With pleasing dread he rears his head,
And hears all nature ring;
He sees with smiles the storm that toils,
And soars on Fancy's wing.

X.

'E'en like this flower, from Fortune's power,
So let him live and die;
Known but to few that e'er it grew,
Or where he e'er shall lie.

SONG.

"Song is my favourite and my first pursuit"
Beatrice's Mindful.

I.

THIS long, yes very long, dear soothing
maid,
Since last I wooed thee with my willing
pen;
But now reclining in the cooling shade,
I glad resume the pleasant theme again.

II.

Sweet as the dewy fields before me spread;
Sweet as the murmur of yon rude cascade;
Sweet as the cattle browsing on the mead,
Are those delights which musing Fancy
made."

III.

I love thee, *Poesy*! thou art to me
A kind consolator and a faithful friend;
In dire misfortune, or in misery,
I look to thee, to thee my vows I send.

IV.

When winter's frosts and drifting snows ap-
pear;
When autumn's tranquil evenings are no
more;
When every-thing proclaims a new-born
year,
I cheer myself with thy poetic lore.

V.

But when sweet spring, with flowers deck'd,
returns,
And spreads her influence o'er the bloom-
ing mead;
When, dipp'd in dew, each dripping flow'et
mourns,
I'll snatch my lyre, and tune the dulcet
reed. HARVLY.

SONNET.

MY fir'd mind on you, my cottage sweet,
Leans glad, as homewardly my steps
draw near.
Here thou art shelter'd, hiding thy thatch'd
head;
And hark! what sounds of merriest mirth I
hear!

It is my children—quick they caught my
song,

As through the woods I trill'd my artless
lay:

Now I am seen—in panting haste along
They anxious run to meet me on my way;
Like bees thick clustering round some
flow'et's bell,

Some mount aloft, some downward press
each knee,

'Till snatching each by turns (heart-fond I
tell),

I press their roseate lips of infancy—
Meanwhile a richer kiss from one I share,
Anna, my spouse, 'tis thine, beloved, chaste,
and fair. T. ENORT.

LINES TO A TEAR.

BACK to thy source, thou heart-deserting
tear!

Show not thy crystal form to prying eyes;
Hide thee from her I love, if she come near:
She bade thee flow who does thy source
despise!

Yet stay, thou trembling gem!—should she
approach,

Then launch thy lustre's lightning in her
heart;

Pierce her relentless soul with thy reproach,
And let her feel what tis with scorn to
smart. FRANCIS.

The following Lines to the Memory of ISA-
BELLA, Daughter of Lord JOHN TOWNS-
HEND, lately deceased, were written by
her afflicted father.

OH! gone for ever! lov'd, lamented
child,

So young, so good, so innocent, and mild;
With winning manners, beauty, genius, sense,
Fond filial love, and sweet benevolence;
The softest, kindest, yet firmest mind,
In sickness patient, and in death resign'd.

Never—oh! never, yet a fairer bloom
Of opening virtues found an early tomb!
How hard thy trials, how severe thy woes,
She, she alone, thy sorrowing mother, knows,
Who, three long years, with sad foreboding
heart,

Bankrupt of ev'ry hope from human art,
Still wept, and watch'd—and still to Heaven
for aid,

Her fruitless vows with meek devotion paid.
But thou! pure spirit! fled to endless rest,
Dear child! my heart—dear ISABELLA! thou
art blest.

And, oh! the thought that we again may
meet!

For not another gleam of hope so sweet
Dawns on thy father's breast, with welcome
ray,

To soothe his grief, and cheer his closing
day.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

. On the days omitted by us in this Register, the reader will understand that no business of public interest was transacted.

JUNE 28.

THE case of Stuart and the Marquis of Bute was finally decided upon. The marquis had been a partner with Lord Strathmore and another, in working certain collieries in Northumberland and Durham. He devised his share to the Countess of Strathmore for life, and then to others in limited succession, together with all the things used in carrying on the collieries, and adding several of them, such as horses &c. The question was, whether coals raised, and lying at the pit's mouth, debts due to the concern, and balances in the cashier's hands, passed under the words of the will. The court of Chancery decided that they did; but its decision was reversed as these things were considered as not necessary to carry on the colliery.

29. Lord Liverpool, in moving for a Vote of Credit of five millions, said that its amount would be justified by the present state of affairs; for whether their lordships looked to the events that might occur in the Peninsula or in Germany, it was evident, that the most important effects might depend on the government of this country having it in its power to interfere efficiently during the recess of Parliament. Lord Holland said, that the opportunity of concluding a general peace had been lost through the neglect of ministers. At the close of the last campaign the situation of the Emperor of France was such as excited hopes, that he would not have it in his power again to threaten the independence and security of other powers. No one overture towards pacification had, however, proceeded from ministers; and the consequence was, that he had been able to call forth all the resources of France by impressing upon the people, that their national safety was endangered. He should move as an amendment that their lordships were anxious to concur in every measure for the safety of the country, in full confidence that the Prince Regent would offer such terms of peace as would prove the moderation of his views, and tend to restore the blessings of repose to this country, and the rest of Europe. Lord Liverpool observed that Buonaparte after his flight from Moscow, and return to Paris, had declared in the *Moniteur* that he would not treat unless Spain was secured to his brother, which was inconsistent with the honour and interests of this country to agree to. Lord Holland said, that this declaration of Buonaparte arose from a wish to deter the allies from transmitting overtures, which

by their moderation, would, if rejected, have placed him clearly in the wrong in the eyes of his own people. Lord Lauderdale concurred in this opinion. The amendment was negatived without a division, and the original question was carried.

30. On Lord Boringdon proposing the second reading of the Vaccination Bill, and remarking that he should move the omission of the clauses for making reports to the clergy and for the exposition of red flags, Lord Eldon recommended that the bill should be withdrawn, and a new one introduced, declaring at the same time, that the exposure of infected persons was now liable to the same punishment as the bill inflicted. He thought the bill unnecessary. Lord Ellenborough concurred in this opinion, saying that it was an indictable offence, and liable to a severe punishment. He did not think so highly of the vaccine system as many noble lords; it had its benefits undoubtedly, but it had also its attendant evils. He should oppose the bill. Lord Boringdon withdrew the bill.

1174. Upon the committee of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill, which abolishes excommunication in England, the clause for ceasing the offices of Ecclesiastical Judges to barristers of three years practice in the courts at Westminster-hall, and who had taken the degree of bachelor-at-law in some of the universities, or to those who had practised in the court of Arches, was opposed by the Bishops of London and Chester, and Lord Ellenborough.

2. The royal assent was notified by commission to the Lottery, the Irish Treasury Bills, the Irish Arms, the Militia Subalterns, the Turnkeeper's Allowance, the Seamen's Families, the Irish Malt Duties, the Irish Tobacco, the Election Writs, the Cape Wine, the Manure Cartage, the North Wilt Canal, the Strand Bridge, and several local and private bills, in all 11.

The amendment made in the Insolvent Debtors' Bill by the Commons, providing that debtors should give up their property except their wearing apparel, instruments of their trade, &c. not exceeding the value of 20*l.* instead of 10*l.* was agreed to.

5. The Lords of Liverpool and Lauderdale opposed Mr. Palmer's Claims' Bill, because moved on the ground of right; they admitted that he had rendered service in point of expedition in travelling, and celerity in the conveyance of letters, which deserved remuneration from the crown; but they did not point out in what manner this remunera-

tion should be made. The bill was thrown out.

6. On the Duke of Norfolk moving the second reading of the Helston Election Bill, the lord chancellor suggested that it was a Bill of Pains and Penalties; and, therefore, that the House could not, consistent with its practice, proceed to the second reading, without first, as in the Aylesbury case, examining evidence at their bar, in regard to the truth of the facts upon which the bill was alleged to be founded.

THANKS TO FIELD MARSHAL LORD WELLINGTON.

7. Earl Bathurst, in a neat speech, expatiated on the energy, skill, and great ability evinced by Lord Wellington since the opening of the campaign in Spain, and which had led to the battle of Vittoria, where they were not only defeated and driven off the field, but they had lost all their artillery, stores, and baggage—in short, every thing that constituted the material of an army. They had likewise been compelled to abandon all their military positions on the Ebro, which they had been fortifying for months. In the battle they had displayed less courage than formerly, so that they appeared to be subdued by the superior genius of the British commander. They fought with spirit only on two points, the right and left. On the latter, Colonel Cadogan received the wound which cost him his life. Feeling that his wound was fatal, he made it his last request to his brother soldiers, that they would convey him to a small eminence in the rear. There seated, with his back leaning against a tree, he gazed on the field of battle till death shut his eyes in darkness. He was a gallant officer, as brave in action, as amiable and respectable in private life. His lordship concluded with declaring that the victory was as splendid and decisive as any that graced our military annals, that its effects would be most important, and concluded with moving a Vote of Thanks, to Field Marshal Lord Wellington. Marquis Wellesley declared that he was bound in justice to express his satisfaction at ministers having placed all the means in their power at the disposal of Lord Wellington; and remarked, that, by this last achievement, not only was the enemy driven out of Spain, but it was become a question of prudence with the British commander, whether he would, not invade France. Lord Lauderdale suggested that a monument ought to be erected to the memory of Colonel Cadogan, to which Lord Liverpool declared he should attend. The motion was agreed to.

9. The Parish Register Bill was thrown out on the motion of Lord Redesdale, on account of the difficulty of making the necessary amendments during the present session.

Lord Lauderdale called the attention of their lordships to the present state of the currency, the depreciated value of bank paper, and the large sum, near two millions, annu-

ally paid for interest on Exchequer bills, which being exchanged only for bank paper, might be saved to the public upon the issue of a paper currency, upon the security of government; though no friend to the policy of such a system, his lordship said he should prefer such a paper currency to that of the bank of England. He moved a resolution to the above effect. Lord Liverpool denied that the paper currency was depreciated, and attributed the scarcity of the precious metals to the non-importations from South America, and the large sums required for the pay and maintenance of our troops abroad. Lord Holland and Stanhope spoke shortly, after which the motion was negatived.

12. The royal assent was notified by commission to the *Appropriation, Marquis of Wellington's Estate, Ecclesiastical Courts' Earl Nelson's Estate, Irish Catholic Officers, Irish Court houses, Irish Fees, Stores Embezzlement, Irish Six Clerks, Tower Hamlets, Militia, Fishery Salt, and Land Tax Redemption Bills.*

13. The royal assent was notified by commission to the *Irish Licenses', Country Bankers', Pilots', Irish Insolvent Debtors', and Dublin Marine Insurance Bills.*

14. The royal assent was given by commission to the *Annuities' Registration, Land Tax Acts Amendment, Irish Inland Navigation, and the Irish Grand Canal Bills.* The Earl of Lauderdale, in presenting a petition from the city of London against the *Mock Auction Bill*, said that it would have but a partial operation, and would legitimate impositions and frauds practised by respectable auctioneers, in the sale of goods of inferior fabric, as the property of bankrupts. It was notorious that goods of this description, as well as other property, were frequently exposed to sale twenty or thirty times. Two individuals named Murray, trafficked largely in this way. They had sold off at various towns, and at an auction mart, quantities of linen, as German, the property of a Hamburg merchant, which could be proved to have been manufactured in Scotland.

16. On the motion of Lord Lauderdale, the *Itinerant Auctions' Bill* was thrown out on the second reading. The bill introduced by ministers, granting 50,000*l.* to Mr. Palmer, in remuneration for his important services, passed through a committee.

21. The royal assent was passed on *Palmer's Remuneration Bill, the India Charter Bill, Stipendiary Curates, Trinity Doctrine, Cam Navigation, Ship Owners' Relief, and Windsor Forrest Bills, and a number of others both public and private.*

22. The business of the session being brought finally to a close, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent went in the usual grand state and procession, from St. James's Palace to the House of Lords, to prorogue the Parliament by a speech from the throne. The Prince arrived at twenty minutes past

two, and took his seat on the throne, having the great ministers of state on each side of him, with their different emblems of office. The usher of the black rod then summoned the attendance of the House of Commons, the members of which, with the speaker at their head, soon after appeared at the bar; when the speaker, bowing, addressed the Prince Regent as follows:

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, have closed the supplies for the service of the present year, and reflecting upon the various transactions which have come before us, we look back with satisfaction upon those which concern our domestic policy, entertaining also a confident hope in the prosperous issue of those great events which must regulate the settlement of our foreign relations.

"Under the pressure of great burdens at home, and the still continuing necessity for great exertions, a plan has been devised and executed, which, by a judicious and skilful arrangement of our finances, will, for a considerable period, postpone, or greatly mitigate, the demands for new taxation, and, at the same time materially accelerate the final extinction of the national debt.

"Our reviving commerce also looks forward to those new fields of enterprise which are opening in the east; and after long and laborious discussions, we presume to hope, that, in conformity with the injunctions delivered to us by your Royal Highness at the commencement of the present session, such prudent and adequate arrangements have been made for the future government of the British possessions in India, as will combine the greatest advantages of commerce and revenue, and provide also for the lasting prosperity and happiness of that vast and populous portion of the British empire.

"But, Sir, these are not the only objects to which our attention has been called: other momentous changes have been proposed for our consideration. Adhering, however, to those laws by which the throne, the parliament, and the government, of this country, are made fundamentally Protestant, we have not consented to allow that those who acknowledge a foreign jurisdiction should be authorized to administer the powers and jurisdictions of this realm; willing as we are, nevertheless, and willing as I trust we ever shall be, to allow the largest scope to religious toleration. With respect to the established church, following the munificent example of the last parliament, we have continued the same annual grant for improving the value of its smaller benefices; and we have at the same time endeavoured to provide more effectually for the general discharge of those sacred duties of a church establishment, which, by forming the moral and religious character of a brave and intelligent people, have, under the blessing of

God, laid the deep foundations of British greatness.

"Sir, by your Royal Highness's commands we have also turned our views to the state of our foreign relations. In the north, we rejoice to see, by the treaties laid before us, that a strong barrier is erected against the inordinate ambition of France, and we presume to hope that the time may now be arriving, which shall set bounds to her remorseless spirit of conquest.

"In our contest with America, it must be always remembered that we have not been the aggressors. Slow to take up arms against those who should have been naturally our friends by the original ties of kindred, a common language, and, as might have been hoped, by a joint zeal in the cause of national liberty, we must now nevertheless, put forth our whole strength and maintain, with our ancient superiority upon the ocean, those maritime rights which we have resolved never to surrender.

"But, Sir, whatever doubts may cloud the rest of our views and hopes, it is to the Peninsula that we look with sentiments of unquestionable delight and triumph; there the world has seen two gallant and independent nations rescued from the mortal grasp of fraud and tyranny, by British councils, and British valour; and within the space of five short years from the dawn of our successes at Rolia and Vimiera, the same illustrious commander has received the tribute of our admiration and gratitude for the brilliant passage of the Douro, the hard-fought battle of Talavera, the day of Busaco, the deliverance of Portugal, the mural crowns won at Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, the splendid victory of Salamanca, and the decisive overthrow of the armies of France in their total rout at Vittoria; deeds which have made all Europe ring with his renown, and have covered the British name with a blaze of unrivalled glory.

"Sir, that the cause of this country, and of the world may not at such a crisis suffer from any want of zeal on our part to strengthen the hands of his Majesty's government, we have finished our supplics with a large and liberal aid, to enable your Royal Highness to take all such measures as the emergencies of public affairs may require, for disappointing or defeating the enterprises and designs of the enemy. The bill which I have to present to your Royal Highness for this purpose is intitled "An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of five millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of 200,000*l.* for the service of Ireland;" to which bill his Majesty's faithful Commons, with all humility, intreat his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Royal assent having been given to the bill, the Prince Regent delivered a speech from the throne, for which see our number for July, p. 78.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JAN. 29.

A REPORT of the committee appointed to enquire into the treatment of Thomas Croker was presented: it stated that the prison of Newgate was extremely full, but that he had not been treated severely or improperly.

Mr Croker conceiving the Licensed Victuallers' Powder Pot Bill unnecessary, and throwing the burden of finding powder pots upon the public, moved that the bill be read this day three months. This, and other amendments, were rejected by 10 to 11.

The East India Bill after some discussion, passed through a committee.

29. Messrs Croker, Peel, and Marryatt opposed the third reading of the Publican's Powder Pots Bill, which, on a division, was thrown out by 35 to 39.

The Report on the Baker's Bill, which states that the bakers in the metropolis have had no increase of their profits for fifty years, and recommending further remuneration and regulation, was received and the bill read a second time.

Mr Alderman Atkins, after an introductory speech, moved for the repeal of the act of the 1st of his Majesty, his object being to prevent the importation of cotton from the United States. After a short discussion, the motion being opposed by Mr Ainsitt and Mr. Stephen, it was negatived by 65 to 61.

ORANGE LODGES.

Mr Wyome, in calling the attention of the House to this subject, said that new societies, calling themselves Orange Clubs, had lately been formed in this country for purposes prohibited by law, had promulgated their tenets in the press, had bound themselves by oaths of secrecy and fidelity, and knew themselves by secret signs. The existence of these societies in this country was, as he conceived, directly in opposition to a specific article of a law which was passed in the year 1795 for the very purpose of putting down all societies coming for political purposes, and bound together by oaths and oaths. The only exceptions excepted from the operation of this act were the Freemasons' Lodges. Orange Societies were originally instituted in several instances of great tumult and actual rebellion; he knew not whether you could ever have productive of benefit, but he was certain that they had outlived the period of usefulness, and even the celebration of that country to peace. He blamed the attempt to introduce them into this country as impudicious and ill-timed. If they were permitted to exist, other societies would be formed on contrary principles, and the peace of the country would be threatened from calling forth every description of party fury. Great pains had been taken to distribute among the members a pamphlet, containing rules and regulations of the Orange Lodges; and it appeared that

another pamphlet of the same nature, from the same publisher, was to be sold so low as sixpence for the purpose of the most general circulation. In this pamphlet the oath was stated as follows:—"I, A. B. do solemnly swear to defend his Majesty King George III. his heirs and successors, so long as he or they shall support the Protestant ascendancy, the constitution, and the laws." Suppose the Sovereign should think proper to sanction an act for the relief of the Catholics, this might appear to many Orangemen as contrary to the Protestant ascendancy, and, therefore, as absolving them from their allegiance. The most dangerous part of this system, however, appeared to him to be, that Orange Lodges were introduced even into regiments; that there, in defiance of all discipline, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, met together on a footing of equality in the Orange Lodge. If this was the case in Ireland, he must say he considered the system highly improper to be introduced into the army of this country. According to the rules which had been printed, it would appear that there was to be a general fund, out of which the law expenses of Orangemen would be defrayed. As to the existence of these societies, he could have no doubt, after the notice which had been taken of them in the newspapers most under the influence of government, and after the pamphlet published by Mr Stockdale. High names had publicly been mentioned as at the head of this institution, and no contradiction had appeared. The proposed grand Orange Lodge, with its affiliated societies, would, as he conceived, be most dangerous to the public peace, and were in direct contravention of the existing law. He concluded by moving "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the existence of certain illegal societies under the denomination of Orangemen." Mr B. Bathurst concurred entirely with the Hon. Member, in opinion, as to the illegality of these societies and their mitigated and limited allegiance; but as many of the members of the Lodges knew not that they were acting unlawfully, the general sense of that House, he thought would render unnecessary the appointment of a committee. Messrs Wortley and Peel spoke to the same effect. Mr. M'Naughton defended the institution of Orange Lodges in Ireland, as necessary to protect the loyal against traitors and Catholics. He was himself an Orangeman. Mr. Whitbread warmly supported the motion. Mr. Campbell said, that he had no doubt the act of 1795 was sufficient to punish the members of these societies, whose object was to overturn the constitution, by representing the legislature as having abdicated their trust and themselves as being worthy to succeed them. If it were not for the contempt they excited their proceedings would call for not only

Inquisitorial but vindictive proceedings. He felt obliged to the Hon. Member for bringing forward the subject. Lord Castlereagh was obliged, by the temperate manner in which the question was discussed; the societies were certainly illegal, though it was but justice to the individuals who belonged to the association, to say that they were not disaffected to the state. In Ireland, these societies had survived the danger. He felt it was unnecessary to press the subject further; and he trusted that the feelings of the country would reach the sentiments of parliament, and repress the societies without the assistance of coercion, for he was convinced the good sense of the people would prefer the empire of the law to the domination of clubs and associations. The motion was then withdrawn. Five millions were voted in a Committee of Supply, as a Vote of Credit.

30. Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from the town of Nottingham in favour of Parliamentary Reform, which being objected to by the speaker, on account of its being printed, was pressed to a division by the Hon. Baronet, who did not conceive the objection valid; when it was thrown out by 75 to 11. On Lord Castlereagh moving that a Vote of Credit be placed at the disposal of the Prince Regent during the recess, Mr. Whitbread complained of the greatness of the sum. He observed that when last winter the overthrow of Buonaparte's sway was so complete that no human being could have speculated on it, no human being could have effected it, he had forborne to press his motion for peace, being unwilling to let the ministers in any discussion they might engage in. The belief was, however, instead of pursuing the plan he expected, but advanced; in the vain hope that, as Buonaparte had experienced an overthrow, he would lose his dominions, and would not be able to make another great effort to restore his former greatness. There was another opportunity of negotiating last. When after two bloody battles, they were forced to recross the Elbe, and retire as far as they could, he had intended to call the attention of the House to the subject of peace, when intelligence arrived of the armistice. It was almost impossible to doubt of this country gaining some advantages for which it stood in place, until it was found how invincibly she had been involved by the treaty with Sweden. It was now evident that no time was thought of to treat with Buonaparte. When the French arms were victorious, then it was thought by government it would not become us to offer to negotiate; and when they met with defeat, and the power of France was reduced, then, elated with success, the allies became mad, and nothing else was talked of, than the overthrow of Buonaparte, and the re-establishment of the Bourbon family on the throne. In the mode in which the allies conducted the war, he

could see nothing so contradistinguished from the system of France, as to evince more anxiety for the real good of mankind, or the restoration of the equilibrium of Europe. Alexander the Liberator, had complained of the ambition and injustice of France and he had himself taken from Sweden, his ally, Finland. He complained of the invasion of Russia, and had agreed to assist Sweden in invading Denmark, and robbing her of Norway, when both were at peace with that power. He concluded with moving an amendment, recommending negotiations, for peace. Lord Castlereagh said, that Buonaparte declared, after his return from Russia, that he would treat for peace only on a basis previously defined. He was unreasonable by England. He acknowledged the candour of the Hon. Gentleman in deferring his motions, and said that matters would be more quiet when the French ruler should appear disposed to conclude such a peace as would be consistent with our interests, our honour, and our engagements; and such a one as would be likely to be permanent and secure. The resolution was agreed to.

Nov. 1. Upon the motion of Mr. Whitbread, 11,800,000 was unanimously voted for the purchase of the Law books, enriched by valuable notes, and 200 manuscripts, of Francis Hugrave, Esq. King's counsel, to be deposited in the library of Lincoln Inn, for the public use.

The India Bill was taken into consideration; on the resolution for confirming the charter as it is to the company for 20 years, Mr. Manning moved for amendment, that it be limited to 10 years, which was negatived by 69 to 29. Another amendment, separating the company from the political character of the company, was negatived by 59 to 18.

On the clause respecting the propagation of Christianity in India, a discussion ensued. Messrs. M. B. Forbes, Prendergast, Sir H. St. John, and other gentlemen who had been in India, urged the danger of interfering with the religion of the Hindoos, and that might endanger the existence of our Empire in Asia. They likewise defended the Hindoo character from the aspersions which had been cast upon it. The tenets of their religion were pure and moral; the men and women modest and submissive; and the children of a sacrificing infants to the Ganges, and were performing the self-immolation of themselves, were not then recommended nor justified by their religion. Dr. Buchanan had been guilty of great exaggeration in representing the idolatries of Juggernaut, and Dr. Carey had on one occasion, evinced a selfishness which would have been fatal to him, had not the interposition of the police. They cannot we should begin by correcting the vice and immorality prevailing in this great republic, before we talked of reforming the Hindoos. Mr. Wilberforce conceived, that humanity was the only foundation for the social duties, for social happiness,

and for temporal and eternal blessings: he did not think that heaven was a palace with many gates, he should, therefore, support every measure for the conversion of the natives of India. Upon the authority of Mr. Patterson, Sir J. Mackintosh, and others, he could assert that the Hindoo was without morals; he was cowardly, cruel, and superstitious; he had all the vices of the savage, without his virtues; and the Brachmans were the most vicious of all. Sir T. Sutton thought that the clause should be omitted, lest it should excite alarm in India. Lord Castlereagh said, that the 800 petitions on the table in favour of promoting Christianity in India, ought to have weight. The resolution was carried by 54 to 32.

2. On Mr. Wharton moving that the further consideration of the Auction Bill be postponed till Monday, Mears, Whitbread, Freemantle, Wm. Smith, Huskisson, Lockhart, Lewis, Wynne, Combe, Lord A. Hamilton, Sir C. Burrell, and others, objected to that part which levied the duty on landed property bought in at a public sale by the proprietors. Mr. Wharton said, that by this means the revenue was defrauded; and he illustrated it by supposing that a party who had an estate to dispose of for the sum, as he contemplated, of 10,000*l.* was offered 8000*l.* by another, the vendor agrees to put up the property to auction, the party offering the purchase being promised the preference, if the property does not sell in that manner for more than 8000*l.* ["What's the harm of that?" said Mr. Whitbread across the table.] "Why, the harm is," said Mr. Wharton, "that the property is bought in, and the auction duty is thus evaded; and why should such evasion be tolerated, where the party selling had the benefit of competition, that benefit being the ground upon which rested the imposition of the auction duty in any case?"

Mr. Lew said, that, as many opposers of the bill would be unable to attend on Monday, and the Hon. Mover refused either to postpone till a later day than Monday, or to omit the objectionable part of the bill, pressing that only relating to the suppression of mock-auctions, he should move that the report be considered this day three months. After some further consideration the original motion was put, and negatived without a division, and the bill consequently thrown out.

In a Committee on the East India Bill, it was agreed that the church establishment in India should consist of one bishop and three archdeacons, one to reside at each presidency; but a clause proposed by Mr. Dundas, for appointing three Scotch clergymen, with a suitable salary, was opposed by Mr. Vansittart, and rejected by 20 to 14.

5. Sir Samuel Romilly presented a petition from a tax collector in the neighbourhood of Richmond, who was at present a prisoner in the gaol of Horse-monger-lane, praying that the benefit of the insolvent Act

might be extended to him, he being willing to surrender his effects to his creditors; besides which, his sureties had already paid 7*s.* in the pound of the debt due by him to the parish.

6. Mr. Lockhart introduced a bill to protect the fair trader from the frauds practised by mock auctions: it was, he said, founded upon a few leading and essential points or limitations. Persons should not be allowed to sell goods which had not been in the place for a certain time; a greater duty should be put on the license of auctioneers, and no auctioneers ought to be permitted to sell under another name. The last regulation would prevent the sale of articles and goods under fraudulent descriptions, which covered property collected for the sole purpose of imposing on the purchasers. Before auctioneers proceed to exercise their trade, they should also be bound to take up their licenses two or three months: Mr. Vansittart promised his support to the bill, which was then read a first time.

Mr. Thompson wished to be informed why the bank of England was allowed to compound with government at the rate of 42,000*l.* annually, for the payment of stamp duties, when the private bankers paid a sum vastly superior. It was also extraordinary, that the Scotch bankers neither compounded for, nor paid, the duty. He was warranted in stating, that the stamp duties of the private bankers, in notes and bills of exchange, amounted to upwards of half a million. Mr. Vansittart replied, that the practice had prevailed a long time; but both government and the bank of England would readily agree to any fit and proper arrangement that might be proposed. The speaker here interfered, and the conversation was dropped.

7. Lord Castlereagh, after an eloquent and animated speech in praise of the consummate abilities displayed by Lord Wellington, moved a Vote of Thanks to his lordship for the late victory, which he received, would shake to its base French domination in Germany, and be attended with important effects upon the conduct of our allies. Mr. Canning expressed, in glowing and energetic language, the bright and cheering prospect which this decisive victory opened to Spain, to England, and all the nations making war against France. Lord Wellington, he observed, had raised us from fear to doubt, from doubt to hope, and from hope to confidence. Mr. Robinson pronounced a warm eulogium upon Colonel Cadogan, in which Lord Castlereagh declared his concurrence. The Votes of Thanks to Lord Wellington, Sir C. Berrard, &c. &c. were then agreed to.

A motion by Mr. W. Smith for the production of the minutes of the court martial upon Colonel Orde, of the 89th regiment, who had been found guilty of cruelty and tyranny to his officers and men; but had been reinstated by the Prince Regent, was negatived. During the discussion, it was

and that the Government should consider the matter before the House of Commons, and that the House should be informed of the result of the Government's decision.

11. Sir F. Burdett, referring to the fact which the inferior clerical in the Navy Office are compelled to give, went to some extent into the influence of the relations of deceased seamen to wages and prize money, and, in consequence, encouraged fraud, and threw difficulties in the way of those claimants. He moved that every six months, a list of all unclaimed prize-money and wages, due to deceased seamen, be published in the Gazette, with a statement of the places of their birth. Mr. Croker warmly opposed this motion; and then, referring to the assertion of a noble lord (Cochrane) on a preceding night, that our seamen were, from age and other causes, worn out, disheartened, and inadequate to the service, asked, was the detail received that day of the capture of the Chesapeake American frigate, by the Shannon of inferior force, another proof of the disheartened condition of the British navy? The action was short, indeed, but it was not surpassed in skill and valour by any engagement of a single ship which had yet graced the annals of our navy. The circumstances were briefly these: In consequence of a challenge given by Captain Broke of the Shannon, the Chesapeake came out from Boston harbour on the 1st. of June, fully manned and prepared for the conflict; and ranged up alongside of the Shannon. Her crew consisted of 440 men, that of the Shannon amounted to 310; she was of 150 tons greater burthen, and carried 49 guns, the Shannon carrying only 44. No other ship was in sight at the time of the action. With this inferior force, the British frigate engaged the enemy, and in 15 minutes she was her prize. The fire of the Shannon was, from its tremendous precision, irresistible; the ships got entangled; and Captain Broke, perceiving that the enemy blundered from their guns, called up the boarders, and in three minutes cleared the Chesapeake's deck, receiving himself a saddle wound in leading on his men, and pulled down her colours. Sir F. Burdett's motion was negatived.

12. Sir H. Parnell gave notice, that he should, early next session, move for a select committee to enquire into the nature and extent of the Orange societies in Ireland.

The report of the East India Bill being brought up, Mr. Lubbock proposed and carried a clause, putting the persons educated at Eton on the same footing with those who go directly to India, making those who had served four years eligible to places of £5000. per annum; those who had served seven, to £2000. and those who had resided ten years, to £4000.

Mr. A. Robinson brought up a clause to modify the present method of deciding questions in the court of directors; when there was equality, the treasurer's lot determining.

Lord Castlereagh moved in the most important manner, that the House should be informed, that no question should be decided except by a majority of votes, and that all questions should operate to the rejection of a motion. Lord Castlereagh expressed his approbation of the clause, saying it was a subject for a deliberative assembly to determine by question by lot or chance; the clause was agreed to.

13. The Stipendiary Curates' Bill was, after a division of 60 to 9, read a third time. It was stated in the discussion, that the licenses for dissenting ministers, had increased in 14 years, from 90 to 508 in the course of one year.

Lord Castlereagh said, that it had been generally the rule to confine motions for the erection of monuments to the memory of those who had died in the service of their country, to cases in which the thanks of parliament had been voted; but there were in the present case peculiar considerations for paying the debt of national gratitude to some distinguished officers, who, though not holding the rank of general officers, had yet exercised high military commands. The first distinguished individual he should mention was General Bowles, who so gallantly headed the storming party at Salamanca; after being wounded, he returned to his duty; and the house would doubtless think the proposal of a monument to his memory within the spirit of their regulations. The next officer was Sir W. Meyers, who fell at Albuera. The third was the Hon. Colonel Henry Cadogan, who distinguished himself so greatly in the action of Fuentes d'Onore, for which he was praised by the Marquis of Wellington. At the great victory of Vittoria, he had no wish, after receiving his wound, but to see the conclusion of the British triumph, and to behold the termination of that splendid success of our gallant army. Lastly he had to mention another officer, who fell acting on a less extensive scale, and, therefore, not having such brilliant opportunities; he meant Major-general Brock, whose peculiar merits were the result of a manly mind, and noble character, which infused a spirit and an emulation into the minds of the inhabitants of a distant province, which improved upon them a just feeling of their interests in their connection with Great Britain, and an equally just disposition to defend Canada against the invasion of the enemy. His services were also eminently displayed in the field by his discomfiture of the troops of General Hull, though inferior in force. There was no mode in which we could more beneficially lay out the true treasures of the nation, than in placing monuments to our national edifices to the honour and memory of our brave officers. On the whole, adoption of this practice, much depended, both for the strength, security, and character of this country, and perhaps for the security of the world. His lordship then moved four addresses to the Prince Regent for the erection

of monuments to the memory of Major-General Bowles, who fell in the assault on St. James's, on the 17th June, 1813; to Major-General Brock, who fell on the 18th October, 1812, at Kingstown in Upper Canada; to Sir W. Meyers, who commanded a brigade at the battle of Albuera, and fell on the 16th May, 1812; and to Colonel the Hon. Henry Cadogan, who lost his life at the memorable victory of Vittoria. The addresses were agreed to.

The East India Bill was read a third time, after a division of 57 to 18.

14. Mr. Vivian said, that in consequence of the rejection of the Helstone Election Bill, in the other house, he should, early the next session, bring the case before the house.

Mr. Wilberforce complained, that the slave trade on the coast of Africa was still carried on by Portuguese merchants, who had even, without the usual regulations, extended it to the north coast. Lord Cas-

telaine said, that some attention had been given to the subject of the Portuguese coast in the session, which he thought might be renewed by next session. He wished that any motion of the Hon. Member might be referred till then. He could assure them that there had been no want of attention.

22. On the motion of Mr. Peter Moore, accounts of all foreign wool exported from July 1811 to July 1813, were ordered to be laid before the House.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt summoned the House to the House of Peers. On his return, the speaker informed the House, that the Prince Regent had made a most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which, to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy. He then read the speech (for which see p. 76.) after which, the members present took their leave and dispersed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
SUNDAY JULY 25, 1813.
COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 24.

Captain M^{rs} Broul, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, arrived this Day with Despatches addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are Copies and Extracts.

HERE follows a despatch from Major-General Sheaffe, dated Kingstown, Upper Canada, May 18, relative to General Donatborne, and Commodore Chauncey's joint attack upon York Town, on the 8th, the particulars of which have already been laid before the public. General Sheaffe, being overpowered by numbers, blew up the magazines, destroyed the stores and one ship, and then evacuated the place, which capitulated to the enemy. Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was 100; among whom were the following officers.

Killed—8th, or King's Regiment, Captain Neal & Neal; volunteer D. McLean, clerk of the house of assembly.

Wounded—Royal Newfoundland Regiment, Lieutenant D. Koven, prisoner; Glenary Light Infantry, Ensign Robins, slighted; General Staff, Captain Loring, 104th Regiment, slightly; Incorporated Militia, Captain & first Volunteer Hartney, Barrington Militia.

Another despatch from Sir G. Prevost, dated head-quarters, Kingstown, June 1, contains a report from Colonel Baynes, stating the result of an attack upon Sackett's Harbour on the 28th May. The colonel, it appears, having arranged a plan of opera-

tions with Commodore Sir J. Yeo, embarked the Grenadier company of the 100th, with a section of the Royal Scots, two companies of the 8th, four of the 104th, two of Canadian Voltigeurs, with two six pounders, with their gunners, and a company of Glenary light infantry, and protected by a gun-boat under Captain Mulcaster. Having arrived in the vicinity of Sackett's harbour, they were prevented from landing, by a strong and contrary current, until day-break, and under a heavy fire of musketry from the enemy, who were in great force, and lined the surrounding woods. The debarkation being effected by Sir J. Yeo, the grenadiers of the 100th regiment carried a narrow causeway, which was in many places under water, and not four feet wide, and which connected the Horse Island with the main land of Sackett's harbour, at the point of the bayonet. After overcoming numerous difficulties, our detachments, under Colonel Young, and Major Drummond, charged into the woods, from whence the enemy could only be dislodged by the bayonet, took their guns, killed many in the enclosed batteries, which were set on fire, and pursued the remainder to their block houses and stockaded batteries. "At this point (says Colonel Baynes) the further energies of the troops became unavailing; neither their block houses nor stockaded batteries could be carried by assault, or reduced by field pieces, and our troops were provided with them. The fire of the gun boats, directed by Commodore Yeo, proved inefficient to attain that end; light and adverse winds continued, and our large vessels were still far off. The enemy turned the heavy ordnance of the batteries on the interior defence of his post. He had set fire to the store houses in the vicinity of the

The enemy, who occupied several acres of commanding ground, strongly defended by block-houses, and the batteries well furnished with ordnance, had, during our approach, so completely entrenched and covered himself, as to render unavailing every effort of our artillery, though well served, and in batteries most judiciously placed and constructed, under the able direction of Captain Dixon of the Royal Engineers. His ability and unwearied zeal, showed on this particular occasion, I cannot speak too highly. Though the attack has not answered fully the purpose intended, I have the satisfaction to inform your excellency of the fortunate result of an attack of the enemy, aided by a gally of most of their batteries, made on the morning of the 15th instant, by a reinforcement which descended upon them, a considerable distance in a very short time, consisting of two corps. Dudley's and Newell's, amounting to 1600 men, under the command of Brigadier-General G. Clark. The attack was very sudden, and on both sides of the river. The enemy were for a few minutes, in possession of our batteries, and took some prisoners. After a severe

contest, though not of long continuance, the enemy gave way, and, except the body of those who rallied from the fort, must have been mostly killed or taken.

In this decisive affair, the officers and men of the 41st regiment, who charged and routed the enemy near the batteries, well maintained the long established reputation of the corps. Where all deserve praise it is difficult to distinguish. Captain Muir, an old officer, who had seen much service, had the good fortune to be in the immediate command of these brave men. Besides my obligations to Captain Chambers, for his unwearied exertions preparatory to, and on the expedition, as deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, I have to notice his gallant conduct in attacking the enemy near the batteries at the point of the bayonet; a service in which he was well supported by Lieutenants Rollock and Clement, of the 41st, and Lieutenant Le Breton, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. The courage and activity displayed through the whole scene of action by the Indian chiefs and warriors, contributed largely to our success. I have not been able to ascertain the number of prisoners in possession of the Indians. I have sent off, according to agreement, nearly 500 prisoners to the river Huron, near Sandusky. I have proposed an exchange of prisoners, which is referred to the American government. I could not ascertain the amount of the enemy's loss in killed, from the extent of the scene of action, and mostly in the woods. I conceive his loss in killed and prisoners to have been between one thousand and twelve hundred men. These unfortunate people were not volunteers, and completed the quota from Kentucky. If the enemy had been permitted to receive his reinforcements and supplies undisturbed, I should have had, at this critical juncture, to contend with him for Detroit, or perhaps on this shore.

I had not the option of retaining my situation on the Miami. Half of the militia had left us. I received a deputation from the chiefs, counselling me to return, as they could not prevent their people, as was their custom after any battle of consequence, returning to their villages with their wounded, their prisoners, and plunder, of which they had taken a considerable quantity in the boats of the enemy. Before the ordnance could be withdrawn from the batteries, I was left with Tecumseh, and less than twenty chiefs and warriors, a circumstance that strongly proves that, under present circumstances at least, our Indian force is not a disposable one, or permanent, though occasionally a most powerful aid. I have, however, brought off all the ordnance; and, indeed, have not left any thing behind; part of the ordnance is embarked under the fire of the enemy.

[This despatch concludes with acknowledging the services zealously rendered by

Lieutenant-Col. Warburton; Capt. Chamberlain; Lieutenant-Muir; and Lieutenants Rollock, Clement, and Le Breton; recommending the four mentioned, Wilkinson, Richardson, Rollock, and Clement, of the 41st, as worthy of promotion; and declaring that Colonel Proctor had given the rank of major to the six captains of the line, as militia were employed on the same service with them.]

(Signed) H. Macdonell, Brig.-gen. com.

Return of Killed, Wounded, Missing, and Prisoners of the Army under the Command of Brigadier-general Proctor, at the Battle fought at the Miami, 5th May, 1813.

Total—1 drummer, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 41 rank and file wounded; 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 37 rank and file prisoners.

Names of Officers Wounded and Prisoners.

41st Reg. Lieutenant Rollock, wounded on the 3d ult. Lieutenants McIntire and Hails, prisoners.

Militia.—Captain Bandy, since dead.

Kingstown, Upper Canada,

MY LORD,

June 14.

I have again the high gratification of having to transmit to your lordship the particulars of a feat of distinguished valour and enterprise, achieved near Burlington Bay, on the 6th instant, by a division of this army, commanded by Colonel Vincent, of the 49th regiment, who is acting as a brigadier-general in Upper Canada, until his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure is known. To the just measure of praise given by Colonel Vincent, to Lieutenant-colonel Harvey, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry displayed by him on this occasion, I have to add, that so great was the desire of that meritorious officer to arrive at his post, and share the arduous duties of the army to which he had been appointed, that he walked in snow shoes, in the depth of last winter, through the wilds lying between the Canadas and New Brunswick. In addition to Colonel Vincent's report of the affair at Stony Creek, I have the honour to inform your lordship, that the enemy made a movement to their rear in consequence of the attack of their camp, and retired to the Forty Mile Creek, when Sir James Yeo's flotilla had appeared in the offing. The commodore, after communicating with Colonel Vincent, proceeded with the reinforcements of troops I had put on board his vessels at Kingston, towards the enemy's second camp, and when the last intelligence left him, his squadron had so successfully commanded it, that the mass of the Americans were retreating with precipitation, and our troops pressing upon them. Several of their boats had fallen into our possession. The attack made upon Sackett's Harbour, the 29th ultimo, which terminated in the destruction of the naval stores accumulated at that port, induced the enemy's fleet to cease co-operating with the

array, and to enter the lake, into port, since which time, General Vincent has not ventured upon the lake. Captain M. Doual, my aide-de-camp, with him, the honour of delivering to your lordship this despatch: he is an officer of great merit and intelligence, and distinguished himself in Colonel Vincent's action, likewise at the attack on Sackville's Harbour, and was on an arduous mission to Colonel Proctor, when General Harrison moved forward towards the Detroit frontier, to attack Colonel Proctor. He fully merits some mark of the Regent's favour. I have, &c. G. PARVOST.

*Burlington Heights, Head of
Lake Ontario, June 6.*

Having yesterday received information of the enemy having advanced from the Forty Mile Creek, with a force consisting of 3,500 men, eight or nine field-pieces, and 250 cavalry, for the avowed purpose of attacking the division under my command in this position, and having soon afterwards received a report that he had passed the Swamp, and driven in my advanced posts at Stony Creek and Brady's, Lieutenant-colonel Harvey, deputy-adjutant-general, immediately went forward with the light companies of the King's, and the 49th regiments, and having advanced close to, and accurately ascertained the enemy's position, sent back to propose a night attack on his camp.

The enemy's camp was distant about seven miles. About half past eleven, I moved forwards with the 5th company of the 8th (or King's), and the 49th regiments, amounting together to only 704 fire-locks; Lieutenant-colonel Harvey, who conducted it with great regularity and judgment, gallantly led on the attack. The enemy was completely surprised and driven from his camp, after having repeatedly formed in different bodies, and been as often charged by our brave troops, whose conduct throughout this brilliant enterprise, was above all praise. The action terminated before day-light, when three guns, and one brass howitzer, with three tumbrils, two brig-gens, (Chandler and Winder, first and second in command, and upwards of 100 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, remained in our hands.

Not conceiving it prudent to expose our small force to the view of the enemy, who, though routed and dispersed was still formidable, as to numbers and position, he having fled to the surrounding heights, and having still four or five guns, the troops were put in motion at day-break, and marched back to their cantonments. After we had retired, and it became broad day, the enemy ventured to re-occupy his camp, only, however, for the purpose of destroying his encumbrances, such as blankets, carriages, provisions, spare arms, ammunition, &c. after which, he commenced a precipitate retreat towards the Forty Mile Creek, where he effected a junction with a body of 2000 men,

who were on their march from Niagara to reinforce him.

Colonel Vincent concluded, with a warm acknowledgment to Lieutenant-colonel Harvey, deputy-adjutant-general, who watched the enemy's movement, afforded the earliest information, and suggested plan of operations, which he arranged most ably and clearly, and assisted in executing. The conduct of Major Plenderleath, who commanded the 49th regiment was very conspicuous. By his decision and prompt efforts, the surprise of the enemy's camp was completed, and all his efforts to make a stand were rendered ineffectual by the bayonet, which overthrew all opposition. A party of the 59th, with Major Plenderleath at their head, gallantly charged some of the enemy's field pieces, and brought off two six-pounders. Major Ogilvie led on, in the most gallant manner, the five companies of the King's regiment, one half of which supported the 49th regiment, while the other moved to the right and attacked the enemy's left flank, which decided the midnight contest. Colonel Vincent, likewise, acknowledges receiving the greatest assistance from Brigade Major Clegg, Captains M Doual, and Milnes, aide-de-camp to Sir G. Prevost, Captain Chambers, 41st, Mr. Paymaster Brook, 49th, and Mr. Surgeon Hackett.

JOHN VINCENT, Brig.-Gen.

*List of the Killed and Wounded under
Colonel Vincent, in the night of the 5th of
June.*

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

STAFF.—Fort Major Taylor, wounded severely.

8th King's regiment, V. Hooker, killed; Major Ogilvie wounded severely, not dangerously; Captain Munday, ditto; and Golkrink, ditto; slightly; Lieutenants Weyland, and Boyd, ditto.

49th regiment, Major Plenderleath wounded severely, but not dangerously; Brevet Major Clerk, dangerously; Brevet Major Drums, slightly; Captain Manners, ditto; Ensign Diury, dangerously; Adjutant Dunn slightly.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 28.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received at Her Majesty's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Zibusta, July 20, 1813.

Since I addressed your lordship on the 21 instant, I have received accounts from General Mina, stating, that General Clausen had marched from Sagahona towards Jaca. I have not yet heard of his arrival at that place.

On their flight, the enemy have remained nearly in the same situation since they seized the Bidamon, and destroyed the bridge of Iron.

Notwithstanding that the enemy had withdrawn their right and left quite into France, they still maintained their centre in strength in the valley of Bastan, of which, on account of its richness, and the strong positions it affords, they appeared determined to keep possession, and had assembled there three divisions of the army of the South, under the command of General Gazan. Lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill, however, having been relieved from the blockade of Pampeluna, dislodged them successively from all their positions, on the 4th, 5th, and 7th, instant, with two brigades of British, and one of Portuguese infantry, of the 2d division, under the command of Lieutenant-general the Hon. W. Stewart, and with one brigade of Portuguese infantry of the Conde d'Amarante's division, under the command of the Conde. The last post which the enemy occupied in the Puerto de Maya, between that village and Urdax, was remarkably strong; and the fog was so thick in the afternoon, that it was impossible for the troops to advance beyond the point at which they found themselves when it came on. The enemy, however, had been pushed so vigorously up to that point, that they were obliged to abandon their post in the night, and to retire into France.

In all these affairs, the troops conducted themselves remarkably well and Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill was much satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenant-general the Hon. W. Stewart, and the Conde d'Amarante.

Since I addressed your lordship last, I have received from Lieutenant-general Lord W. Bentinck, a letter dated the 30th ult. It appears, from other accounts, that the Duque del Parque retired from the Xucar on the 25th without loss, and had again taken up the position at Castalla.

It now follows a list of killed and wounded in Lord Wellington's army from the 14th to the 31st July inclusive. The total British and Portuguese loss being 121 non-commissioned officers and privates, killed and wounded, and Lieutenant G. Ball, 34th foot, 1d batt. wounded severely.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 27.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to Lord William Croker, Esq. a letter which his ship had received from Captain Sir Thomas Staines, of his Majesty's ship Briton, giving an account of his having, on the 3d instant, captured off Bourdeaux, the American schooner letter of marque, Joel Barlow, of two guns and 18 men, from Charleston, bound to France.

Extract from a Despatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated July 19.

A Despatch, of which the Marquis of Wellington, is an Extract, sent to the Marquis of Wellington, from the Marquis of Wellington, dated July 19.

We established a battery of four eighteen-pounders, against a convent which the enemy had fortified and occupied in force, about 600 yards from the works of San Sebastian. This battery was opened on the morning of the 14th, and the convent was so far destroyed, as that Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham ordered that the building, and a redoubt which protected its left flank, should be stormed on the 17th. I have not yet received his report of the details of this operation, which, however, was successful, and our troops were established at the convent, and at the village immediately below it, which the enemy had burned. I have received a report from General Mina of the 12th, in which he informs me, that General Duran had joined him in the neighbourhood of Saragossa, and that he attacked, on the 5th, General Paris, who had for some time commanded a division in Arragon. General Paris had retired in the night of the 5th, leaving a garrison in a redoubt in the neighbourhood of Saragossa, which General Mina had left General Duran to attack, while he followed the enemy with his own, and the cavalry, under Brigadier Don J. Sanchez. He had taken a considerable number of prisoners, and a good deal of baggage from General Paris: and a convoy on the 11th. It is impossible to applaud too highly the activity, intelligence, and gallantry, with which these operations have been carried on. I have since heard that General Paris had arrived at Jaca on the 14th, and that he had brought with him the garrisons of Aguerbe, Huesca, &c. and was about to retire into France. Marshal Suchet evacuated Valencia on the 5th instant, and General Elío entered that city at the head of the second army, on the 7th. I have a letter from Lord W. Bentinck, of the 7th, from San Felipe, in which he informs me, that he expected to arrive at Valencia on the 10th. I have not heard of Marshal Suchet's retreat beyond Castellon; but the garrison of Saragossa has been withdrawn, and I understand that on the instant, General Serpa blew up the fort of Alcañiz, and marched upon Mequinenza by Caspe. Since writing the above, I have received a despatch from Sir T. Graham, of which the inclosure is a copy, containing his report on the attack of the convent near San Sebastian.

Extract of a Despatch from Sir T. Graham to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Liverpool July 18.

The convent of San Bartolome, and the adjoining work on the extremity of the

deep hill towards the town, were taken yesterday by assault. The numerous and artificial strength of these fortifications, occupied by a large body of troops, and the impossibility of access to either bank of the ravine, made it very desirable to have destroyed the defences as much as possible; and a new battery on the left was begun the preceding evening, but not being ready in the morning, the attack was determined on. A column, consisting of the pikets of the 4th *capadores*, commanded by Lieutenant A. de Graffius, of 150 men of the 13th Portuguese regiment, under Captain Almeyda, supported by three companies of the 9th regiment under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Craufurd, with a reserve of three companies of the Royal Scots, under Captain Anguilbeau, was formed on the right, to attack the redoubt, under the direction of Major-general Hay. Major-general Bradford commanded the left column, composed of 300 men of the 13th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Major Snodgrass, of that regiment; an equal number under Lieutenant-colonel Macneagh, of the 5th *capadores*, and supported by the 9th regiment, under Lieutenant-colonel Cameron. The whole of the troops employed in this service being under the command of Major-general Oswald. About ten A.M. the left column began the attack on the convent, while the right passed the ravine near the river. Both attacks were made with such vigour and determination, that all obstacles were overcome without the loss that might have been expected. The enemy were driven in confusion down the hill, carrying a strong reinforcement, just sent from San Sebastian, along with them in their flight through the burnt village of San Martin. The impetuosity of the troops in pursuit could not be restrained by the exertions of the superior officers, who had received Major-general Oswald's directions not to pass San Martin, and some unavoidable loss was sustained by those who followed the enemy to the foot of the glacis, on their return to San Martin. I need hardly assure your lordship, that on this, as on other occasions, Major-general Oswald conducted the service in the best manner; and I am equally obliged to Major-generals Hay and Bradford, for their conduct of the attacks entrusted to them; but I beg, in justice to the officers, whose distinguished gallantry in leading on their men to overcome the variety of obstacles that were opposed to them, to mention Major Snodgrass, Captain Almeyda, and Lieutenant de Quatro (severely wounded), of the Portuguese service, and Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, of the 9th Foot. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my perfect satisfaction with all the officers and men of the royal artillery, both in the four-gun battery, employed for three days against the convent, and on the opposite bank of the

river, whose constant fire was sustained with great effect.
I am, I cannot be, mentioning that Major-general Hay mentions his great obligations to Captain Taylor, of the 4th regiment, his brigade-major.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 21.

A letter from Captain Tritton, of the *Kingfisher*, dated Fano, February 8, mentions, that the boats of that ship, under the command of Acting Lieutenant G. H. Palmer, had succeeded in capturing a trabacolo, and running on shore nine others, near St. Catherine's, in the island of Corfu, five of which were totally destroyed. This service was executed under a very heavy fire of musketry and a gun-battery on the heights, by which two men were killed and several wounded.

The Hon. Captain Cadogan, of the *Havannah*, writes, under date of Ortona, March 27, that the boats of his ship had, on the 22d, captured a large trabacolo, of three nine-pounders and small arms, and burnt another, under the town of Vasto; and on the 23d had captured five armed trabacolas and *Avofeluocas*, laden with salt, near Fofore. These captures were not made without great resistance from the enemy, who had, in both instances, hauled the vessels aground, under the protection of strong bodies of military and the guns of the vessels, which had been landed and mounted on the beaches. Lieutenant Hambly, first of the *Havannah*, commanded the boats, and Lieutenant Hockley co-operated with a body of marines. Captain Cadogan highly praises the conduct of both officers and men. Abasto, the French officer, that headed the troops, was killed; only two British were slightly wounded.

A letter from Captain Taylor, of the *Apollo*, dated off Fano, March 20, mentions, that the boats of that ship, assisted by those of the *Cerberus*, landed between Barblan and St. Visto, drove the enemy, consisting of a few troops and a large body of armed men, into St. Visto, destroyed a battery of two guns, dismantled one of one gun, and, the sea being heavy, ran all the vessels under their protection, excepting some fishing craft.

Another letter from Captain Taylor, dated April 16, mentions, that, on the 11th, the boats of the *Apollo* and *Cerberus* had taken temporary possession of the Devil's Island, near the north entrance of Corfu, where they captured a brig and a trabacolo laden with grain, for Corfu. On the 14th, the *Apollo*, getting close to the island of Meroni, and the *Marines*, who, after some skirmishing, captured the island, where they found eight vessels, laden with flour and grain, but scuttled. Lieutenant Delafosse, of the *Cerberus*, and Mr. Ullock, purser of the *Apollo*, were wounded in an attack made by the boats, previous to the arrival of the *Apollo*, but they are both doing well.

A third letter from Captain Taylor, dated April 21, states, that seeing a felucca and some troops at St. Catalda, he disembarked thirty marines, under Lieutenants Tothill and Campbell, who, by a steady charge, dislodged them from a strong position, made twenty-six prisoners, killed one, and wounded the captain badly; the remainder, consisting of 30 soldiers, and the crew of the vessel, under the command of two chefs de battalion, retreated, throwing away their arms. The vessel was brought out by the boats.

Sir E. Pellew has transmitted a letter from Captain Hollis, of the *Achille*, stating, that the boats of that ship and the *Milford* had captured and destroyed four of the enemy's coasting vessels, on the 27th of March, off Comelazzo.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING STREET, JULY 29.

In addition to the Despatches from Canada, published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 25th Instant, a Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Sir G. Prevost:—

*Kingston, Upper Canada,
June 3, 1813*

MY LORD,

I have the honour of acquainting your lordship, that, on the 25th ult. the enemy succeeded in effecting a landing about two miles from Fort George, under the cover of the fire of their *Botilla* and batteries, with a force so very far superior to any which we could bring against them, that, notwithstanding the most determined and gallant opposition on the part of his Majesty's troops, under the command of Colonel Vincent, he was unable to maintain his position on that frontier, and obliged, after falling back upon Queenstown, to retire with the whole of his army, which he had collected from Chippawa and Fort Erie, to the head of the Lake. By the report of Col. Vincent, which I have the honour herewith to transmit, your lordship will find, that the part of the frontier was not abandoned until every possible exertion had been made to retain it, and until the forts and batteries had been rendered, at least for a time, an useless acquisition to the enemy, by their destruction, and that of the ammunition which could not be carried away. I have great satisfaction in stating to your lordship, that, notwithstanding the unequal contest which was so long and so gallantly supported by a handful of his Majesty's troops, against an overwhelming force, the army has not been very considerably weakened by the loss they have sustained: and that they were enabled to retire, without molestation from the enemy, to a position at the head of Lake Ontario, where Colonel Vincent will endeavour to make a stand, until I shall have it in my power to reinforce him, or until circumstances shall oblige him further

to fall back. Considering that the appearance of the fleet under Sir J. Yeo, at the position occupied by Colonel Vincent, might give additional consequence to his troops, I have embarked the remainder of the 8th regiment, consisting of about 200 men, with which, and a supply of clothing, ammunition, and provisions, the fleet sailed this morning. The enemy's *Antilla* were seen yesterday returning to Sackett's Harbour, to which place they had, without doubt, been recalled by the attack upon it. I last night received a confirmation of this fact from a flag of truce, which had been sent over with one of our wounded officers, from whom I learn, that their fleet is in port, and that the whole of the naval stores collected at Sackett's Harbour were consumed by fire on the day of the attack.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

G. PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

Brigadier-general Vincent's report to General Prevost is dated Forty Mile Creek, May 28. The Brigadier begins by stating, that the enemy opened his batteries on Fort George, at day-break on the 27th; the morning being extremely hazy, neither his means nor his intention could be ascertained: but, as the mist cleared away, fourteen or fifteen vessels were discovered standing towards the light-house, in an extended line of more than two miles, covering about 100 large boats, each containing from fifty to sixty men. Having commenced a heavy fire from his fort, line of batteries, and shipping, it became necessary that the guards and picquets stationed along the coast between the fort and light-house should be withdrawn; and the enemy effected a landing at the Two Mile Creek. The troops and Indians at this station opposed the enemy as long as possible, but were obliged to fall back; and the fire from the shipping so enfiladed the plains, that it became impossible to approach the beach. Every effort to oppose the landing having failed, the forces were concentrated between Fort George and the enemy, and there waited his approach. Having complete command of the beach, he quickly landed from 3 to 4000 men, with several pieces of artillery, and this force instantly advanced in three solid columns along the Lake bank. His right covered by a large body of riflemen, and his left and front by the fire of the shipping and batteries. As our light troops fell back, they were gallantly sustained by the 8th (King's), commanded by Major Ogilvie; the whole being under the command of Colonel Myers, acting quarter-master-general, who had charge of the right wing, who was obliged to quit the field, but not till after he had received three wounds. Lieutenant-colonel Harvey succeeded Colonel Myers, and brought up the right division, consisting of the 40th regiment, and some militia. The

all commercial intercourse, and almost entirely
preventing all communication among nations.

The progress and result of this war fully
satisfied his Majesty, that, in the obvious
impossibility of an immediate and thorough
improvement of the political condition of
Europe shaken, as it was, to its very founda-
tion, the exertions of individual States in
their own defence, instead of setting bounds
to the general distress would only tend to
destroy the little strength they still retained,
would hasten the fall of the whole, and even
destroy all hopes of future and better times.
Under this conviction, his Majesty foregave
the important advantage that would result
from a peace, which, if secured for some
years, might check this overgrowth, and
hitherto irresistible, power; might allow
his Majesty that repose which was indis-
pensable to the restoration of his finances
and his army; and, at the same time, pro-
cure to the neighbouring States a period of
relaxation, which, if improved with pru-
dence and activity, might prepare the way
to more fortunate times. Such a peace, un-
der the existing circumstances of danger, was
only to be obtained by an extraordinary
effort. The Emperor was sensible of it, and
made this effort: for the preservation of the
Empire—for the most sacred interests of
mankind—as a security against immensa-
ble evils—as a pledge of a better order of
things, his Majesty sacrificed what was dearest
to his heart. With this view, exalted above
all common scruples, armed against every
misconstruction of the moment, an alliance
was formed, which was intended, by a sense
of some security, to re-animate the weaker
and more suffering party, after the miseries
of an unsuccessful struggle, to incline the
stronger and victorious one to a course of
moderation and justice, without which, the
community of States can only be considered
as a community of misery.

His Majesty was the more justified in these
expectations, because, at the time of the con-
summation of this union, the Emperor Napo-
leon had attained that point of his career
when the preservation of his conquests was
a more natural and desirable object, than a
constant struggle after new possessions. Any
further extension of his dominions, long since
outstretching their proper limits, was attend-
ed with evident danger, not only to France,
already sinking under the burthen of his con-
quests, but even to his own real personal
interest. What his authority gained in extent,
it necessarily lost in point of security.
By an union with the most ancient Imperial
Family in Christendom, the edifice of his
glories acquired, in the eyes of the French
nation, and of the world, such an addition
of strength and perfection, that any ulterior
scheme of aggrandizement, must only weaken
and destroy its stability. What France,
what Europe, what so many oppressed and
despairing nations, earnestly demanded of
heaven, a sound policy prescribed to the

triumphant ruler, as a law of self-preservation,
and it was allowed to him, that so
many great and united motives would pre-
vail over the ambition of an individual.

If these flattering prospects were de-
stroyed, it is not to be imputed to Austria.
After many years fruitless exertions, after
boundless sacrifices of every description,
there existed sufficient motives for the at-
tempt to procure a better order of things by
confidence and concession, when streams of
blood had hitherto produced nothing but
misery and destruction: nor can his Majesty
ever regret that he has been induced to at-
tempt it.

The year 1810 was not yet closed—the
war still raged in Spain—the people of Ger-
many had been allowed a sufficient time to
recover from the devastations of the two
former wars, when, in an evil hour, the Em-
peror Napoleon resolved to unite a consid-
erable portion of the North of Germany with
the mass of countries which bore the name
of the French Empire, and to rob the ancient
free commercial cities of Hamburgh, Bre-
men, and Lubek, first of their political,
and, shortly after, of their commercial, ex-
istence, and, with that, of their means of
subsistence. This violent step was adopted,
without even any plausible pretensions, in
contempt of every decent form, without any
previous declaration, or communication with
any other Cabinet, under the arbitrary and
futile pretext that the war with England
required it.

This cruel system which was intended to
destroy the commerce of the world, at the
expense of the independence, the prosperity,
the rights and dignity, and in the utter ruin
of the public and private property of all the
Continental Powers, was pursued with un-
relenting severity; in vain the expectation of
forcing a result, which, had it not fortune-
tally proved unattainable, would have plunged
Europe for a long time to come, into a state
of poverty, impotence, and barbarity.

The decree, by which a new French do-
minion was established on the German coasts,
under the title of a Thirty-second Military
Division, was, in itself, sufficiently calculat-
ed to raise the suspicions of the adjoining
States; and it was the more alarming to them,
as the forerunner of future and greater dan-
gers. By this Decree, it became evident that
the system, which had been created in France,
(although previously transgressed, yet still
proclaimed to be in existence) the system of
the pretended natural limits of the French Em-
pire, was, without any further justification
or explanation, overthrown; and even the
Emperor's arbitrary acts were, in the same
arbitrary manner, annihilated. Neither the
Princes of the Rhenish Confederacy, nor the
kingdom of Westphalia, no territory, great
or small, was spared in the accomplishment
of this dreadful usurpation. The boundary
drawn, apparently by blind caprice, with-
out either rule or plan, without any coun-
cil—

Germany from all connection with the German Sea, paved the Elbe, separated Denmark from Germany, laid its pretensions even to the Baltic, and seemed to be rapidly approaching the line of Prussian fortresses still occupied on the Oder; and so little did this act of usurpation (however powerfully it affected all rights and possessions, all geographic, political, and military lines of demarcation) carry with it a character of determinate and complete accession of territory, that it was impossible to view it in any other light, than as a forerunner of still greater usurpations, by which, one half of Germany was to become a French province, and the Emperor Napoleon the absolute Ruler of the Continent.

To Russia and Prussia this unnatural extension of the French territory could not fail of producing the most serious alarm. The latter surrounded on all sides, no longer capable of free action, deprived of every means of obtaining fresh strength, appeared hastening to its dissolution. Russia, already in fear for her western frontier, by the conversion of the city of Dantzic, declared a free city, by the Treaty of Tilsit, into a French military port, and of a great part of Poland into a French province, could not but see, in the advance of the French dominion along the sea-coast, and in the new chains prepared for Prussia, the imminent danger of her German and Polish possessions. From this moment, therefore, the rupture between France and Russia was as good as decided.

Not without deep and just anxiety did Austria observe the storm which was gathering. The scene of hostilities would, in every case be contiguous to her provinces, which, owing to the necessary reform in the financial system, which had cramped the restoration of her military means, were in a very defenceless state. In a higher point of view, the struggle which awaited Russia appeared still more doubtful, as it commenced under the same unfavourable conjuncture of affairs, with the same want of co-operation on the part of other Powers, and with the same disproportion in their relative means; consequently was just as hopeless as all former struggles of the same nature. His Majesty, the Emperor, made every effort in his power, by friendly mediation with both parties, to avert the impending storm. No human judgment could, at that time foresee, that the period was so near at hand, when the failure of these friendly attempts should prove more injurious to the Emperor Napoleon than to his opponents. Thus, however, it was resolved by the wisdom of Providence.

When the commencement of hostilities was no longer doubtful, his Majesty was compelled to have recourse to measures,

which, as he mentioned and approved a conference, might combine his own security with just considerations for the real interests of neighbouring States. The system of un-armed inaction, the only neutrality which the Emperor Napoleon, according to his own declarations, would have permitted, was, by every sound maxim of policy wholly inadmissible, and would at last have proved only a vain endeavour to shrink from the approaching trial. A power so important as Austria, could not renounce all participation in the interests of Europe, nor could she place herself in a situation in which, equally inactive in peace or war, she would lose her voice and influence in all great negotiations, without acquiring any guarantee for the security of her own frontiers. To prepare for war against France, while there had been, under the existing circumstances, so little consonant with equity as with prudence. The Emperor Napoleon had given his Majesty no personal ground for hostile proceedings; and the prospect of attaining many beneficial results, by a skillful employment of the established friendly relations, by confidential representations, and, by conciliatory councils, had not yet been abandoned as hopeless. And, with regard to the immediate interest of the State, such a revolution would inevitably have been attended with this consequence: That the Austrian territory would have become the first and principal seat of war, which, with its well known deficiency of means of defence could, in a short time, have overthrown the monarchy.

In this painful situation, his Majesty had no other resource than to take the field on the side of France. To take up arms for France in the real sense of the word, would have been a measure, not only in contradiction with the duties and principles of the Emperor, but even with the repeated declarations of his Cabinet, which had, without any reserve, disapproved of this war. On the signature of the Treaty of the 19th of March, 1812, his Majesty proceeded upon two distinct principles; the first, as it appears by the words of the Treaty was, to leave no means untried, which might sooner or later obtain a peace; the other was, to place himself internally and externally in a position which, if it should prove impossible to effect a peace, or in case the turn of the war should render decisive measures in this part necessary, would enable Austria to act with independence; and in either of these cases, to adopt the measures, which a wise and just policy should prescribe. Upon this principle it was, that only a fixed and comparatively small part of the army was destined to co-operate in the war; the other military resources, at that time in a state of readiness, or that still remained to be prepared, were not called forth for the prosecution of this war. By a kind of tacit agreement between the Belligerents, the Austrian territory was

even treated as neutral. The real and views of the system adopted by His Majesty could not escape the notice of France, Russia, or any intelligent observer.

The campaign of 1812 furnished a memorable example of the failure of an undertaking supported by gigantic powers, conducted by a Captain of the first rank, when, in the confidence of great military talents, he despises the rules of prudence, and outsteps the bounds of nature. The illusion of glory carried the Emperor Napoleon into the heart of the Russian Empire; and a false political view of things induced him to imagine that he should dictate a peace in Moscow, should cripple the Russian power for half a century, and then return victorious.—When the magnificent constancy of the Emperor of Russia, the glorious deeds of his warriors, and the unshaken fidelity of his people, put an end to this dream, it was too late to repeat it with impunity. The whole French army was scattered and destroyed; in less than four months we have seen the theatre of war transferred from the Dnieper and the Dwina to the Oder and the Elbe.

This rapid and extraordinary change of fortune was the forerunner of an important revolution in all the political relations of Europe. The confederacy of Russia, Great Britain, and Sweden, presented a point of union to all neighbouring States. Prussia, whom report had long declared determined to risk all, to prefer even the danger of immediate political destruction to the lingering sufferings of continued oppression, seized the favourable moment, and threw herself into the arms of the Allies. Many greater and smaller Princes of Germany were ready to do the same. Every where the ardent desires of the people anticipated the regular proceedings of their Governments. Their impatience to live in independence, and under their own laws, the sentiment of wounded national honour, and the hatred of a foreign dominion, broke out in bright flames on all sides.

His Majesty the Emperor, too intelligent not to consider this change of affairs as the natural and necessary consequence of a previous violent political convulsion, and too just to view it in anger, was solely bent upon securing, by deep-digested and well combined measures, the real and permanent interest of the European Commonwealth. Already, in the beginning of December, considerable steps had been taken on the part of the Austrian Cabinet, in order to dispose of the Emperor Napoleon to quiet and peace, on grounds which equally interested the world and his own welfare. These steps were from time to time renewed and enforced. Hopes had been entertained that the impression of last year's campaign, the recollection of the fruitless sacrifice of an immense army, the severe measures of every description that would be necessary to re-

place that loss, the decided disinclination of France, and of all those nations connected with her, to a war, which without any prospect of future indemnification exhausted and ruined her internal strength; that lastly, even a calm reflection on the doubtful issue of this new and highly important crisis, would move the Emperor to listen to the representations of Austria. The tone of these representations was carefully adapted to the circumstances of the times, serious as the greatness of the object, moderate as the desire of a favourable issue, and as the existing friendly relations required.

That overtures flowing from so pure a motive should be decidedly rejected, could not certainly be foreseen. But the manner in which they were received, and still more the striking contrast between the sentiments entertained by Austria and the whole conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, to the period of these unsuccessful endeavours for peace, soon destroyed the best hopes that were entertained. Instead of endeavouring by a moderate language to improve at least our view of the future, and to lessen the general despondency, it was on every occasion solemnly declared, before the highest authorities in France, that the Emperor would hear of no proposition for peace, that should violate the integrity of the French empire, in the French sense of the word, or that should make any pretension to the arbitrarily incorporated provinces.

At the same time, eventual conditions, with which this self-created boundary did not even appear to have any relation, were spoken of, at one time with menacing indignation, at another with bitter contempt; as if it had not been possible to declare in terms sufficiently distinct, the resolution of the Emperor Napoleon, not to make to the repose of the world even one single nominal sacrifice.

These hostile demonstrations were attended with this particular worthlessness to Austria, that they placed even the invitations to peace which this cabinet, with the knowledge and apparent consent of France, made to other courts, in a false and highly disadvantageous light. The Sovereigns united against France, instead of any answer to Austria's proposition for negotiation, and her offers of mediation, laid before her the public declarations of the French Emperor. And when in the month of March, his Majesty sent a minister to London, to invite England to share in a negotiation for peace, the British Ministry replied, "That they would not believe Austria still entertained any hopes of peace, when the Emperor Napoleon had, in the mean time, expressed sentiments which could only tend to the perpetuation of war;" a declaration which was the more painful to his Majesty, the more it was just and well founded.

Austria, however, did not, upon this ac-

which, even in the most formidable and desperate terms, the necessity of peace upon the mind of the Emperor of France; directed in all her measures by this principle, that, as all order and balance of power in Europe had been destroyed by the boundless superiority of France, no real peace was to be expected, unless that superiority were diminished. His Majesty in the mean time adopted every necessary measure to strengthen and concentrate his armies; sensible that Austria must be prepared for war, if her mediation were not entirely unavailing. His Imperial Majesty had, moreover, been long since persuaded, that the probability of an immediate share in the war, would no longer be excluded from his calculations. The actual state of things could not be continued, or the Emperor was convinced. This conviction was the mainspring of his actions, and was naturally strengthened by the failure of any attempt to procure a peace. The result was apparent. By one means or the other, either by negotiation or by force of arms, a new state of things must be effected.

The Emperor Napoleon was not only aware of the Austrian preparations for war, but even acknowledged them as necessary, and justified them in more than one instance. He had sufficient reason to believe that his Majesty, the Emperor, at so decisive a period for the fate of the whole world, would lay aside all personal and momentary feelings, would alone consult the lasting welfare of Austria, and of the countries by which she is surrounded, and would resolve nothing but what this great motive should impose as a duty upon him. The Austrian Cabinet had never expressed itself in terms that would warrant any other construction; and yet the French did not only acknowledge that the Austrian mediation could only be an armed mediation, but declared, upon more than one occasion, that Austria, under existing circumstances, ought no longer to confine herself to act a secondary part, but should appear in force upon the scene, and decide as a great and independent power. Whatever the French government could either hope or fear from Austria, this acknowledgment was of itself a previous justification of the whole intended and hitherto adopted measures of his Imperial Majesty.

Thus far were circumstances developed when the Emperor Napoleon left Paris, in order to make head against the progress of the allied armies. Even their enemies have done homage to the valour of the Russian and Prussian troops in the sanguinary actions of the month of May. That, however, the result of this first period of the campaign was not more favourable to them, was owing partly to the great numerical superiority of the French force, and to the universally acknowledged military talents of their leader, and partly to the political combinations by which the allied Sovereigns were guided in

all their undertakings. They noted under the last supposition, that a course like the one in which they were engaged, could not possibly be confined to themselves, that sooner or later, whether successful or unfortunate, every state which still preserved a shadow of independence must join in their confederacy every independent army must act with them. They, therefore, did not allow farther scope to the bravery of their troops, than the moment required, and preserved a considerable part of their strength for a period, when, with more extended means, they might look to the attainment of greater objects. For the same cause, and with a view to the development of events, they consented to the armistice.

In the mean time, the retreat of the Allies had for the moment given an appearance to the war, which daily became more interesting to the Emperor, from the impossibility, if it should proceed, of his remaining an inactive spectator of it. The fate of the Prussian Monarchy was a point which peculiarly attracted the attention of his Majesty, feeling, as the Emperor did, that the restoration of the Prussian Monarchy was the first step towards that of the whole political system of Europe, and he viewed the danger in which she now stood as equally affecting himself. Already, in the month of April, had the Emperor Napoleon suggested to the Austrian Cabinet, that he considered the dissolution of the Prussian Monarchy as a natural consequence of her defection from France, and of the continuation of the war, and that it now only depended upon Austria to add the most important and most flourishing of her own provinces to its own state; a suggestion which shewed distinctly enough that no means could properly be neglected to give it effect. If this great object could not be obtained by a just peace, it was necessary to support Russia and Prussia by a powerful co-operation. From this natural view of things, upon which even France could no longer deceive herself, his Majesty continued his preparations with unwearied activity. He quitted, in the early part of July, his residence, and proceeded to the vicinity of the scene of action, in order the more effectually to labour at the negotiation for peace, which still continued to be the object of his most ardent desires, and partly to be able the more effectually to conduct the preparations for war, if no other choice should remain for Austria.

A short time before, the Emperor Napoleon had declared, that he had proposed a Congress, to be held at Prague, where Plenipotentiaries from France, the United States of North America, Denmark, the King of Spain, and the other Allied Princes on the one hand, and on the other, Plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Insurgents, and the other Allies of this hostile man, should meet, and lay the

ground work of a durable peace." To whom this proposition was addressed, in what manner, in what diplomatic form, through whose organ it could have been done, was perfectly unknown to the Austrian Cabinet, which only was made acquainted with the circumstance through the medium of the public prints. How, too, such a project could be brought to bear—how, from the combination of such dissimilar elements, without any generally acknowledged principle, without any previously regulated plan, a negotiation for peace was to be set on foot, was so little to be comprehended, that it was very allowable to consider the whole proposition rather as a play of the imagination, than as a serious invitation to the adoption of a great political measure.

Perfectly acquainted with all the obstacles to a general peace, Austria had long considered whether this distant and difficult object was not rather to be attained progressively; and, in this opinion, had expressed herself both to France, and to Russia and Prussia, upon the subject of a Continental Peace. Not that the Austrian Court had misconceived, even for a moment, the necessity and importance of an universal peace among all the great Powers of Europe, and without which there was no hope of either safety or happiness; or had imagined that the Continent could exist, if the separation of England were not invariably considered as a most deadly evil! The negotiation which Austria proposed, after the striking declaration of France had nearly destroyed all the hopes of England uniting her endeavours in the attempt to procure a general peace, was an essential part of the great approaching negotiation, for a general and effective Congress for peace; it was intended as preparatory to this, to draw up the preliminary articles of the future treaty, to pave the way by a long Continental Armistice to a more extended and durable negotiation. Had the principle upon which Austria advanced been other than this, neither Russia nor Prussia, bound by the strongest ties to England, would certainly ever have listened to the proposals of the Austrian cabinet.

After the Russian and Prussian courts, animated by a confidence in his Majesty, highly flattering to the Emperor, had already declared their concurrence in the proposed Congress, under the mediation of Austria, it became necessary to obtain the formal assent of the Emperor Napoleon, and to determine upon what principles the negotiations for peace were to be carried on. For this purpose his Imperial Majesty resolved, towards the end of the month of June, to send his Minister for Foreign Affairs to Dresden. The result of this mission was, a Convention, concluded upon the 30th of June, accepting the mediation of his Imperial Majesty in the negotiation of a General, and if that could not be effected,

of a Preliminary Continental Peace. The city of Prague was chosen for the meeting of the Congress, and the 1st of July for the day of its opening. In order to obtain a sufficient time for the negotiation, it was determined by the same Convention, that the Emperor Napoleon should not give notice of the rupture of the armistice which was to terminate on the 20th of July, at that time existing between himself and Russia, till the 10th of August: and his Majesty the Emperor took upon himself to obtain a similar declaration from the Russian and Prussian courts.

The points which had been determined in Dresden were hereupon imparted to the two courts. Although the continuation of the armistice was attended with many objections, and with much serious inconvenience to them, the desire of giving to his Imperial Majesty another proof of their confidence, and at the same time to satisfy the world that they would not reject any prospect of peace, however confined it might be, that they would not refuse any attempt which might prepare the way to it, overcame every consideration. The only alteration made in the Convention of the 30th of June, was, that the term of the opening the Congress, since the final regulations could not so soon be determined, should be deferred until the 12th of July.

In the mean time, his Majesty, who would not as yet abandon all hopes of completely terminating, by a general peace, the sufferings of mankind, and the convulsions of the political world, had also resolved upon a new attempt with the British Government. The Emperor Napoleon not only received the proposal with apparent approbation, but even voluntarily offered to expedite the business, by allowing the persons to be dispatched for that purpose to England a passage through France. When it was to be carried into effect, unexpected difficulties arose—the passports were delayed from time to time, under trifling pretexts, and at length entirely refused. This proceeding afforded a fresh and important ground for entertaining just doubts as to the sincerity of the assurances which the Emperor Napoleon had more than once publicly expressed of his disposition to peace, although several of his expressions, at that particular period, afforded just reason to believe that a maritime peace was the object of his most anxious solicitude.

During that interval, their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had nominated their Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, and had furnished them with very decisive instructions. On the 12th of July they both arrived at Prague, as well as his Majesty's Minister, charged with the concerns of the mediation.

The negotiations were not to be protracted beyond the 10th of August, except in the event of their assuming such a character as to induce a confident hope of a fa-

the first day the plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers, the political and military situation of the countries they occupied, and their anxious wish to terminate an irksome period of uncertainty, prevented any further extension of it. With all these circumstances the Emperor Napoleon was acquainted; he well knew that the period of the negotiations was necessarily defined by that of the armistice; and he could not, moreover, conceal from himself how much his own determinations would influence the happy abridgment and successful result of the pending negotiations.

It was therefore with real sorrow that his Majesty soon perceived, not only that no serious step was taken by France to accelerate this great work, but, on the contrary, it appeared as if a procrastination of the negotiations, and evasion of a favourable issue, had been decidedly intended. There was, indeed, a French Minister at the place of Congress, but without any orders to proceed to business, until the appearance of the first Plenipotentiary.

The arrival of that Plenipotentiary was in vain expected from day to day. Nor was it until the 21st of July that it was ascertained, that a demur which took place on settling the renewal of the armistice between the French and Russian and Prussian commissioners—in obstruction of very subordinate importance, having no influence whatever upon the Congress, and which might have been very easily and speedily removed by the intercession of Austria—was made use of as the justification of this extraordinary delay. And when this last pretext was removed, it was not until the 29th of July, 16 days after that appointed for the opening of the Congress, that the first French Plenipotentiary arrived.

Even in the very first days after this Minister's arrival, no doubt remained as to the fate of the Congress. The form in which the full powers were to be delivered, and the mutual explanations should be conducted (a point which had already been treated by all parties), became the object of a discussion which rendered all the endeavours of the mediating power abortive. The ap-

parent loss of time of the plenipotentiaries to the French negotiators occasioned an absence of several days. Nor was it until the 6th of August that this Minister gave in a new declaration, by which the difficulties with respect to terms were by no means removed, nor the negotiation by one step brought nearer to its object. After a useless exchange of notes upon every preliminary question, the 10th of August arrived. The Prussian and Russian negotiators could not exceed this term; the Congress was at an end; and the resolution which Austria had to form was previously determined, by the progress of this negotiation—by the actual conviction of the impossibility of peace—by the no longer doubtful point of view in which his Majesty examined the great question in dispute—by the principles and intentions of the Allies, wherein the Emperor recognized his own—and, finally, by the former positive declarations, which left no room for misconception.

Not without sincere affliction, and alone comforted by the certainty that every means to avoid the war had been exhausted, does the Emperor now find himself compelled to action. For three years has his Majesty laboured with unceasing perseverance to elicit, by mild and conciliatory measures, real and durable peace for Austria and for Europe. All his endeavours have failed; there is now no remedy—no recourse to be had, but to arms. The Emperor takes them up without any personal animosity—from a painful necessity—from an irresistible duty, upon grounds which any faithful citizen of his realm—which the world—which the Emperor Napoleon himself, in a moment of tranquillity and reason, will acknowledge and justify. The necessity of this war is engraven in the heart of every Austrian—of every European, under whose ever dominion he may live in such legible characters, that no art is necessary to distinguish them. The nation and the army will do their duty. An union established by common necessity, and by the mutual interest of every power that is in arms for its independence, will give due weight to our exertions, and the result, with the assistance of Heaven, will be such as must fulfil the just expectations of every friend of order and of peace.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WE announced in our last, that hostilities recommenced in Germany on the 17th of August; with the important accession of the Austrian army to the common cause of the independence of the Continent against French usurpation and tyranny.

The operations since that time have exhibited an almost uninterrupted series of successes to the Allied Powers, and of defeat and destruction to the armies of Napoleon.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has behaved most nobly; and we can only regret that the restricted limits of our publication render it impossible for us to enter on details that would be very interesting.

But though we cannot do so in this place, the details will come to be recorded in our volumes, as extracted from the *London Gazettes*; which have of late become so numerous, and so ample, as to have ren-

deared it impossible for us to keep pace with them, notwithstanding that we have devoted more than the usual number of pages to that purpose.

On the 15th of August, the Crown Prince of Sweden issued the following declaration:—

COMBINED ARMY OF THE NORTH OF GERMANY.

The Prince Royal Generalissimo to the Army.

“SOLDIERS,

“Called by the confidence of my King, and of the Sovereigns his Allies, to lead you in the career which is about to open, I rely for the success of our arms on the Divine Protection, the justice of our cause, and on your valour and perseverance.—Had it not been for the extraordinary concurrence of events which have given to the last twelve years a dreadful celebrity, you would not have been assembled on the soil of Germany; but your Sovereigns have felt that Europe is a great family, and that none of the States of which it is composed can remain indifferent to the evils imposed upon any one of its members by a conquering Power. They are also convinced that when such a Power threatens to attack and subjugate every other, there ought to exist only one will, among those nations that are determined to escape from shame and slavery.—From that moment you were called from the Banks of the Volga and the Don, from the shores of Britain and the mountains of the North, to unite with the German warriors who defend the cause of Europe. This thus is the moment when rivalry, national prejudices, and antipathies, ought to disappear before the grand object of the independence of nations. The Emperor Napoleon cannot live in peace with Europe, unless Europe be his slave. His presumption carried 400,000 brave men 700 miles from their country; misfortunes against which he did not deign to provide fell upon their heads, and 300,000 Frenchmen perished on the territory of a great empire, the Sovereign of which had made every effort to preserve peace with France. It was to be expected that this terrible disaster, the effect of Divine Vengeance, would have inclined the Emperor of France to a less murderous system, and that, instructed at last by the example of the North and of Spain, he would have renounced the idea of subjugating the Continent, and have consented to let the world be at peace; but this hope has been disappointed, and that peace which all governments desire, and which every government has proposed, has been rejected by the Emperor Napoleon.—Soldiers! It is to arms then we must have recourse to conquer repose and independence. The same sentiment which guided the French in 1792, and which prompted them to assemble and combat the armies which entered their terri-

tory ought now to lead them against those, who, after having invaded the land which gave you birth, still hold in chains your brethren, your wives, and your children.—Soldiers! what a noble prospect is opened to you! the liberty of Europe, the re-establishment of its equilibrium, the end of that convulsive state which has had twenty years duration; finally, the peace of the world, will be the result of your efforts. Render yourselves worthy, by your union, your discipline, and your courage, of the high destiny which awaits you.”

“CHARLES JEAN.

“From my head-quarters at Olanenburg, Aug. 15.”

Prince Von Schwartzenburg, on the 17th of August, issued an address, or order of the day, to the army under his command, in which he thus declares the object of the Emperor of Austria in making common cause against Buonaparte: “We stand in the same ranks with all that Europe has to oppose of greatness and activity, against the powerful opponent of her peace and liberty. Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England, Spain, all join their united endeavours for the same end, for a well founded and durable peace, a reasonable distribution of strength among the different States, and independence of every single power. It is not against France, but against the domineering power of France out of her own borders, that this great alliance has raised itself.”

The French general of division, De Jomini, chief of the staff of the army commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, went over on the 14th of August, to the allies; and passing through the army of General Blucher, proceeded to the Russian head quarters. General Jomini, is a Swiss, served under Mortier, and is one of the best engineers in the French service.

Napoleon having concentrated on the 21st. of August an army of 80,000 men in the environs of Bayreuth, under the command of Oudinot, duke of Reggio, with the view of making an attempt on Berlin, they advanced by way of Trebbin on the day following, attacked the Prussian general Thumey, with a superior force, and obliged him to evacuate the post. The other neighbouring corps were also obliged to fall back from the same cause; while the French advanced, and occupied all the country between Mittenwalde and the Saare. The result of the 22d, it thus appears, was favourable to the French. The next morning they attempted to follow up their success; and the corps of General Bertrand debouched upon the Prussian corps of Tauenzlein, at Blakenfelde, but was repulsed. The 1th French corps, however, succeeded in taking the village of Gross Beren, and Oudinot advanced upon Ahrensdorf. An attempt to drive the enemy from Gross Beren, brought on a severe action; and in the

course of the day, they having menaced the village of Rumboldt, the Crown Prince sent a force to take them in flank. Of this battle, the results are said to have been 50 cannon, 30 chests, much baggage, and 1,500 prisoners taken, and a considerable number of killed and wounded.

General Vandamme with the first corps of the French army stationed in Bohemia, was fallen in with, and intercepted, by the allies after the battle of Dresden; Vandamme taken, and his corps totally defeated, with the loss of 8000 men, 80 pieces of cannon, and 900 ammunition waggons; this loss is confessed by Buonaparte himself. General Guard, commanding a corps under Oudinot, has been defeated by the Crown Prince of Sweden, 3000 prisoners, 8 pieces of cannon, ammunition, and baggage, taken, the city of Luckau, also, entered by the latter, and 1000 more prisoners taken therein; the French loss in that quarter since the renewal of hostilities, is estimated at 12,000 men; the French Marshal, Macdonald, was totally defeated with great loss on the 26th ult. by General Blucher, between Katsbach and the Bobitz, taking 15,000 prisoners, 103 pieces of cannon, 415 ammunition waggons, four generals, and five eagles; General Moreau was wounded before Dresden on the 27th ult. and suffered amputation of both his legs.

Ney, who was sent by Buonaparte to supersede Oudinot, has been still more unfortunate than his predecessor, having sustained a more signal defeat from the army of the Crown Prince, and with greater loss than any experienced by Oudinot. The Crown Prince was about to march upon Leipzig, in the rear of Buonaparte's army, when Ney made a desperate effort to counteract this step by a movement upon Bism. In this attempt he was completely foiled, and his army driven upon Torgau and Dresden. Thus, the Crown Prince is left at liberty to carry his original intention into effect, which must greatly embarrass Buonaparte, as he would, in that event, be scarcely able to maintain his position at Dresden.

EXTRACT FROM THE HISTORICALS OF THE CROWN PRINCE, DATED JUTERBOCH, 21st SEPTEMBER.

BATTLE OF DINNVIK.

"As the enemy had succeeded on the 5th, notwithstanding the heroic resistance opposed by the Prussian army, posted between Zahme and Juterboch, in penetrating as far as Juterboch, his Royal Highness, early on the morning of the 6th, hastened with 10 battalions of Swedish and Russian infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 150 field pieces, to assist the Prussian army; which, consisting of about 40,000 men, had held out, without yielding, against the repeated attacks of the enemy's army, 70,000 strong, under the command of the Prince of Moskwa.

"At sight of these fresh troops, the enemy fled, pursued on all sides by the cavalry and light infantry, and retreated toward Torgau and Dresden. From 16 to 18,000 prisoners, more than 60 pieces of cannon, and 400 ammunition waggons are the fruits of this victory and the subsequent actions.

"The army has covered itself with glory. The remembrance of the bravery of the Prussian army will eternally remain in the recollection of every warrior, and shine forth as a splendid example to all who fight for the independence of Germany."

Letters from Altona of the 14th, 16th, 17th, and 18th inst. communicate the circumstance of a great, and, if true, irreparable, disaster having befallen the enemy, on the 10th, near Juterboch. It appears, that Buonaparte was anxious to retrieve and revenge the excessive losses sustained by his troops, opposed to those under the Crown Prince; and had, with that intent, joined the army of Ney, with a re-inforcement of 40,000 men. A battle succeeded on the day already related. The enemy was annihilated, having lost *eighty thousand* men; and the Tyrant, who was cut off from Dresden, Wittenburg, and Torgau, and in short, from Saxony, fled with about 12,000 men towards Magdeburg; to which place it was not ascertained, if he succeeded in effecting his escape.

By a recent order issued at Hamburgh by the French Governor, Von Hogendorf, against meetings of the inhabitants in the streets, more than four persons stopping to speak together are to be deemed an unlawful mob, and if they do not disperse instantly, are to be taken up and shot. But the most infamous and atrocious part of the decree is, that in which it is promulgated, that "*Ladies meeting in the same manner, shall be separated by an armed force; and, for each offence, shall be a flogging, whipped with rods, and imprisoned.*"

Sir Thomas Graham has taken the strong town and castle of St. Sebastian in Spain; not, however, without very serious loss on our side. The ultimate success of the bravest exploits that we ever read of.

We have the most affecting accounts of ravages occasioned by a hurricane in the West Indies. As far as present information extends, its destructive effects have not reached farther than from Barbadoes to St. Kitt's; and, in this range, according to letters from Antigua of the 20th and 26th July, this latter island has wholly escaped. It is estimated that about 10,000 boxes of sugar have been destroyed, and that the rising plants for 1814, in Martinique and Dominique, are uprooted. Some of the shipping at Barbadoes foundered; but what is extraordinary, the island itself escaped injury. Guadalupe has suffered materially, and several ships in the harbours are lost. The extent of the damage by land and water at St. Kitt's is not ascertained, but the loss has

been very serious. The whole force of the storm appears to have been concentrated at Dominique, where the letters represent

every thing on the surface as swept down the shipping totally destroyed, and 75 lives lost.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 10.

THE following notice was posted up in the Corn Exchange and other places:—

"*Mansion House, Aug. 10, 1813.*

"In consequence of the want of correctness in the manner of making the returns of meal or flour bought within the city of London, and the weekly bills of mortality, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, arising principally from the non-observance of the 8th section of the act, passed in the 37th year of his present Majesty's reign, which directs, that the price shall be absolutely fixed at the time of sale, and before the delivery, and shall not depend upon any future market price or other contingency, under the penalty of twenty pounds on both buyer and seller, the Lord Mayor is unable to fix the assize of bread with justice to the public.

"The Lord Mayor, therefore, gives this notice to the trade, that he feels himself most imperatively called upon to put the penal clauses of the act in force to the full extent; and particularly against all persons who shall sell and deliver or receive any meal or flour without a regular bill of parcels, setting forth the true price actually agreed upon, according to the directions of the said act.

By order of his Lordship,

"FRANCIS HOBBS, Clerk."

12. The neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square was thrown into the utmost alarm, by the large cabinet manufactory of Messrs. Gillows, George-street, Oxford-road, having caught fire; and so sudden and rapid was the progress of the flames, that in less than an hour the whole was laid in ashes. The carman of the Westminster fire-engine was killed in Swallow-street, by the engine driving over him when at full speed. This was one of the greatest fires the metropolis has witnessed since the burning of Drury-lane theatre.

13. Were executed at Northampton, Huffyham, otherwise Huffy White, and R. Kendall, for robbing the Leeds mail-coach on the 26th October. Kendall uniformly persisted in averting his innocence of being at all concerned in the mail-robbery. White affected to have no fear of death, and his hardihood never appeared to forsake him. He positively attested the innocence of Kendall; and after sentence of death was passed, he thus addressed the judge, "My Lord, I hope you will have mercy upon Kendall, for he was not the man who robbed the mail."—White was one of the greatest depredators on the town for many years past. He was a man whose face did not

by any means betray his profession, and he was remarkable for his silence and easy manner. When on the scaffold he listened but little to the exhortations of the clergyman; who, on asking him if he could administer any sort of comfort to him, was answered—"only by getting some other man to be hanged for him!" Huffy White was, in the slang language, what is termed a complete *out-and-out man*; no species of robbery came amiss to him. He was a *finished house-breaker*, and an *adroit hustler*. Four times he has been cast for death; three times he has escaped from the hulks! exemplifying the old proverb, "That the greatest rogues have frequently the greatest luck."

15. An information was laid before the deputy mayor of Dover, by two dissenters of Margate, against Samuel Brooke, Esq. on a charge of disturbing a congregation assembled to hear a lecture from Dr. Townley, on the Millennium. The point is of no less moment, than that of producing a legal decision on the question—is, or is not, field-preaching permitted under the late dissenters' act?

21. Mr. Burges, son of Mr. Burges, at the Library, Ramsgate, went in a machine, together with a young gentleman, of the name of Johnson, to bathe; when Mr. Johnson (the tide going out) swam too far to return, and was unfortunately drowned. He was the son of Mr. Johnson, of Stanmore, in Middlesex, and was about 26 years of age.

24. A melancholy accident happened this morning at Winkfield Park, the seat of William Blane, Esq. A young lady, Miss Blane, daughter of Sir G. Blane, having gone out early in the morning, as she was accustomed to do, to sketch views of the place, happened to seat herself upon a small stool, which she carried with her, close to the head of the pond, and her seat being insecurely fixed, she fell from it into the water, and was drowned. She went out at seven o'clock, and the body was not found till ten.

28. Charles Macey, a young man in the 21st year of his age, and whose father is a respectable wholesale butcher in Newgate-market, attempted to put a period to his existence, at the Blue Last, Cock-court, Ludgate-hill. He had a glass of liquor the preceding night, and went to bed, and was found next morning stretched on the bed; two pistols recently discharged lying by his side, and himself covered with blood. On examination it was discovered, that the tongue and both jaws were shot away. On the table were found two letters, which he

wrote previous to his committing the horrid deed—~~was~~ was explanatory of the cause—a disappointment in love; it was dated ten o'clock on Friday night, and concluded thus: "I drink a glass of wine, wishing you an eternal adieu: before you receive this, I shall be no more." He lingered several days before he died.

23. Philip Nicholson, for the wilful murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar, was taken from Maidstone gaol, and drawn on a sledge to Penenden Heath, attended by a Romish Priest. Mr. Bonar arrived on the ground in a post-chaise, and took his stand within twelve yards of the fatal spot, with the front window full on the gallows, and which he kept open during the whole time; but each of the side windows were closed by blinds. Mr. Bonar had visited him in his cell at five o'clock in the morning; and so anxious was he to get from this unfortunate wretch his very dying words, as to whether he had either motive or accomplice, that Mr. Becket, the under-keeper of Coldbath-fields prison, was deputed to ascend the platform after the cord was round the prisoner's neck, and to ask him the following questions:—

Q. Now that you have not many moments to live, is all that you have stated, namely, that you had no motive that you can tell of, nor had you any accomplice, true? A. All that I have stated is true.—Q. Then there is no creature living on earth who had anything to do with the murder but yourself? A. No; no one.—Q. Had you no accomplice? A. None.—Q. Had you any antipathy to either your master or your mistress before you committed the horrid murder? A. [Clasping his hands together as well as his heavy irons would permit him], As God is in Heaven it was a momentary thought, as I have repeatedly declared before: I had no accomplice; no one knew of my intentions; nor did I myself, till the moment I took the poker in my hand, and wrapped the sheet about me to prevent being known. I never heard my master or mistress speak of the Catholic Bill being thrown out, nor did I ever entertain a single thought about it.

The above were the last words of this unhappy man: in a few minutes after they were uttered, the bottom of the platform, which was constructed like one of the new drops, was let fall, and Nicholson was launched into eternity. He died unusually hard, being greatly convulsed. The number of persons assembled to witness the execution was immense.—Nicholson made a will whilst in prison, by which he left his wearing apparel to his father, Patrick Nicholson, and £4. to defray his expences home to Ireland. The residue of his property he left to his mother Bridget Nicholson.

"Windor Castle, Sept. 4.—His Majesty has for some months past appeared generally tranquil and comfortable, although his disorder remains undiminished.—H. MAL-

SORD, M. BAZZAR, W. HERRARD, J. WILLIS, W. WILKIN."

A Mr. King, clerk to Mr. Richardson of the New Inn, poisoned himself this morning at the Hammums, Covent Garden. He had engaged a bed there on Sunday night, and not having risen on Monday afternoon, the waiter was sent to call him, and found him in great agony, having drank two phials of laudanum. He expired the same evening. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of—*Accidental death*.

10. At the Mansion House, J. Cotlier, a mealman, was charged with having sent in a large quantity of flour to a baker, without specifying the price. The baker, in making his return, stated the price to be 100s. at a guess. The market price, however, was but 90s.; and the defendant stated, that he should only charge the baker that price.—His lordship asked the defendant, whether he did not know, that a baker was bound by his oath to make a return of the flour he purchased, and the price at which the purchase had been made, every week? Defendant answered in the affirmative.—"Then," said his lordship, "how was your customer to comply with the terms of his oath; and in the return he made to me, has he not committed a perjury?"—The mealman attempted to excuse himself, by stating, that the flour had been sent in on the Saturday morning before twelve o'clock, and the prices at market had not then been finally settled. His lordship said, that such practices were highly injurious to the public, and in opposition to the act of parliament; which, for such an offence, awarded a penalty of 20l. This was imperative, and he therefore ordered the defendant to pay that sum.

15. A number of bakers were again examined before the lord mayor, and several were fined for making false returns of the flour purchased by them for the last week. His lordship observed, that the liberal way of estimating the average value of flour, was to make it at 15s. per sack below what was the average per quarter of wheat; and as wheat at present was not only generally very good, but averaged at 89s. per quarter, he should certainly feel it his province to institute weekly every legal inquiry, until the price of flour had got down to its proper level.

James Chalkey was brought up to Hatton Garden office, charged with ripping open the belly of a foal belonging to Mr. Edward Kempton, of Highbury; only because the foal strayed into a field belonging to Mr. Stringer, of which the prisoner had the care. The poor animal, when found, had its entrails trailing on the ground, with its dam standing over it. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

A whale of an enormous size, measuring upwards of seventy feet in length and fifty in breadth, was towed alongside a whaler at the Mother Bank. This fish had been ob-

served following a shoal of small fish through the Needle's Passage; at length it found itself on a shingle bank, with the tide ebbing; consequently, notwithstanding the most violent exertions to get off, which were seen for many miles by the prodigious quantity of water thrown fifty or sixty feet high, remained an easy prize to several fishermen who went off and cut it throat. The supposed value is five hundred pounds.

17. James Leary was tried at the Old Bailey for the wilful murder of Edward Clifford, on the 26th of July last. This man wished to have it believed that the murder was committed by Clifford's female companion, Mary Burke, who passed for his wife. Being called upon for his defence, he handed a paper to the court, which was read. It was very incoherently written. It stated, that he was a native of Ireland; that his father was a schoolmaster; that he himself knew how to write, and therefore was always called "Mr. Leary" in Ireland. He protested that he did not kill the man, nor did he lend any assistance to its being done, though he was present, and could have prevented it. Some witnesses were then called, who gave him a good character as a quiet person, having nothing violent in his disposition. Mr. Justice Heath summed up. It reminded the jury that it was their duty to keep their minds free from any undue bias, and give their verdict solely according to the evidence before them. He then recapitulated the whole of the evidence; and concluded by observing, that it was evident the deceased had been murdered for his money, as his pockets were intact; the murder had certainly been committed either by the prisoner Leary, or by Mrs. Clifford, and it was for them to say by which of the two. The jury retired for about a quarter of an hour, when they returned, and brought in their verdict—*Guilty against James Leary*. After which the Recorder proceeded to pass the sentence, that he be executed on Monday, and his body anatomized. The prisoner, who had displayed the utmost indifference during the whole of the trial was now visibly affected. The tears started into his eyes, his colour left him, and his whole frame was greatly agitated. He shook his head with an expression of bitterness at M^cCarthy, as if to express that his testimony had been the chief cause of his condemnation; for M^cCarthy had deposed, that Leary had sent for him, and expressed a wish that some person should be procured to swear to his being at home at ten o'clock on the Sunday; and he had said that he could not escape unless he could fix the charge on some other person. Before he was removed, however, he stretched out his hand to M^cCarthy, in token of forgiveness, but the latter refused it. His wife was in the crowd outside in violent agitation; and on hearing the verdict, she shrieked and fainted.

Mr. Reid, the chief magistrate at the Bow-street Police-office, has resigned that situation on account of ill health; and retires on a moiety of his salary.

At the Middlesex Sessions, Wolfe Cohen and Sarah his wife were indicted by the overseers of St. Paul's, Shadwell, charged with keeping a house of ill fame, in Union-street, Shadwell. It appeared in evidence, that this virtuous pair kept a lodging-house for female prostitutes; at which they generally had five or six infant females, many of whom did not exceed 12 and 14 years of age, whom they first seduced into their house, and then, clothing and feeding them, sent them out to collect the wages of prostitution. If the unhappy girls shewed a reluctance to this course of life, these defendants stripped them and turned them adrift: and when at any time they fell in with persons in a state of intoxication, and prevailed on them to accompany them home, the defendants forced these unfortunate girls to pick their pockets and to hand over the proceeds to the defendants. The evidence disclosed various other scenes of gross immorality and inhumanity to the unfortunate victims of prostitution. The jury found both the defendants *Guilty*. Cohen was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction one year—to stand in the pillory opposite Shadwell Church within the last fortnight—pay a fine of 100*l*. and give securities for his good behaviour for two years in 400*l*.—The wife was also sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and hard labour, but not to be pilloried, as she was likely to become a mother.

Richard Glover, a potter, about 70 years of age, his wife nearly of the same age, and their son William, aged 40, lived together in a small cottage at Roudyblue, in Monmouthshire, near the turnpike-road, leading from Merthyr Tydvil to Abergavenny. On the morning of the 3d instant, the son, horrible to relate, started from his sleep, and, seizing a train cart axle-tree, killed his aged father by repeated blows on the head; which being done, he despatched his mother also, and afterwards repaired to the house of his sister at the distance of about a mile. On his arrival there, he proposed to liquidate a debt he owed her husband, and produced three guineas in gold; which creating both surprise and anxiety in the husband and wife, they, of course, questioned him as to the source from whence he had procured them. This shortly produced a full confession of his guilt, and an acknowledgment, at the same time, of his having taken the money from his mother's pocket. He was immediately secured, and on the neighbours entering the house of his murdered parents, a scene shocking to describe presented itself to them: the old man weltering in his blood on the floor, and his wife nearly expiring on the bed. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but was of no avail. The coroner's jury, having

met on the bodies, a verdict of Wilful Murder was found against the prisoner, who will take his trial at the next assizes for the county of Monmouth. He, like too many of our modern criminals, attributed this sanguinary and most revolting act to a sudden and irresistible impulse, produced by a dream, "that the devil had appeared to him, and commanded him to perpetrate the same."

A singular cause was tried at the Gloucester Assizes—brought by William Chamberlain, of Nailsworth, as administrator of his deceased daughter against John Williamson, Esq. of Cirencester, to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage made to the intestate. After a hearing of four hours, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, damages *Two Hundred Pounds*—subject to the opinion of the Court of King's Bench on the point of law.

At the Bristol Assizes, an action was brought by a woman, who had sold her child for an annuity of 50*l.* a-year. The design of the purchaser and his wife was, to pass the spurious child as their own, in order to defeat the claim of a brother, on whom, in case of failure of male issue in them, an estate of between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* was to devolve. The arrears of the annuity was the object sought for, and which by a verdict was obtained. Payment was resisted in consequence of the notorious trick coming to light, and no longer affording a prospect of its answering the diabolical purpose first contemplated.

A *Nisi Prius* came of great agricultural importance was lately tried at Carlisle, respecting the right of tithing common land. We understand the verdict now settles the law to be, that no common ground is titheable until seven years have elapsed from its breaking up, provided that it requires any manuring, or more than one ploughing the first year in order to raise a crop.

At the Downpatrick Assizes, one Michael McIlvena was found guilty of representing himself as a clergyman of the Established Church, and also a Parish Priest, and of feloniously celebrating the marriage of Christopher Jennings with Mary Hair, a girl of seventeen. Jennings was also found guilty of debauching the girl. The mock-parson was sentenced to be hanged; and Jennings to stand in the pillory, to pay 50*l.* fine, and to be imprisoned one year.

A mineral spring, possessing valuable properties, has been discovered near Henley, in Oxfordshire.

The mayor and justices of Bath have resolved to try the experiment of leaving the bakers to the natural competition of trade as to price; and to confine their own duties at present to the quality and weight only of bread sold within their jurisdiction.

A curious circumstance lately occasioned a reduction in the price of bread at Exeter. A baker, desirous of enlarging his business, advertised bread a penny per quarter loaf

under the standard another, unwilling to be outdone, offered his bread for a penny furthering under the assize. This creating an alarm to the trade, caused a company of bakers to announce a reduction of two pence per loaf.

A female soldier lately sailed in the packet from Harwich for Heligoland. She gives the following account of herself; Her name is Johanna Starr, and she was born at Vien, in Germany. About 24 years ago, being a strong woman, she chose to put on male attire and afterwards let herself as ostler at an inn; after some years in that capacity, she enlisted into a regiment of foot, where she continued five years; she afterwards enlisted into a regiment of horse in the German Legion, and served ten years. During that time, she had been in eighteen battles, and was wounded seven times, some severe ones; the last one was from a cannon-ball, which grazed her back, and wounded her severely, which led to a discovery of her sex, and she was sent home from Portugal. She was also taken prisoner by the French, and was confined three years. She says, that her sex was discovered once before by a physician who attended her after she was wounded, when on foreign service, and she gave him 150 dollars to conceal her sex, which he (*much to his honour*) accepted. She is allowed a pension from the Austrian government for former services, and is now also allowed a pension from our government. She is so attached to the male attire, that nothing can induce her to change it. She is near fifty years of age, of the middle stature, and full of spirits, but very much regretted being sent home to her own country.

The following is an account of the wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, since the one which commenced in 1110, and which continued two years—1111, one year—1161, twenty-five years—1211, fifteen years—1224, nineteen years—1294, five years—1339, twenty-one years—1364, fifty-two years—1422, forty-nine years—1492, one month—1512, two years—1521, six years—1519, one year—1537, two years—1562, two years—1627, two years—1666, one year—1649, ten years, 1702, eleven years—1714, four years—1756, seven years—1776 seven years—1792, nine years; and lastly, in 1805 which still subsists, making within a period of 700 years 206 years of war.

A DOWNY, FRANK GHOST.—Our readers will scarcely believe, that any story so ridiculous as the re-appearance of the Right Honourable William Pitt in this sublunary world should have gained credit; yet so it is. A person of the name of Francis Murray, formerly employed as a constable in taking up French emigrants, had a demand of 50*l.* on the Treasury for expenses. He asserts that about eleven months after the public funeral of Mr. Pitt, he met him on

horseback, in the London road, and determined to have his money from him. He was quite sure of the person being Mr. Pitt; and, after much watching, threatening, and abuse, he actually obtained payment of thirty-two pounds from this identical Mr. Pitt, although he called himself Mr. Chapman. And Mr. Murray, went on persecuting the dead-and-live Minister, because he had also promised him a place, until, on Monday the 9th of August he was ordered, by a summons from Marlborough street office, to find bail to keep the peace to the said Mr. Chapman. But he persisted that the said Mr. Chapman was the actual William Pitt, late Prime Minister of England - he was considered as a madman, and suffered to depart. Now, that a man should persist in his mistake, in the hope of getting a place, particularly after he had obtained £21, on the strength of it, we can easily conceive; but we did not think it possible that a writer could be found publicly and seri-

ously to declare his fall and ~~serious belief~~ "that Mr. Pitt is not dead, but that he pretended to creep into a coffin to escape the rude grasp of adverse fortune." Yet we find the narrative, certificates, and discussion, deliberately put forth in *twenty-seven columns* of a periodical publication, and more evidence promised in a future number!

WHITEHALL -- "His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto Peter Darry, of Ratcliff Highway, in the county of Middlesex, his Majesty's royal licence and authority, that he, the said Peter Darry, may take and use the surname of Cleugh instead of that of Darry, in compliance with the wish of his cousin German, Alexander Cleugh, of Ratcliff Highway aforesaid, provided such his Majesty's royal concession and declaration be registered in his college of arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect. — *London Gazette*, Aug. 17 to 21, 1813.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

POTTER's Grecian Antiquities, with an appendix, by Professor Duthart, containing a concise History of the States of Greece, and an Account of the Lives and Writings of the most celebrated Greek Authors. The plates have been all re-drawn with great care under the professor's inspection, and restored to classic purity.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. By Adam Smith, LL.D. &c. A new edition, with notes, and an additional volume, containing Dissertations on the Subjects treated of in the Text of Dr. Smith, by D. Buchanan.

Cornelii Schrevelii Lexicon Manuale Græco-Latino et Latino-Græcum studio atque opera Josephi Hilli, Joannis Entock, Gulielmi Bower, nec non Jacobi Smith, D.D. adauctum. Insuper quoque ad eadem adjunctæ sunt Sententiæ Græco-Latinæ, quibus omnia Græcæ Lingue primitiva comprehenduntur. Item Tractatus Duo, alter de resolutione verborum, alter de articulis; uterque peritulis et æque desideratus.

The Lives of the Puritans: containing a Biographical Account of those Divines who distinguished themselves in the Cause of Religious Liberty, from the Reformation under Queen Elizabeth, to the Act of Uniformity, in 1662. By Benjamin Brook. The work will consist of three handsome octavo volumes, printed on wave demy paper. A few copies will be printed on superfine royal paper. At the close will be given an Appendix, containing a Chronological List of the principal Authorities referred to in the work, and a very copious Index of the whole.

Sir Everard Home has in the press, a Course of Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, delivered by him at the College of Surgeons.

Colonel Montagu has nearly ready for

publication, a Supplement to his Ornithological Dictionary, which will contain much new and interesting matter on the natural history of British birds.

The Rev. Frederick Nolan is printing a Series of Sermons on the Operations of the Holy Ghost, with notes and illustrations.

A Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain, illustrated by coloured engravings, &c. preparing for publication, in imperial 4to.; to commence with a Voyage from the Land's End toward Anglesea. The narrative will be written by Mr. Richard Ayton, and the prints engraved by Mr. William Daniell, from his own drawings.

Mr. William Godwin has nearly ready for the press, Memoirs of the Lives and Writings of Edward and John Philips, the nephews of Milton.

Mr. William Dodsworth is preparing for the press a Description of Salisbury Cathedral, including an account of its monuments, and biographical memoirs of the bishops, in a quarto volume, with engravings.

C. Clarke, Esq. proposes to publish an Investigation of the Mechanical Science and Historical Descent of Architecture in England, during the middle ages, in a 4to volume, with about thirty engravings.

Mr. Barker is preparing for publication, a View of all the best and most valuable Editions of the Classics, and of Works on Latin Criticism and Antiquities.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge are preparing to publish periodically, a Family Bible, in two 4to volumes, with notes, by the Rev. George D'Oyly and the Rev. Richard Mant, and appropriate engravings.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London will publish the 4th Volume of their Transactions in the course of next month.

Mr. Hobhouse has nearly ready for publi-

edition, a second edition of his *Tra* in Turkey.

Dr. Smith, president of the Linnean Society, will soon publish a third edition of his *Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany*.

A new edition, carefully revised and corrected, of Dr Gray's *Delineation of the Parables of our Saviour* will soon appear.

The Rev. W. Faulkner, of St Andrews, Worcester, has in the press, an improved edition of his *Strictures on reading the Church Service*.

Edward Trapp Pilgrim, Esq. will soon publish a new edition of his *Poetical Irifles*, with considerable additions.

A new novel, in 5 volumes, entitled *Adelaide, or the Counter Charm*. By the author of *Sante Sebastiano*, &c &c will be published in a few days.

Mr Dye's *History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge* is in the press. The publication has been delayed by unavoidable circumstances; but will be now forwarded with all convenient expedition. It will be in 2 volumes demy 8vo. 2 volumes royal 8vo. and 2 volumes demy 8vo. to correspond with *Chalmers's Oxford*. The engravings will be executed by Messrs. Greig and Storer.

Miss Holcroft has nearly ready for publication a novel in three volumes, called *The Wife and the Lover*.

Two additional volumes of the *Memoires Historiques Littéraires et Anecdotes du Baron de Grimm et Diderot*; which complete the work, are just ready for publication. A translation of the whole will also appear about the same time.

In a few days will be published, in one small volume, *The Art of preserving the Sight unimpaired to an extreme old Age*, of re-establishing it and strengthening it when it is become weak, with instruction how to proceed in accidental cases, which do not require the Assistance of professional Men; and the Mode of Treatment proper for the Eyes during and immediately after the small pox; to which are added, *Observations on the Inconveniences and Dangers arising from the Use of common Spectacles*. By an experienced Oculist.

Mr Hitchener has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a romance, entitled,

The Towers of Ravenshoe, or Days of Ironside, in 3 vols.

Mr William Playfair, author of *The Political Atlas*, has made considerable progress in another work, entitled, *Political Portraits*; with explanatory notes, historical and biographical; which will appear in the course of November, in two volumes.

Mrs. Cuyler, the celebrated actress, is at present engaged on a novel of peculiar interest, which will be ready for publication in a few months.

A novel from the elegant pen of Mrs. Wright, is in a state of great forwardness.

The second volume of the *Theatrical Inquisitor* is now completed, and ready for delivery.

Miss Hamilton's new novel of, *I can't afford It*, will be published this month, in two volumes.

Dr Watt's *Treatise on the History, Nature, and Treatment, of Coughs*, including a variety of cases and discussions; to which is subjoined, *An Inquiry into the relative Mortality of the principal Diseases of Children*, and the Number who have died under ten Years of Age in Glasgow, during the last thirty years, will be published early in October.

Mr. Hopkuk, fellow of the Linnean Society, and member of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, is speedily to publish *Flora Glottiana*, a Catalogue of the indigenous Plants on the Banks of the River Clyde and in the Neighbourhood of the City of Glasgow.

Captain Leake's general Account of the *Hunterian Museum, Glasgow*; including historical and scientific Notices of the various Objects of Art, Literature, Natural History, Anatomical Preparations, Antiquities, &c in that celebrated collection is now published.

Mr Donovan's *Index to Pennant's Account of London* will appear in the course of the month of October.

The Rev Harvey Marriott (author of a *Course of Practical Sermons to be read in Families*) will publish, in the course of the ensuing month, an *Easy and Practical Explanation of the Church Catechism*, chiefly intended for the use of Sunday and other parochial schools, and dedicated to the Rev. Dr Bell.

BIRTHS.

THE Duchess of Rutland of a son and heir.—Lady Mary Deerehurst of a son.—At Stratton-park, Hants the lady of Sir T. Baring, Bart, M.P. of a daughter.—At Southill, in Bedfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave, of a daughter.—Viscountess Granston, of a son.—At London, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. Vanneck of a son and heir.—Mercy the wife of J. Stead, of Drighlington, in

the parish of Bristol, labourer, of three fine children, two boys and a girl, who, with their mother, are likely to do well.—At Tooting-park, Surrey, Mrs Abbott, of a daughter.—In Grafton-street, Viscountess Mountjoy, of a son.—Lady Arthur Somerset, of a son.—At Hertingfordbury-park Hertfordshire, the lady of the late Wm. Baker, Esq. jun. of a daughter.—At Upton, the lady of J. H. Pelly,

Esq. of a son.—Mrs. C. Dibdin, wife of Mr. C. Dibdin, jun. of Sadler's-wells, of male twins.—Mrs. Slightholm, wife of Mr. John Slightholm, of Scarborough,

painter, of a daughter, with a complete set of teeth!!!—Mrs. R. S. Sharpe, Fen-church-street, of two boys.

PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. B. Bandinel, master of arts, and Fellow of New College, Oxford, unanimously elected Bodleian Librarian, in the room of the Rev. J. Prier, B. D. deceased.—The Rev. T. Watkins, M. A. to be one of the chaplains of Winchester-college, in the room of the Rev. N. Westcombe, deceased.—The Rev. W. Dealtry, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cam-

bridge, to the Vicarage of Clapham, Surrey, void by the death of the Rev. Mr. Vean.—The Rev. C. W. Le Bas, M. A. Prebendary of Lincoln, and late Fellow of Trinity college, appointed to succeed the Rev. W. Dealtry, as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the East India college, near Hertford.

MARRIAGES.

AT Aylesbury Church, Lord Nugent, brother to the Marquis of Buckingham, to the daughter of General Paulett.—Hon. Richard Quin, to the sister of the present Sir J. Smith, of Lydling, Dorsetshire.—At Millbrook church near Southampton, Edward Cusken, Esq. to Mrs. Guilman, widow of the late Alderman Gillmah, of Hertford.—M. Hyde Nepean, Esq. eldest son of Sir Ivan N. to Miss Charlotte Tilghman.—J. Gillespie, Esq. of the East India depot at the Isle of Wight, to the third daughter of J. Hodgson, Esq. of Charles-st. St. James's-sq.—At Bath, J. J. Alexander, Esq. of St. Lucia, to the widow of the Right Hon. R. Colten, late one of the Scotch Lords of Session.—Sir C. Knollys of Fawley, Northamptonshire, to the daughter of the late F. Harvey, Esq.—The Rev. James Spencer Knox, eldest son of the Hon. and Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Derry, to Miss Clara Beresford, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. J. Beresford.—The Rev. J. Webster, chaplain to the House of Commons, to Caroline Frances, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Fynes, Rector of Crumwell, and Prebendary of Westminster.—At Manchester, Wm. Wilcock, Esq. of Tanworth, hephew to Sir Robert Peel Bart. M. P. to Elizabeth, second daughter of F. Peel, Esq. of the bank, Salford.—Philip Samuel, Esq. to Miss Goldsmid, daughter of Asher Goldsmid, Esq. of Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields.—Lieutenant-colonel Jones, Regt. of the Queen's Own, to the daughter of the Rev. N. Wetherell, late dean of Hereford.—Mr. W. Peacock, of Salisbury-square, Fleet street, to the daughter of Mr. R. Endley, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.—G. Lyves, Esq. of Burcombe-place, Sussex, to the eldest daughter of J. Prickett, Esq. of Highgate.—Rev. J. Warneford, Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, to the

second daughter of Colonel Sweeting, of Woodland, Somersetshire.—At Deal, Captain Alcock, R. N. to the eldest daughter of the late W. Philips, Esq.—T. Mower Keats, Esq. of Upper Tooting, to the second daughter of T. Burn, Esq. of Walworth.—Sir C. H. Colville, of Newton Colville, Cambridge, to the only child of the late T. Porter Bonnell, Esq. of Duffield, Derbyshire.—T. Champion, Esq. of West Hatch House to the eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Layton, vicar of Chigwell.—Captain Carroll, R. N. to the eldest daughter of Captain Dacres, governor of the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich.—Mr. G. Buckton, jun. of Doctors Commons, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Richards, of Wildernesse-row.—At Exeter, Major Gore, 9th Light dragoons, to Miss Lydia Smith, of Great Drury yard, near Exeter.—At Hawkslee, Mr. William Brockie, farmer of Bemersyde, to Mrs. Mein dowager, of Hawkslee. The bride was led to the Hymeneal altar by the bridegroom's eldest grandson. Twenty-two of his grandchildren were expected to have attended their venerable sire on this occasion, but some were prevented by indisposition.—At Rochester, Captain Hamilton, of the Imperial Russian Navy, to Miss Post, of Rochester.—At Hythe, John Lacy, Esq. of Ivy-hall, Wrotham, Kent, to Miss Sarah Jull, of the same place.—The Rev. G. Green, to Miss Key, daughter of John Key, Esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey.—At Llanaustrail, John Hughes, Esq. of Gwrthwlnt, to Anne, daughter and co-heiress of the late Richard Morgan, Esq. of Pantyrodin, near Aberistwith.—J. Phillips, Esq. of the Drury-lane and Lyceum theatres, to Mrs. Rhames, relict of the late Fred Rhames, Esq. of Dublin.—Robert Newman, Esq. of Gaidshall, to Miss Chamberlaine, daughter of Mr. Chamberlaine, surgeon, Aylesbury-street.

MONTHLY ORTUARY

LATELY at Penzance, in his 24th year, the Rev. H. D. Waddilove, B. A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, and youngest son of the Dean of Ripon. — At Ramsgate, the wife of E. Hawkes, Esq. ship-builder, of Rotherhithe. — In his 59th year, that ingenious artist, Mr. Henry Neli, of Hingham; he was the inventor of the model of machinery to represent the cotton manufactory. — At Portsea, aged 73, Mr. James Tait, master of his Majesty's ship Assistance. He was the third master on the naval list, and commanded the centre boat at the landing of the British troops at the Havannah. — At Cheltenham, John Smith, Esq. for many years his Britannic Majesty's consul at Gothenburg. — At Bledmere, Lady Sykes, wife of Sir Mark M. Sykes, Bart. Member for York. — At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mrs. Munsell, wife of W. H. Munsell, Esq. of Castle Connell, Limerick, and daughter of the late Alderman Foote, of Dublin. — At Woodbridge, in Suffolk, aged 35 years, Lieut.-Col. F. P. Scott, of the 25th regiment of foot. — In Dublin, the Rev. Dennis Taitfe, of the Holy Order of St. Francis, author of the History of Ireland, and several other works. — Within the short space of three last weeks, Mr. Kirkland, of Mercaston, Derbyshire, aged 70, and two of his sons, one of them about 22, and the other 25, all victims to the small-pox. — Suddenly, Mr. E. Edwards, surgeon, of Caerphilly. After eating a hearty dinner, he fell from his chair, and expired in a few minutes. About a week before he died, he seriously told his mother, if she should survive him, to dress him in his best apparel, instead of a shroud, and fix his sign on his coffin for a breast plate, which was accordingly executed with great exactness. — In his 88th year, the Rev. John Price, head-keeper of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, to which office, he was elected in the year 1785, vicar of Llangartock, Breconshire, and rector of Woollaston, and Alvington, Gloucestershire. — At St. Petrou, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. C. P. Pritchett, M. A. many years rector of that parish, minister of Caslemartin, and Stockpole Eldor, one of the prebendaries of St. David's, and chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Cawdor. — At Cheltenham, in his 73d year, the Count de Jarnac. — Miss Terry, sister of Mr. Terry, of Abbey-street, Bath, and of Mr. Terry, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. — Aged 95, Mr. T. Johnson, of Leeds, staymaker. — At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 33d year, the Rev. John Jones, late pastor of the congregation of Unitarian Dissenters in Belper. — At Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 59, the Rev. J. Black, perpetual curate of Bailey and Ramaholt. — At Glasgow, a beggar, known by *Eur. Mag. Vol. LXIV. Sept. 1815.*

the name of Dr. Canville. His death was occasioned by eating a pie in which a quantity of arsenic was infused, for the purpose of poisoning rats, but which he imagined the owner of the house had put in him. — At Chepstow, T. Hitchens, a poor labourer, who, a few years ago was lord of the manor and proprietor of the estate of Chepstow Castle.

Aug. 10. Christ. Johnson, Esq. of Quaker-square, London. He was unfortunately drowned when bathing in the river Forth, near Perth, in Scotland; and, upon his executor examining his papers, it appears that, from his extreme anxiety to be buried by his late wife, wherever he might die, he had, for many years, carried with him a paper, containing a similar direction to what was expressed in that, which was found at his death, ordering his body to be conveyed to, and buried at, Cookham, in Berkshire.

15. At Kentish town, aged 43, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Hart, of Holborn-hill.

17. When the judges, &c. had proceeded to Bodmin church, in order to attend divine worship, previously to commencing the assizes, they were detained nearly a quarter of an hour, by the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, vicar of Bodmin, who was to read the service, not being ready; when he came into church, there appeared something hurried in his manner. As he opened the prayer-book, he said to the Rev. Mr. Kendall, the sheriff's chaplain, who was with him in the desk, "I fear I shall not be able to go through the service; will you assist me?" Mr. Kendall politely offered to take the whole duty; and, as Mr. Pomeroy was taking off his surplice for Mr. Kendall, he staggered, and would have fallen, had not the latter caught him in his arms. He immediately conveyed him to his house, and medical assistance was procured, but, unfortunately, it was only to ascertain that he had expired.

20. At Enniskillen, at an advanced age, W. Stewart, Esq. many years chief magistrate of the corporation, surgeon of the county hospital, and captain of the two infantry corps of Enniskilleners. — Very suddenly, Mr. Gibson, miller of Whittlesea. He was at a friend's house with a party of ladies to tea, and the only gentleman present; on taking up his cup, he suddenly let it drop, and, reclining on his wife, who sat next him, expired instantly.

21. At J. Rankine's, Esq. at Dudhope, North Britain, aged 21, Margaret, the only daughter of W. Dun, Esq. of Mare-atreet, Hackney. — Of the small pox, Mr. Joseph Wetton, of Armitage, in Staffordshire, aged eighty-nine.

22. In his 59th year, Mr. J. Biss, of the Castle, Woodford. — At Piperston, the place of his nativity, Mr. John Campbell, the eldest man in the parish of Dal-

rymple, Scotland, who was born about the autumnal equinox, 18th year 1718.

23. At Aylbury, Henry Hickman, Esq., of that place. — At Hammerworth, in his 81st year, John With, Esq. many years a professor in Doctors' Commons.

24. At Ware, aged 54, Mr. John Cass. — At Lutterell, Colonel Thos. Glynn, formerly of the foot guards, third son of the late Sir Richard Glynn Bart. — After some days illness, the Rev. Randle Crew, sector of Hawarden and Warringtonham.

25. Mr. Shephard, landlord of the Queen Charlotte's Head, near Portsmouth half-way houses. He was thrown out of his gig on the Monday preceding, and the bruises he then received were the cause of his death. It was the third similar accident that had recently befallen him. — At Dover-out house, near Liverpool, the Rev. W. Hill, the classical and resident tutor in the Old College, Homerton. — At Greenwich, Mr. F. Sudell Todd, of the General Excise Office. — At Bush Hill, aged 81, Wm. Eamsonson, Esq. — At Chichester, on her road to Esmouth, Miss B. Henderson daughter of R. Henderson, Esq. M.D. of Brighton.

26. At Raveningham, Norfolk, Lady Bacon, wife of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. and daughter of the late Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. of Langley Park. — R. T. Streetfield, Esq. of the Rocks, in Sussex.

27. In Paddington-street, Dr. Rudolph Rhode, who, for more than 50 years had devoted himself to the medical duties of the British army. — At Boune, near Tunbridge, in his 81st year, the Baron de Rolle, from the Canton of Soleure, in Switzerland, late captain in the Swiss guards of the king of France, and colonel in the English army. The baron was just returned from Colberg, where he had followed his Royal Highness Monsieur, of whom he was the most devoted and most particular friend, having never left him since the fatal beginning of the French Revolution. — At Welwyn Herts, aged 81, M. A. Batten.

28. At his house in Cannon-street road, Mr. George W. the 1st, aged 50 years, Ld. wms. Robinson, Esq. ship owner.

29. At Hertingfordbury-park, in the county of Hertford, William Baker, Esq. jun. eldest son of William Baker, Esq. of Hertingfordbury, in the same county, in the 36th year of his age. — On his return to Limerick from Cheltenham, where he went for the recovery of his health, John Sheehy Keating Esq. formerly an officer in the Irish brigade, and brother of the gallant Colonel Keating. — At Penzance, Captain Vachell, of the Coldstream guards.

30. At Pinner, Middlesex, Mrs. Aubery, relict of the late Rev. E. Aubery, sector of West Camel, Somersetshire. — In Grenville-street, Brunswick square, in his 60th year, Daniel Adams, Esq. of the stock exchange.

31. At Blackhead, Mrs. M. A. B. Bonwest, relict of the late Thomas Bonwest, Esq. and daughter of the late Hon. John Lady Dover, by her first husband, G. Van Baran Van Boetelaer, Premier Baron of Holland. — At Waingrave Hall, Derbyshire, aged 74, Rob. Strilly, Esq. — At Sirentham, Wm. Cummins, Esq. of Chespside. — Aged 57, Mr. F. Hollinex, of the Spicery, at St. James's Palace, which situation he held 27 years.

Sept. 1. At Mr. Rowill's, at Chapham Rise, Wm. Nunn, Esq. of Upper Tooting. — Aged 50, Mr. Dixon, coal-merchant, of Bury street, St. James's.

2. Suddenly, at the house of C. P. Herbert, Esq. of Seitch, in Norfolk, in her 84th year, Mrs. Steevens, widow of George Alexander Steevens, so well known for his various songs, Lecture on Heads, and other humorous productions. — At Clapton, Middlesex, Abraham Greenwood, Esq.

— At Maidstone, Kent, where she went for the recovery of her health, in her 37th year, Mrs. Rashleigh, of Menabilly, Cornwall, wife of W. Rashleigh, Esq. M.P. for Fowey. — Mr. Cook, of the firm of Collingridge and Co. coachmakers, of Liquorpond street. Mr. C. was lately returning to his house, near Hampstead, when he was thrown from his chaise by his horse taking fright, by which his leg was broken. His medical attendant advised amputation, but to this Mr. C. objected; when a mortification ensued, which terminated his existence.

— At Bristol, aged 53 years, Daniel Wait, Esq. alderman of that city. — At Eastwell Park, Kent, J. Finch Hatton, Esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, second son of G. Finch Hatton, Esq.

— At Peterhead, in her 92d year, Mrs. Buchan, Achmachoy, only grand daughter and descendant of William, the last Lord Bargaeny.

4. In her 42d year, Mrs. Cookney, wife of Mr. Charles Cookney, solicitor, Castle-street, Holborn.

5. W. Wellwood Moncrieff, LL.D. his Majesty's advocate for the Admiralty of the island of Malta, eldest son of Sir Henry Moncrieff, Bart.

7. At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Cecilia Lawton, formerly of Walthamstow, Essex. — In his 75th year, J. Jones, Esq. of Chisleton, Oxon. — After a few hours illness, the Rev. F. Leighton, of Ford, near Shrewsbury. This awful and melancholy event took place, when on a visit to the family of his son, at Worcester. — At Pinner, aged 59, Mr. J. Graham, late of St. Paul's Church yard.

8. At Highbury-place, Islington, Mrs. Cornthwaite. — At Kenish Town, Mr. Thompson, linen-draper, of High Holborn. — Aged 61, Mr. E. Hobson, of Buryton. His death was a fully sudden, having just arose from eating a hearty dinner, he almost immediately expired. — Aged 61, Mr. John Festlich, schoolmaster, of High

Knowles, J. Cannock, Lancashire, wooden-draper, Oct. 12, 1813. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st.]
 Hewer, S. Master, linen-draper, Oct. 12, Hotel, Easter. [Cotton and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Weston, J. Newwood, Sarry, builder, Oct. 12, Guildhall. [Hillyard and Co. Cophthall-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Genie, B. Friday-st. glover, Oct. 12. [Parton, Walbrook.]
 Wood, G. Wakefield, Yorkshire, bookseller, Oct. 12, New Sessions-house, Wakefield. [Croley, Bear-binder-la.]

SEPTEMBER 4th.

Bankruptcy superceded.

Kemys, E. Superior Monmouth, baker.

Bankrupts.

Thomas, W. Plymouth, linen-draper, Oct. 1, 2, and 16. [Swann, New Basinghall-st.]
 Meade, T. Moore-st. St. Ann, Middlesex, victualler, Oct. 16. [Jeyes, Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.]
 Anderson, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, perfumer, Oct. 16, George, Newcastle. [Beh and Co Bow-la.]
 Hudson, F. and R. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal-fitters, Oct. 16, Bridge, Bishop Wearmouth. [Blackston, Symonds's inn.]
 Terry, R. Doncaster, York, oil merchant, Oct. 16, Red Lion, Doncaster. [Bileadale and Co. New-mn.]
 Small, J. Plymouth, Devon, miller, Oct. 16, London Inn, Plymouth Dock. [Collett and Co. Chancery-la.]
 Sharp, J. Wilberforce, East Riding, Yorkshire, innkeeper, Oct. 16, W. Baynes, York. [Baxter and Co. Farnival's inn.]
 Sykes, L. Bolton, Lancashire, roller-manufacturer, Oct. 16, Star, Manchester. [Blacklock, Sergeant's-19th.]

SEPTEMBER 7th.

Bankrupts.

Holme, S. Botcherby, Cumberland, maltster, Oct. 19, Bush, Carlisle. [Mounsey, Staple-inn.]
 Robson, J. jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, Oct. 19, George, Newcastle. [Meggsion and Co. Hatton garden.]

SEPTEMBER 11th.

Bankrupts.

Winter, W. Bristol, tannan, Oct. 23, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's inn.]
 Irving, W. Portsea, Southampton, baker, Oct. 23, George, Portsmouth. [Shilton, Sessions-house.]
 Dogget, P. York place, Kent-road, coal merchant, Oct. 23, Guildhall. [Hamerton, Great St. Helen's.]
 Lombard, R. Hambridge-st. St. Gile's, plasterer, Oct. 23, Shearman, Hart-st. Bloomsbury.
 Abraham, M. Sheerness, upholsterer, Oct. 23. [Isaacs, Bevis marks, St. Mary-axe.]
 Stiles, J. M. Frome selwood, Somersetshire, clothier, Oct. 23, George, Frome selwood. [Ellis, Hatton garden.]
 Hutton, R. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, joiner, Oct. 7 and 23, Crown Hotel, Great Malvern, Worcester-shire [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-la.]
 Davies, T. Cardiff, Glamorganshire, victualler, Oct. 23, Bear, Cowbridge. [Gregory, Clement's-inn.]
 Work, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker, Oct. 23. [Reardon and Co. Corbett-ca. Grace-church-st.]
 Perry, J. King's-arms-passage, Cornhill, and Paragon, Hackney, Oct. 5 and 23. [Dodd, Bicester-la.]

Clegg, J. Newgate-st. Lane, Stafford, mercer, Oct. 12, 13, and 25, Whitehall, Bedford. [Hob-bow and Co. Stone-hillings, Lincoln's-inn.]

SEPTEMBER 14th.

Bankrupts.

Champion, J. Great St. Helen's, London, Oct. 4, 5, and 30. [Lowice and Co. St. Andrew's-lane. Paul-try.]
 Lloyd, T. Gray's-inn, Holborn, money-lender, Oct. 5 and 30. [Meggsion and Co. Hatton garden.]
 Burbridge, E. George-st. Minster, merchant, Oct. 5 and 30. [Palmer and Co. Cophthall-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Neale, J. Shacklewell, Middlesex, drag-grinder, Oct. 5 and 30, Guildhall. [Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal-exchange.]
 La Serre, J. G. Hackney, merchant, Oct. 5 and 30, Guildhall. [Crowder and Co. Freshwater-st. Jewry.]
 Rudnick, J. J. Circus, Minorca, merchant, Oct. 5 and 30. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]
 Mills, E. Leadenhall-market, butcher, Oct. 5 and 30. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-st.]
 Dunkin, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, broker, Oct. 5, George, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Simw, Chancery-la.]
 Williams, D. Aberffraw, corn-merchant, Oct. 5, 6, and 30, sportsman, Carmarvon. [Edmunds and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Wood, G. and Taylor, T. Nottingham, cotton-spinners, Oct. 1, 2, and 30, White Hart, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Ellis, Chancery-la.]
 Shreeve, H. Great Yarmouth, boot maker, Oct. 30, Duke's Head, Great Yarmouth. [Francis, New Square Lincoln's-inn.]
 Noel, S. Rio Janeiro, merchant, Oct. 7, 8, and 10, Swan, Birmingham. [Egerton, Gray's-inn-sq.]

SEPTEMBER 21st.

Bankrupts.

Chapman, T. Shoreditch, tallow chandler, Oct. 1, 2, and Nov. 8. [Donnelton and Co. Cophthall-build.]
 Keeling, E. Banley, Staffordshire, hint-merchant, Oct. 19, 20, and Nov. 2. [Isbot and Commercial Inn, Stoke-upon-Trent. [Anstic and Co Temple.]
 Robertson, J. Windmill at Hay-market, baker, Oct. 1, 2, and Nov. 2. [Kelly, Stafford row, Buckingham gate.]
 Beck, J. Ash-trace, Hoxton, chronometer-maker, Oct. 9 and Nov. 2, Guildhall. [Murray and Co. Sun-co. Cornhill.]
 Anderson, J. Tower hill, glass and china man, Oct. 9 and Nov. 2. [Abraham, Jewry-st.]
 Hare, W. Newington Butts, chair-manufacturer, Oct. 9 and Nov. 2, Guildhall. [Chabot, Stewart-st. Spital fields.]
 Lancaster, J. Tooting, school master, Oct. 9 and Nov. 2, Guildhall. [Vandercom and Co. Rush-la. Cannon st.]
 Borth, S. Scarborough, mariner, Oct. 9 and Nov. 2, Guildhall. [Vind, Throgmorton-st.]
 Luker, T. Bideford, Devonshire, tallow-merchant, Oct. 9, and Nov. 2, Guildhall. [Anstic, Hatton garden.]
 Folkard, W. Pancras, ironmonger, Oct. 9 and Nov. 2, Guildhall. [Luppige, Jermy-st.]

SEPTEMBER 23th.

Bankrupts.

Edmonds, J. Union-st. Spital fields, cheese-monger, Oct. 9, 19, and Nov. 6. [Harvey, St. Helen's-pl. Bishopsgate-st.]
 Grint, W. Tottenham-court road, baker, Oct. 5, 19, and Nov. 6. [Davison, Warren-st. Fitzroy-sq.]

Amount of Cattle sold in Smithfield from September 3 to September 7. 1813.

	Sept. 3.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 24.	Sept. 27.
Beasts	784	1080	530	280	580	574	940
Sheep	8240	8340	7340	17,540	6000	6900	10,120
Calves	200	304	200	180	240	180	120
Pigs	670	110	500	500	180	270	370

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS.

FROM THE 23^D OF AUGUST TO THE 21TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1818, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

[illegible]

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER.

Stations.	Line	Yachts.	Frigates	Steam Yachts	Steam Frigate	Prize	Cutters	Sch. U. S. Frigate	Total.
Spain - - - - -	1	0	1	2	0	10	6	3	22
Spanish Sea and Ba - - - - -	1	2	6	8	1	41	10	7	69
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	16	1	14	10	0	23	7	13	64
British Station - - - - -	0	0	3	8	0	5	1	9	26
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	1	1	11	9	1	22	1	9	50
Mediteranean and on Passage - - - - -	27	1	26	11	3	59	0	1	128
West Africa - - - - -	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
Senegal, New Holland, &c. - - - - -	1	1	21	15	0	15	2	6	74
West Indies (Leeward Islands) - - - - -	9	1	5	6	0	8	1	3	26
West Indies (Windward Islands) - - - - -	4	2	12	10	0	11	2	1	42
South America - - - - -	4	1	11	3	0	4	0	1	24
Capo of Good Hope and Southward - - - - -	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	5
East India and on Passage - - - - -	4	0	15	8	0	4	0	1	24
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	95	14	125	68	7	172	36	45	583
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	26	1	29	26	0	14	6	0	102
Guard Ships - - - - -	5	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	15
Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c. - - - - -	12	4	8	2	0	0	0	0	40
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	141	21	175	111	7	190	42	61	760
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	11	1	12	35	8	9	0	0	101
Building - - - - -	23	7	23	40	3	8	0	0	94
TOTALS - - - - -	259	41	343	176	12	207	42	64	1045

Prices of Canal, Dock, River, Mines, and Water-works, &c. &c.

Canals.

Birmingham, div. 2d. sh.	1821. per share.
Chesham, div. 1st.	1001. ditto.
Chesham and Blackwater	271 a 291. ditto.
Crofton, div. 1st.	181 a 191. ditto.
Ellenore	261 a 271. ditto.
Grand Junction, div. 1st.	2021 a 2111. ditto.
Grand Junction, div. 2d.	1001. per share.
Grand Western, 1001 sh. 501. pd.	181 ditto duc.
Huddersfield	181. ditto.
Kennet and Avon	401. sh. a 501. ditto.
Ditto, New, 251 sh. 91. paid	91. ditto duc.
Lancaster and Northampton,	
or Old Union, div. 1st.	1821. a 1901. ditto.
Leeds and Liverpool, div. 1st.	2001. a 2041. ditto.
Manchester, div. 1st.	1131. a 1191. ditto.
Regent's, 1001. sh. 451. paid	101. ditto duc.
Shropshire, div. 1st.	781. ditto.
Stourbridge, div. 1st.	1901. ditto.
Swansea, div. 1st.	1751. a 1801. ditto.
Wills and Berks, div. 71. last 1/2 yr. 251. a 181. 101. ditto.	
Worcester and Birmingham	301. ditto.

Docks.

London, div. 1st. per cent.	1011. a 1001. per cent.
Commercial, div. 1st. per cent.	1341. ditto.
East India, div. 1st. per cent.	1101. ditto.
West India, div. 1st. per cent.	1401. a 1411. ditto.

Insurance Companies.

Albion, 5001. sh. 401. paid. div.	
1st. per cent.	401. a 431. per share.

Ditto, 1st. sh. 101. paid.	51. sh. ditto.
East London, 1001. sh. 101. paid.	51. sh. 101. a 101. sh. 101.
Globe, 1001. sh. 101. paid.	101. ditto.
Hope, 1001. sh. 101. paid.	21. a 21. sh. 101.
Imperial, 1001. sh. 101. paid.	
div.	411. a 401. 101. ditto.
Rock, 101. sh. 101. paid. div. 1st.	
per cent.	51. sh. 101. sh. 101.

Water-Works.

Chelsea, 101. share	101. sh. per share.
East London, 1001. sh. 101. paid	51. sh. 101. sh. 101.
Grand Junction, 501. sh. 101. paid	21. a 21. sh. 101.
Kent, 101. sh. 101. paid	51. sh. 101.
West Middlesex, 1001. sh. 101. paid	51. sh. 101.

Mines.

Beerstone Lead and Silver	
1001. sh. 151. paid	731. 101. a 701. per share.
Butt, 1001. sh. 151. paid	101. sh. 101. sh. 101.
Comb Martin, 1001. sh. 101. paid	301. sh. 101. sh. 101.

Bridges, &c.

Strand, 1001. sh. 151. paid	431. a 431. per share.
Vauxhall, 1001. sh. 151. paid	51. sh. 101. sh. 101.
Highbury, 1001. sh. 151. paid	171. sh. 101. sh. 101.
London, 1001. sh. 151. paid	41. sh. 101. sh. 101.
Russell, 1001. sh. 151. paid	51. sh. 101. sh. 101.
Surrey, 1001. sh. 151. paid	131. sh. 101. sh. 101.

R. L. PERCY,

London, 25th September 1813. Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

A single life of 35 receives for 1001. stock	4 9 0	average-rate 1001. money	7 17 8
40	4 14 0		8 6 4
45	4 19 0		8 15 0
50	5 8 0		9 11 1
55	5 17 0		10 7 8
60	6 9 0		11 8 3
65	7 7 0		13 0 1
70	8 15 0		15 9 8
75 and upwards	10 19 0		19 7 7

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 51. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

** Annuities are granted on Joint Lives also.

Particulars may be had, gratis, at the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank street; or by writing, to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

LOAN of £27,000,000, for the Service of the Year 1813.

PAYMENTS.

4th ditto 17 Sept. 101. per cent.	6th ditto 19 Nov. 101. per cent.	8th Payment, 21 Jan. 1814, 101. per cent.
5th Payment, 22 Oct. 151.	7th ditto 17 Dec. 101.	9th ditto 18 Feb. 101.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from August 31st, to Sept. 24th, 1813, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, 2 U.	30—4	Gibraltar	451 a 46
Ditto at sight	30—8	Lisbon	71 a 72
Rotterdam, 2 U.	19—1	Madrid	151 a 152
Bombay, 21 U.	25—6	Palermo per oz.	1251.
Africa, 21 U.	27—7 a 28—7	Lisbon	71 a 72
Paris, 1 day's date	14—0	Oporto	71 a 72
Ditto, 2 Usance	19—1	Rio Janeiro	71
Bordeaux, ditto	19—0	Dublin	2 a 3
Madrid, effective		Cork	2 a 3
Ditto in paper			
Cadiz, effective	501 a 52		
Ditto in paper			
Bilboa, effective			

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in com. 1/2 91. 01. a 91. 01. 01.	New Dollars	91. 01. 11d. a 91. 71. 01.
Gold in Bars	Silver in Bars, standard	
New Doubletons	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

27th September, 1813.

JAMES WETENHALL.

Printed by Joyce Gold, 102, Shoe-lane, London.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM AUGUST 27, TO SEPTEMBER 25, 1812, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1813	Bank	3 per Cent	4 per Cent	5 per Cent	Long	Irish	10 per Cent	Imp.	Om.	Stock	So. Sea	4 per Cent	5 per Cent	6 per Cent	Consol	St. L.
Days	Stock.	Reduc.	Consol	Consol	Am.	Super	Super	Am.	3	Stock	Stock	Am.	Super	Super	Super	Consol
Aug. 27		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	11 1/2	85	56 1/2	4 1/2	3							221 1/2
Aug. 28		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2	166 1/2						221 1/2
Aug. 29		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Aug. 30		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 1	217 a 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2	60 1/2						221 1/2
Sept. 2	London	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2	Order			5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 3	217 a 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2	165 1/2						221 1/2
Sept. 4		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2	165 1/2						221 1/2
Sept. 5		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 6		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 7		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 8		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 9		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 10		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 11		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 12		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 13		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 14		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 15		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 16		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 17		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 18		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 19		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 20		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 21	King	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 22		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 23		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 24		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2
Sept. 25		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	14 1/2				5 1/2							221 1/2

* 3 per Cent. Reduced. 4 per Cent. and Long Ann with Dividend for Opening.

** All Exchange Bills dated prior to September 1812, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Cassin, in the year 1719, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London;

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

European Magazine

FOR OCTOBER, 1813.

[Published with a Portrait of GEORGE SCHLEYER, Esq. Lord Mayor of London.]

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London:

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE, No. 52, CORNHILL,

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This Publication is found to be a most acceptable Present to Friends abroad; as it not only contains Portraits and Views, together with the Biography, Anecdotes, Literature, History, State Papers, Parliamentary Journal, Gazette, Politics, Arts, Manners, and Amusement of the Age, but also, Intelligence Foreign, Domestic, and Literary, Births, Marriages, and Obituaries; with a Monthly List of Bankrupts, their Attorneys and Meetings, Prices of Canals, Docks, Turnpike, Water works, Bridges, and Institution Shares, with the Rates of Government Life Annuities; Loan for the year 1813; Course of Exchange and Bullion, also the highest and lowest Daily Prices of Stocks, published by authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, &c. &c.

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N.B. All Letters must be POST PAID, and a Reference for the Payment in England.

Europ. Mag. / vol. LXIV. Oct. 1813.

O o

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE 2d of August and 3d of September last, we received the papers, upon which we have paused longer than, but for the following circumstances, their ingenious contents ought to have allowed. The first of these is entitled "Ancient London;" the second, "Glossary Colloquia" both of these subjects, the Author will see, have been anticipated in the *Variations*, especially with respect to quotations, &c. yet we consider those parts that do not contain repetitions of passages already to be found in the work adverted to, to be so important, that if J. A. will suffer them to be obliterated, they shall either be introduced in our antiquarian researches, or, as separate articles, be, as occasion offers, inserted.

N. on the late Mr. Huntington's *Alphabets*; G. M.: *Brantford*; Mr. J. J. on the *Analysis of English Idioms*; *Miscellanea*, No. IV.: On *Gunning's Smokes*; a *Word-Catcher*; *Golden-Lane*; and *Old ballads*, No. IX. in our next.

We entirely agree with *Edw. L.* and therefore shall suppress her poetical attempt.

The article of *Lacites* would best befit a newspaper; but even there it would be better as the duty of an advertisement.

We shall be very happy to hear again from J. B.

This month's Number contains sixteen extra pages of letter-press.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from October 4 to October 16, 1818.											
MARITIME COUNTIES						INLAND COUNTIES					
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	90	0 19	7 36	0 16	8 54	Middlesex	91	0 18	7 53	11 60	1
Kent	97	6 00	0 47	6 35	9 04	Surrey	97	0 13	7 55	6 33	0 7 6
Sussex	96	5 00	0 49	10 36	9 10	Hertford	86	4 19	6 51	4 37	4 7 6
Stafford	83	1 30	7 34	7 31	10 73	Bedford	87	5 10	0 47	10 7	2 38 9
Cambridge	81	7 13	4 0	4 26	4 03	Huntingd.	85	0 00	0 30	4 19	8 56 3
Northfolk	81	6 13	0 42	3 49	7 10	Northampton	83	6 62	0 49	10 12	6 66 0
Lincoln	83	11 15	0 18	5 28	3 71	Rutland	85	0 00	0 19	9 43	6 64 0
York	11	0 31	5 19	10 53	4 78	Leicester	86	1 78	0 53	6 57	7 75 0
Derby	79	4 01	0 00	0 40	10 00	Nottingham	100	3 40	0 14	2 37	10 76 0
Northumb.	78	9 04	0 16	6 30	11 00	Derby	87	0 00	0 14	0 56	6 70 3
Cumbria	82	6 12	8 22	3 53	3 09	Stafford	103	2 00	0 02	9 10	4 75 8
Westmorl.	17	8	0 31	2 13	11 00	Shrop	104	6 74	0 00	6 99	4 00 0
Lancaster	97	10 11	0 01	0 33	5 00	Hereford	88	6 62	4 31	7 14	5 53 8
Gloucester	91	7 10	0 02	8 37	8 01	Worcester	100	5 00	0 37	11 15	4 72 5
Gloucester	101	7 10	0 02	11 10	8 01	Warwick	104	11 01	0 37	2 15	0 70 6
Somerset	0	10 10	0 51	10 37	4 28	Wilt	86	4 00	0 19	8 34	8 66 3
Monmouth	0	00	0 01	4 72	8 30	Berks	97	5 19	0 18	0 56	1 62 30
Devon	0	00	0 10	10 28	0 00	Oxford	95	0 00	0 48	0 34	1 62 10
Gloucester	101	0	0 17	8 28	0 00	Dorset	91	1 00	0 15	3 20	5 64 8
Dorset	0	00	0 30	1 55	1 06						
Hants	0	5 00	0 50	10 38	0 00						

VARIATION OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By J. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.									
181	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.	1813	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.
Sep. 20	30 08	50	N	Fair	Oct. 11	28 91	52	W	Rain
21	30 00	60	W	Ditto	12	28 76	56	S	Fair
22	29 58	10	NW	Ditto	13	29 32	60	SW	Rain
23	30 09	53	NE	Ditto	14	29 19	48	S	Ditto
24	30 14	56	E	Ditto	15	29 14	45	SW	Fair
Oct. 1	29 75	52	N	Ditto	16	29 15	45	SW	Ditto
2	29 61	52	N	Ditto	17	28 58	47	S	Ditto
3	29 70	60	SE	Ditto	18	29 31	40	W	Ditto
4	29 75	54	E	Rain	19	29 63	36	N	Ditto
5	29 81	59	W	Fair	20	29 59	43	N	Ditto
6	29 81	63	S	Ditto	21	29 57	52	SW	Rain
7	29 6	61	S	Rain	22	29 73	53	SE	Fair
8	29 61	61	S	Fair	23	29 86	54	NE	Ditto
9	29 10	55	S	Ditto	24	29 79	50	N	Ditto
10	29 10	56	SW	Rain					

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW.

FOR OCTOBER, 1813.

MEMOIR OF
THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE SCHOLEY,

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL
BY S. DRUMMOND, A.R.A.]

AS, on former occasions, it has been our custom to gratify the readers of our *Monthly Publication* with a *Portrait* of the distinguished citizen appointed to bear the *first civil office* in the Metropolis, we now present them with a good Likeness of the *Chief Magistrate* of the current year. It is engraved from a Painting by S. DAVENPORT, A.R.A. and does credit to the pencil of that correct artist.

With the resemblance of his person we here give such an account of his character and connexions as from our own knowledge, or the favour of his intimate friends, we have been able to procure. The account indeed is, and should be, a brief one, as not embracing the life of the individual, which requires the most authentic documents, and can only be estimated at its close: but merely the circumstances which led him to the attainment of civic honours. The age we live in supplies characters in abundance that demand celebrity for splendid achievements. The career of the peaceful citizen is seldom remarkable for brilliant incidents: but it exhibits instances of commercial success, to which all may aspire; it proves that industry is the source of opulence, and private worth the surest foundation of public esteem.

The Right Hon. GEORGE SCHOLEY is a native of Sandal,* in the county

of York. At an early age he was educated into the habits of commerce in the gold bank at Leeds, in the county; whence he was removed to the house of the late Alderman Stephenson, near the Old Swan Stairs, and has lived under the same roof near forty years. In the same house he commenced, in 1785, a partnership with the late Alderman Sawbridge. In that year he married Hannah, the only daughter of Robert Baskin, Esq. a member of the corporation of this city, from which union he has surviving issue, Mr. William Stephenson Scholey, Miss Scholey, and Miss Caroline Baskin Scholey.

At the commencement of the Volunteer System, he was one of the first to step forward, not only in offering his own personal service, but by clothing and engaging every young person in his mercantile concern that was capable of bearing arms: and has, from his first introduction into life, manifested, on every occasion, the most unequivocal proof of his firm attachment to our present most excellent establishment in Church and State.

To his constant industry and great frugality (excepting when called upon to alleviate the wants of others), and to a generous and steady perseverance in the exercise of all social duties, may be attributed the high and dignified station to which he was almost unex-

* SANDAL is a hamlet and parish in the West Riding of the county of York, still distinguished by the ruins of Sandal Castle, once famous for being the Bower in which Thomas Earl of Warren, called the Wifester, concealed the Countess of Lancaster; still more famous for being the place where Richard Duke of York assembled his troops

noted to the unfortunate battle of Wakefield. In the contiguous town it appears that the family of his lordship has resided for several generations, upon a small property, the rental of which he has, for many years, given up in a pension for the maintenance of a widowed mother and her children.

manly elected by one of the most numerous and respectable Common-halls ever convened in the populous and commercial City of London.

It is observable, that our worthy magistrate was, in the year 1804, retained to serve the important office of sheriff, in conjunction with his friend William Darnley, Esq. both unconnected with party. And though neither of these gentlemen were then, or at the period of their quitting the office, members of the corporation; yet, in 1805 and 1806, each was chosen an alderman without contest, and so placed in regular rotation, as to succeed each other in the high honours of the civic chair.

With respect to his lordship's conduct in office, we might justly remark, on the general urbanity and moderation displayed in the necessary, though sometimes painful, exertion of power; his regular and constant attendance in the seat of justice; his cheerful compliance with the applications of his fellow-citizens for convocations of the common council; and his becoming reception of the chief municipal magistrate of our sister island: indeed, we might appeal to the whole tenor of his indefatigable exertions; but we mean not to panegyrize or enlarge on subjects well known both to his constituents and the public. Yet it will be allowed us to mention one strong meritorious trait of his attention to the comfort of the *laborious classes* of the community, in superintending the average price of grain, regardless of the resentment of the wealthy, or the obloquy of the interested. Combining authority with benevolence, and leaving an example of useful interpositions to his immediate predecessors, he has persevered in what he has correctly conceived to be strictly within the line of his magisterial duty, and, at the present juncture, IMPERATIVELY NECESSARY.

Being now so soon to retire from the emporium to which, by public favour, he has been raised, and about to relinquish his delegated trust; after the conscientious discharge of its various duties to the best of his ability, with the utmost gentleness of manner and the least possible offence, having provoked no censure and intrigued for no applause; he may, we think, expect with calm confidence to obtain from his liberal constituents, of every description, a fair and candid appreciation of his endeavours and motives, and a kind acceptance of his past services.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS respecting ANCIENT and MODERN TIMES.

*Prima Ceres unco glabam dimissit aretre :
Prima dedit fruges alimentoque milia terris :
Prima dedit leges.* ————

ORIG. MET. l. 3.

*Utraque frugifera est insula, nec ulli arvis,
Nec plus Hesperiam longinquius undam ulla,
Nec Romanum magis complerunt horrea lora,
Ubera vix gleba superat cœlestibus Austriis,
Cum medium nubes Borea cœgente sub ætem,
Effusis magnum Libyæ tulit imbribus ævum.*
LUCAN, l. 1. 8.

THESE mottoes, the first advertising to the plenty of that nutritive food corn, which, cultivated by the plough, was secured to the people by the *Stellian laws* relative to agriculture; and the second allusive to the fertility of that luxuriant island Sicily, and also of *Sardinia*, both of which combined to supply the granaries of Rome, the mistress of the world, seem to us appositely to introduce the few observations which we shall comparatively have occasion to make, respecting the *Chief Magistrates* of ancient times and the present Lord Mayor of London.

It will here be necessary to state, that it was, in Rome, one of the duties of the *Prætor Urbanus, vel Major*,* an officer annually chosen, and in colonial districts called *Præfectus*,† to regulate the price of corn, and, consequently, to settle the assize of bread. To calculate this with accuracy, and determine it with justice, he had the assistance of two minor officers, who were termed *Prætores Cereales*, who were, as is adjectively intimated, to provide corn; or, at least, to make periodical returns of its quantities, as they were brought to market,‡ in order to guide their superior, with respect to his *correcting* striking the equitable balance between the prices of corn and bread. The *leges Frumentariæ* formed a code, which was considered as the *true standard* for the regulation of these and all supervenient circumstances relating to that important article. The Romans, al-

* *Fenest. de Mag. Rom. c. 19.*

† Because he settled the civil and military commands.

‡ These returns, fairly written and subscribed, were hung up in the Forum, and also in the porch of the public granary.

though they were not actually obtained from the abrogation of the ancient customs, and never altered the religion of those nations: that their arms had conquered; yet, attached to their own laws, which they thought (and in many instances correctly) had attained the same of perfection, they promulgated them in all their Profecturates. AUGUSTA, therefore, was, from the title of *Augustus Cæsar*, governed in the manner that has been stated, and, except in nominal designations, exhibited, especially with respect to its *Corn-laws*, nearly the same system that it does at present; a system which the wisdom of the Saxons, and, even of the Danes, continued. The Normans, anxious to reverse the customs of a people of whom they soon discerned, their conquest was *equivalent*, resolved to attack what they termed their *prejudices*; they, therefore, in the first instance, fixed upon "THE STRAW OF LIFE." The Roman and Saxon laws, with respect to this article, were, consequently, annihilated; while, in their *fairs* and *markets*, different and discordant customs, and regulations were introduced. CORN, the principal source of the revenue of the feudal baron, became, in its regulation, subject to his arbitrary will; a circumstance which enormously and irregularly raised its marketable price, and was, perhaps, among his villainies, the original cause of speculation. The reformation of the Saxon laws, founded, with respect to corn, upon the Roman, although their effects upon the markets were slow, yet they were, at length, certain. As early as the year 1203, 5 JOHN, a general assize was set; this had, however, in the course of thirty-nine years, fallen into disuse, and its neglect had become the subject of complaint; therefore, in the year 1242, 37 HENRY III. this monarch deemed its revival so necessary, that he seized the liberties (charters) of the city, because JOHN TOLSON, mayor, had not looked to the assize of BREAD.

From this time, the fluctuations in the price of WHEAT were frequent. In 1286, 15 EDWARD I. it was sold in Cornhill for sixteen-pence, and before the close of the year fell to twelve-pence a quarter! In 1313, a year of famine, wheat sold for ten shillings a bushel; and in 1314, 8 EDWARD II. after the harvest, a bushel of wheat was in value reduced to ten-pence.

In the year 1314, 8 EDWARD II. SAMUEL MORTIMER, mayor, wheat sold for two shillings and sixpence per bushel.

In 1391, 13 RICHARD II. ADAM BARNES, Goldsmith, the mayor, imported corn in great quantities, so that the city was able to supply the country.

In the mayoralty of Sir ROBERT BROWN, 1438, 17 HENRY VI. wheat sold at three shillings a bushel, but he sent to Prussia, and imported a great quantity of rye, which, in a year of extreme necessity, greatly relieved the poor.

The fluctuation of the price of corn induced Sir SAMUEL BYRN, merchant, 24 HENRY VI. to build *Leadenhall* for a common garner peculiar to the city, upon the plan of that near the Forum in ancient Rome.

Sir ROBERT ARCHER, mayor 1811, 3d HENRY VIII. provided corn for the city in great plenty, and caused the same to be stored in the common garner, *Leadenhall*.

These are a few notices, extracted from a very numerous list that might be produced respecting the laudable interference of the chief magistrates of ancient London, with regard to procuring and fixing the assize on corn, and by that medium regulating the price of bread. This practice, we understand, our worthy Lord Mayor has endeavoured to *revive*; but whether, during the very short time he remains in office, he will be able fully to succeed, is yet dubious. However, for the benevolent attempt, he deserves the praises and thanks of the Poor, and is, most unquestionably, entitled to the grateful applause of his compatriots.

ORIGIN OF THE ASSIZE OF BREAD, &c.

IN the Annals of Mat. Paris, we have the first account of the Assize of Bread, who mentions it to have been proclaimed in the 4th year of King JOHN (1204)?—This ordinance we find continued in the course of the English history, along with other articles of assize, upon ale, beer, and several species of provisions (particularly in the reigns of Henry the III and Henry the VIIIth); but future legislators found that most of the articles of life had better find their own level than any legal restrictions—therefore they were all repealed, except the assize on bread, which continues to this day.

Without entering into the controversy whether the *assize* should be taken from the *wheat* or the *flour*—what has been found most expedient for above the course of six hundred years, one would think, is a sufficient recommendation of the present practice, without pretending to vary so material an article of life.—This alteration was started in Ffr Robert Walpole's time—but that wary and judicious statesman replied, in the words of his own motto, "*Quiesca non movere*."

"Legislation," says a great philosopher, "is an undertaking of great difficulty and hazard; indeed so great, that I am much inclined to think, that there never was a good law made upon speculation only.—Necessity is our only law-maker, and experience its best supporter; and every new regulation ought, perhaps, to be loudly and universally called for (nine years at least) before it is instituted into a law; and the remedy be allowed, perhaps, to grow naturally out of the evil, and take some shape and apparency in the public eye, previous to its final legitimatation."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE active and humane exertions of the lord mayor in behalf of the public, merits the approbation of all good men; he has set the example, and stimulated the magistrates, who have laudably contributed their aid, in detecting and exposing the fraud committed by *bakers*; but the sore is not probed deep enough, nor is it in the power of the lord mayor, nor all the magistrates put together, to remove the evil complained of, and under which the poor have so long laboured. It will require the utmost wisdom and exertions of the legislature, to do away this grievance; and it is absolutely incumbent on that body, to make the most strict enquiry into this business, and to apply a remedy adequate to the magnitude of the evil.

There are amongst bakers, as amongst other tradesmen, many just, upright, and worthy men; there are many wealthy, and many poor, masters, and the poor ones are frequently forced into acts of fraud from the following causes. It is, and has been, for a long time, a custom with millers, flour-factors, and

mealmen, to take bakers' shops, and to put in such journeyman bakers as can give security to make a return of seventy-two quartern loaves out of every sack of flour sent to him to bake, and all that he can *scrape* out, over and above that quantity, shall belong to himself; he is also allowed six per cent out of all he bakes; here is a wide field for fraud, and a strong temptation to impose on the public, as the nominal master baker seeks by every means, to get independent of his employer, and, having no interest in his shop more than the bare competence allowed him by the miller, &c. &c. he endeavours, by illicit means, to acquire that independence enjoyed by so many of his fellow-tradesmen: this is one great reason why so many false returns are made to the lord mayor, as this nominal master baker is charged the highest market price for all sent in by his employer; and it frequently happens, that the poor fellow does not know what price it is sent in at.

The practice of millers, &c. having bakers' shops is very general, none of them having seven or eight of those shops, and some even more; and it might be fairly concluded, that, until a remedy is provided by parliament to prevent millers, flour-factors, and mealmen from having bakers' shops, the poor will not be honestly dealt with by those bakers. I am aware of an objection, viz. Why should the legislature interfere with millers, &c. &c. having bakers' shops, more than with brewers having public houses? I have heard that objection started, but how futile is such reasoning; the brewer's house, if it has trade, and that the publican pays his way, is as well served as any other in the brewer's trade, and he has all the profit arising from his business to his own use, without being subject to any drawback by the brewer; but, admitting the commodity to be bad, no one is injured, except those who drink it might be accounted so; and, in fact, it is a matter of indifference to hungry children, whether the porter drunk by their parents is good or otherwise; but the case is far different; men, women, and children, are defrauded by the means of MILLERS, &c. &c. having bakers' shops, as they are generally situated in crowded working neighbourhoods, where the poorest of the poor are always the sufferers by the fraud committed by these nominal mas-

loaves, who frequently adulterate their bread, by substituting potatoes or rice for flour, and screwing twenty-two loaves out of a sack, and sometimes more; the magistrates never taking cognizance of 8 drams; and yet this trifling fraud, on ten sacks, will amount to about six quarter loaves.

It must appear, that this subject is well worthy of the attention of parliament; nor can there any doubt exist, but it must and will be brought before them, even if the committee of bakers should relinquish their intention of applying to parliament for three farthings per loaf to be added in future to their present profits; those three farthings per loaf are considered, by those modest men, as a mere trifle; then let us see what it would amount to as an annual tax upon the public; it is granted, that there are 1700 bakers in London and its vicinity, and, supposing that, on an average, each bakes 10 sacks per week, that is 17,000 weekly, and 884,000 annually; and, as each sack will produce 84 quarter loaves, and all full weight, this amounts to 74,256,000 loaves, which, at 1/4 per loaf, is 22,579,000, which those humane gentlemen have had the tenacity to apply to Mr. Foxcroft to assist them in obtaining by an act in the ensuing session of Parliament, as the most general tax that could possibly be levied on the public. They have divided London and its vicinity into four districts; they have appointed a Committee, and people to collect half-a-gallon from each of the 1700 bakers, to enable them to delray the expenses attendant on their application for the said act. Shame on themselves and their plan, and shame on them for their misrepresentations to Lord Sidmouth and Mr. Vansittart, where, in their printed schedule, they have imposed a most barefaced falsehood, of having only 23s. clear profit on twelve sacks of flour; when it is manifest, that when flour was 110s. per sack, the honest fair baker had 10s. 6s. profit on twelve sacks, to pay himself for attending on his business. I shall, for the present, conclude, as I fear I have encroached too much; and remain,

Yours, &c.

October 16th, 1813.

T. B.

P.S. If my correspondence should be deemed worthy your notice, I will supply you with many documents very interesting to the public.

Remarks on the Office of Poet Laureate.

As to the period, when this office was originally ordained, history, we believe, is silent; the oldest tradition is, amongst the historians, that *John Jester* and *Poet Laureate* were the first institutions—the former to advise the king and the court in matters of relaxation, and the latter to celebrate the favourable incidents of the time, &c. &c. They were both lodged in the court—the salary of the former uncertain—the salary of the latter one hundred marks per annum, and a tierce of Spanish wine—the poet laureate had other amusements besides his office; he had generally some little sinecure place at court; as we find that *Samuel Daniel*, who was poet laureate to *James the 1st*, had been gentleman extraordinary, and afterwards one of the grooms, of her majesty's privy-chamber.

To him succeeded *Ben Jonson*, who had his salary enlarged to one hundred pounds per year instead of one hundred marks, and a tierce of Spanish wine; beside a present from the king of one hundred pounds during his illness.

The office of poet laureate ceased during the troubles of *Charles the 1st*; but upon *Cromwell* getting into power, *Pagan Fisher*, alias *Paganus Piscator*, was made poet laureate—he wrote many poetical pieces (beside his complimentary odes to the Protector), in Latin and English. In the former, his *Marston Moor* and his *Ode to Peare* were much admired at the time of their publication.

Sir William D'Avenant succeeded *Fisher* as poet laureate on the Restoration; and since that time, the poetical wine has been converted into a pot of sack; and for some years past, the sum of sack again commuted for 300l. per year; so that the whole of the poet's salary is 1200l. per year.

Upon the death of *Cibber*, who was poet laureate to *George the 11th*, a number of literary persons, with whom *D. Johnson* was in company, were guessing who would be the successor. One literary man was mentioned. "No, sir," says *Johnson*, "he's too learned."—Another was guessed.—"No, sir—he has too much wit."—At last, somebody mentioned *Derriek*.—"Aye, sir, that's the man; he has a certain penny of understanding, with a shippany of conversation, that will exactly fit him for the office."

When the late Mr. Pye was made poet laureat, he received a large packet, one morning, with a broad seal and gilt wrapper, which he, at first, took to be some information relative to his office from the court—he, therefore, immediately opened it, with great deliberation; when, to his surprise, he found only the following lines:

"Lines addressed to H. J. Pye, Esq. the new-made Poet Laureat.

"You a poet, Master Pye!

"—A Laureate too—Oh! blast your eye.

"Why, 'tis not half so good as I,

"—What you can't, Master Pye."

So far from taking offence at this ribaldry, Mr. Pye not only laughed heartily at it—but shewed it to all his friends—and, we believe, kept the original to the last.

The following is an authentic List of Laureats since the reign of Elizabeth:—

Spenser	
Daniel, who succeeded him—	1598
Ben Jonson	1619
Sir W. D'Avenant	1647
Dryden	1668
Shadwell	1692
Tate	1692
Rowe	1715
Lushen	1718
Colley Cibber	1730
Whitehead	1750
Warren	1763
Pye	1790

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
Sept. 10, 1813.

ON the 18th of August last, I addressed a letter to you, upon the comparative claims of the ancients and moderns to perfection in the art of sculpture. I beg leave to inform you, that since that time I have met with a paragraph in Dr. Beattie's "Essay on Truth," so completely illustrative of my ideas upon the subject, that I cannot refrain from how quoting it. This I do, not merely for the purpose of supporting up my notions with the sanction of so great a name, but to acquit myself of the charge of plagiarism, which might, otherwise, be, very naturally, brought against me.

I remain, sir,

Yours, &c.

MELAMPUS.

"That the ancient painters and statuary were, in many respects, superior to the modern, is universally allowed. The monuments of their genius that still

remain would convince us of it, even though we were to suppose the accounts given by Pliny, Lucian, and other contemporary authors, to be a little exaggerated. The uncommon spirit and elegance of their attitudes and proportions are obvious to every eye; and a great master seems to stand out above modern artists, though they would imitate, can never hope to equal the magnificence of their ideas or the power of their figures." For a reason for this, we need not suppose that human genius decays as the world grows older. It may be ascribed, partly to the artists having then better opportunities of observing the human body, free from the interferences of dress, in all the varieties of action and motion. The ancient discipline of the Greeks and Romans, particularly the former, was admirably calculated for improving the human body in health, strength, swiftness, flexibility, and grace. In these respects, therefore, they could hardly fail to excel the moderns, whose education and manners tend rather to enervate the body, and cramp all its faculties. And as the ancients performed their exercises in public, and many of them naked, and thought it honourable to excel in them; as their clothing was less cumbersome than our Gothic apparel, and showed the body to more advantage; it must be allowed, that their painters and statuary had better opportunities of observation than ours enjoy, who see nothing but awkward and languid figures, disguised by an unwieldy and ungraceful attire."—*Essay on Truth, Edinburgh Edition, p. 305 and 6.*

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs. MARTYR'S LETTER, the MORNING after Miss Younge's MARRIAGE to Mr. PORK.

DEAR MADAM,

PERMIT me to be one of the first in offering congratulations. I have no doubt of your happiness; for I will confess, that if his *Hollowness* had attacked me, I should not have had the resolution, as good a Protestant as I am, to die

A. MARTYR.

ANSWER.

DEAR MADAM,

Accept my best thanks for your congratulations. This is not an hour for criticism. But I will whisper softly to my friend, that *Pope's Essays* are in perfect harmony with *Younge's Night Thoughts*. Yours, &c. E. PORK.

* *Francy, De Ait Graphics, bp. 190.*

VESTIBLES REVISED.

Historical, Philosophical, and
General View of the Ancient and
Present State of the Metropolis:
with Observations on the Circum-
stances of the Counties, ANSCOTTES, &c.

By J. J. ROGER, ESQ.

Vol. XXVII.

Printed by J. J. ROGER, at the
Office of the Author, No. 1, in
the Strand, &c.

THE ANTIQUE HALL OF THE PARISH-
CLERKS.

THE PARISH-CLERKS of this Metro-
polis, as we were, from the earliest time
of their establishment, considered as a
body of men at once extremely useful
and highly respectable: their official
duties were twofold; for, attached
to the church, they managed the secu-
lar part of its concerns, and, as they
were men of some learning, assisted
the churchwardens, who, in ancient
times, were seldom possessed of any;
and also connected, by their domestic
habits, with the people, they were their
regulators, advisers, and, frequently,

* This is underrated: the Parish-clerks
in the ancient metropolis were men of va-
rious, and very considerable, learning, their
having engaged in the first dramatic re-
presentations of which we have any know-
ledge, has placed their general character
in a light wherein it cannot be fairly con-
templated, without considering that MY-
STERIES were an institution of the ancient
church that it, therefore, was their duty to
attend to; and which, when those sacred
dramas are descriptively placed before us,
with all their music, machinery, habits, and
ornaments, such as were concomitant to the
celebration of an *ophtosis*, or enjoined
at the vigil of a *Saint*, or the reception
of a *Convent*, it is certain required very
considerable abilities to conduct; (a); and
although those mysteries were hardly thought
sufficiently grave for the brotherhood of
St. Nicholas, who were, at once, their
musicians, actors, and performers; yet they
were allowed to be highly in the favour of
the people, and to combine, in their con-
struction and composition, great ingenuity,
decorative taste, and musical science.

(a) These mysteries, with respect to their
splendor, are, we think, though we quote
from memory, thus alluded to by Lee:

"He thinks at such a glorious resignation
The angelic orders should, at once, descend,
In all the paint and drapery of heaven,
With chanting voices, and with telling
To give full grace to such triumphant zeal!"

Eccelesius, Act I. Scene 1.

Burton, Mag. Vol. LXIV. Oct. 1815.

of the Parish-clerks, who were
in a manner, stated by the rights
of Elizabeth, were, until the full op-
eration of that reformed act, unknown
their duties, now so well known,
at least all that before was, was
centred in the parish-clerk, the
son that Chaucer describes as

"Of Oxenford, a man of good
respecting whom, it appears, from the
following verses, the bard certainly
in his mental view a Parish-clerk, gives
us a specimen of the order:

"For him was lever hent at his birth, and
A twenty hokes cloth'd in black, as
Of Aristotle, and his philosophy,
Then rober fische, or fiddl, or shingell."
Canterbury Tales, v. 295.

This brotherhood, which, under the
patronage of St. Nicholas, was incar-

+ He would rather have
+ Fiddle, or Psallery.

St. Nicholas was one of those men to
whom, long before the Reformation, Henry
VIII, although his son was born on St.
Nicholas's day, (a) had a particular dislike;
he had, probably, no better reason for his
hostility, than because the legendary Patron
had obtained the nick-name of Old Nick.
Now, we do not pretend to say, for he was,
it appears, a very good man. He was born,
in the fourth century, at *Patara*, a city of
Lycia, and was first rendered remarkable
for being, when a youth, always to be found
at church, while his schoolfellows were at
their sport. The Bishop of *Myra*, who had
marked his attention to the sermons, and the
fervency of his responses to the prayers,
having agreed with his priests that "who-
soever came first into the church should
be made their superior, was very glad when
Nicholas approached; he was, consequently,
elected Bishop, although he was only a plain
householder. Astonished, as he might well
be, at the gratulation, at first he, of course,
refused the bishoprick, which he, however,
accepted; and, although he was a layman
and layman, he admirably performed his
ecclesiastical duty. The union of these two
characters, it is said, induced the Parish-
clerks, who are, although in a lower degree
in their properties similar, originally to
choose him for their patron, and, conse-
quently, to designate themselves "The
Brotherhood of St. Nicholas." St. Nichol-
as's clerks are mentioned by *Shakspeare*
(Henry IV. 1st Part.) He was the patron
of scholars, who, in those times, were sup-
posed to deal with the devil, or *Old Nick*.
Hence, *Godsill* equivocally calls robber
St. Nicholas's Clerk.

In the Northumberland Household Book
page 256, is the following entry:

(a) October 15.

P p

porated it Henry III. A.D. 1327, had their hall within the gate of the priory in Little St. Helen's. This ancient structure, and there is no record of any one antecedent, was distinguished by the sign of an Angel: here they had also seven almshouses, for as many of their poor widows.

We have already shewn, that the Parish-clerks were the original singing and music masters of the city of London: they were grave, sober men, and estimated accordingly: for although the minstrels practised the *troubaie* science, they were too itinerant, too dissolute, and, from their connexions, too disreputable, to be professionally employed in domestic teaching.

The Hall of the ancient Company of the *Leathersellers* was situated at the east end of the priory of Little St. Helen's. Their incorporation was in the 6th RICHARD II. 1382, and the second mayoralty of that terror to usurpers John of Northampton, who, it appears, accused the clergy, as well as the laity, of lending money upon advantage: but as this is diverging from our subject, let us return to *Leathersellers' Hall*, of which we can only state that this once magnificent fabric was, we have great reason to believe, built within the precinct of the priory of St. Helen, about the time of the grant of their second charter, the 21st HENRY VI. in the year 1442: but this opinion has been controverted, inasmuch as it has been said that, with the materials of the demolished convent, the work was erected about the year 1367. Be this as it may, it was, in its architectural style and mechanical perfection, singular.

"*John My Lord with and acoustemeth to yere yerly upon Saynt Nicolas even if he keep Chappell for Saynt Nicolas to the blis of his children of his Chappell for one of his children of his Chappell yerly viz. eight And if Saynt Nicolas com out of the Towne where my lord lyeth and my lord keep not Chappell then to have yerly 11s. 11d.—viz. viij.*"

It was the custom for the chorist boys, of whom St. Nicholas was the patron, to carry his figure in procession round the church, perhaps the town, on his Vigil.

• In 1780, a most splendid marriage took place between two persons of the *Leatherstocking* name, celebrated at *Leathersellers' Hall*, which was hired for six days, and ornamented for the occasion in the ancient style of Jewish marriages. The name of the bridegroom was *Leatherstocking*, who appears to have been a man of great spirit, for he invited a num-

When Mr. Gwynn, the architect, surveyed it, in his four antecedent to his composing and delineating, in conjunction with Mr. Wale, "*A Plan for the Improvement of the Metropolis*," he observed, that it contained the best specimens of joiners and plasterers work in the kingdom. The entrance was up a handsome flight of stone steps, from the court-yard; the screen, adorned, rather than supported, by six columns of the *Tuscan Order*, was beyond conception beautiful; the two well proportioned arches, the central arms of this ancient company, and, with the exception of a few arabesque and grotesque ornaments, so was every other part: the corresponding ceiling, executed in stucco, has also been deemed superior to any in design and execution, except those modelled (for it may be correctly so termed) by Snetzler† at the university of Oxford.

ber of the nobility, &c. &c. and of con-comitant taste, for he gave them a series of entertainments (numbered in by trumpets), such as would have caused the second Apicius, who has been correctly styled *Apicius the Great*, to have starved himself from motives of envy. The bride and bridegroom were seated under a magnificent canopy; their favours, which had the motto "*This is God's command*" embroidered upon them, were superb: and while the guests within were enjoying every luxury that art could invent, industry procure, or money purchase, the people without had streams of wine poured into their vessels from the mouth and breasts of an old *Mermaid* which, till recently removed (because it was an odd fish), fronted the hall.

+ Granted 20th May, 19th EDWARD IV. viz. *Argent, three Ducks regardant Gules. Crest, a Buck, Or, attired sable; Supporters, a Buck as the last, and a Ram of the first*

† George Snetzler, a native of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, who came to England about the last year of the reign of GEORGE I. having travelled to Italy, and other parts of the continent, was, in this country, the restorer of the dormant art of stucco-working, upon principles truly classic. Many of the beautiful works of his execution still adorn the universities of Cambridge and of Oxford, where he resided the far greater part of his life, and also many noblemen's seats, churches, &c. in different parts of England. The brother of this celebrated artist was, in his profession, as celebrated as a constructor of organs: obliged, like all his countrymen, about the age of eighteen years, to travel for improvement, he went to Vienna, a city

(*) The feast of *Trinidado* was the Jewish festival of the Jews.

the which were about the middle of the last century considered as an improve-
ment, and the artist patronized accordingly.

In early times, the *Leathersellers* of London, which is the fifteenth civic company, were considered as traders of great importance. This will easily be understood, when it is remembered, that the whole of the army was clothed, like many of the African and Roman legions, in leather. *Bree-jackets* were, for ages, the uniform dress of the English soldiers; over which some com-
missioners, probably, the subaltern officers of some companies, wore *breeches*, *stockings*, and *hose* pieces: *ranked* was

celebrated for possessing the masterpiece of *organile mechanism*, whence he came to Eng-
land. Here he was patronized by *Handel* and other of the most celebrated composers and organists. He was also honoured with the notice of his present Majesty, who fre-
quently had him at *Windsor*, where he ex-
ecuted the organs in *St. George's Chapel*, and the private chapel of *St. Stephen*, in the *Castle*.—*Smetzer*, although he had resided more than fifty years in one house in *Oxford-street*, was still as much a *Swiss* in his ap-
pearance and address, as if he had just left the *Alpine* regions. The King used fre-
quently to smile at the simplicity of his man-
ners; and the Queen, because

“upon his lips there hung
The accents of his mountain tongue.” (a)

Smetzer, when he declined business, returned to *Friburg*. All his *cousins*, and the *Swiss* traced consanguinity from, perhaps, the twen-
tieth generation, came to see their relation from *England*; but he found that he had committed a fault common, and, indeed, concomitant to men in advanced life; he had, in recollecting the pleasures of his youth, mentally passed over the *years* of time. Every thing was changed at *Shaff-
hausen*: he tried to endure the transition a few months, but it would not do, and, as he emphatically and truly said,

“He returned to DIE in ENGLAND!”

It is a curious circumstance, that the ceilings of *Plasterers' Hall* were exactly, with respect to the division of their com-
partments, the nature of their ornaments, and their general conformation of parts, in the style of those of the royal apartments in *Somerset House*; which were the work-
manship of artists in the early part of the reign of *JAMES I.* executed under the in-
spection, though not from the designs, of *Inigo Jones*.

(a) Her Majesty, it must be observed, speaks the *German* language with the great-
est elegance and purity.

covered entirely by the *fold* and *fold*,
including *armor*. The custom of wear-
ing *buff-jackets* as a military uni-
form, was not entirely abandoned till
past the middle of the last century, when
the regiment of *Olo-Bona* soldiers, &c.
Those divisions of the army, &c. that
accompanied the King, &c. in the
the *Three Cranes*, and received from
W. Stanger, on the day of the
auguration, were: (we mean those that
had any uniform) clad in *buff-jackets*,
faced with *green*, and other of the
regimental colours even with *buff-jackets*,
Leather coats, &c. &c. were among the articles of dress
of the people, *leather jackets*, *leather*
bottles, *screens*, *stool* and *chair covers*,
&c. among their utensils. In short, (be-
cause of *leather* was universal. Of course, it
to the sellers of this commodity, the
traffic was highly advantageous. It
is an observation as old as the *Eng-
lish* language, that “men can sel-
dom be quiet when they're well.”
This was exemplified in the disputes
that arose betwixt the leathersellers of
London and those in the country, and
also betwixt the wholesale dealers in,
and the manufacturers of leather of
every description, who charged the
former with *engrossing* the commo-
dity. Where these disputes would have
ended, it is impossible to say, had
not a gentleman of the name of *Darby*
arisen, who, in that age of *monopoly*,
the reign of *Elizabeth*, wished to ob-
tain a *patent*, which would have con-
stituted him *engrosser-general* of *leath-
er*. This measure united all the dif-
ferent trades in and dependant upon
that article against him; and the pro-
ceedings thereupon became, from the

+ The making *buff-jackets* was a great oc-
cupation in ancient times.

+ “*Tavern*” *Darby* advanced to show the
ways.

(But here what justice is due):
Reform'd from *arts* of former days,
Is *brown*, *black*, *green*, and *blue*:

“When *buff-jackets* were in vogue, the head
Of *buff-jackets* was in vogue;
And *buff-jackets* were in vogue led
By *buff-jackets* in vogue.”

Timothy Targ, vol. 1. p. 117.

5. We learn that *Don Quixote* wore a coat
of *buff-jackets* rather.

“I will be like to *heaven*: may dwell
That first invented the *buff-jackets*.”
Old English.

1 Temp. Henry VII.

tumultuous manner in which they were conducted, of such importance as to attract the attention of the Queen and her Council; the consequence of royal interposition, after a long litigation, was, that *Durcy's* right was deemed *justifiable*, and, from the firmness of the *Leathbairds' Company*, never enforced.*

The *Dolphin*, or, rather, the *Dauphin*, Inn,† from the *fièvre de l'ye*, cognizances, and *dolphins*, with which it had been adorned, was traditionally stated to have been the Inn, or civic residence, of one of the *Dauphins of France*, who came to England to court the *Princess*.‡

* This petition to the Lord Treasurer (Burlough) is so curious, that it deserves quotation.

"We most humbly beseech your good Lordship, that even as you have hitherto been accounted the very *Cato* of the common weal; and even as your lordship will not that her Majesty be inferior in honour and princely integrity to her most noble father, who in the seventeenth year of his reign uttered these words, as is reported by Mr. *Hall* to his eternal praise, viz. "That his mind was never to do any thing of his commons that might be found to his dishonour or the breach of the laws, so we beseech your good lordship, even for the love you bear to God, his Majesty, and your country, whose cause this is, to read these (the enclosed) reasons, and then to judge whether we be worthy of imprisonment or no. Having no other choice but to endure imprisonment, or to damn our own souls, or to yield to that which is more heavy to us than eight subsidies yearly paying during our lives, without coercion of the laws."

† The *Dolphin* Inn stood on the eastern side of *Bishopsgate-street Without*, near the end of *Hound-ditch* we think the *Quakers' Meeting-house* was erected on its site. It appears to have been a tavern of great reputation in which the vestry held their convivial meetings, as the following item occurs in the churchwarden's accounts of the parish of *St. Botolph*—"1634 Paid (which was spent at the *Dolphin*) when Sir *Paul* (Pinder) gave the vestry, for doles better pepper, eggs, mulling and baking as per bill 10s 7d."

‡ This tradition most, if it had any meaning, allude to the *Dauphin Louis*, who, in the year 1216, came to England, but for a very different purpose than to court a Princess; in fact, he had been sixteen years married to *Blanche of Castile*, sister to King *John*, by whom she was brought up. In her right, therefore, the *Dauphin* claimed the crown of this realm. The title of *John* was in

The next building to the *Dolphin*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, was a large and magnificent mansion, the residence of Lord *John Paulet*, afterwards *Marquis of Winchester*, of whose family we have already spoken.

Devonshire House has also been mentioned; but it is necessary to state, that it was erected, upon a very extensive plan, by *Jasper Fisher*, citizen, and of the *Goldsmiths' Company*, one of the six clerks in *chancery*, and a justice of the peace. *Fisher* sold it to Mr. *Cornwallis*: from whom, through the medium of Sir *Robert Manvers*, this mansion, upon which we shall, at the conclusion of this *Vestige*, further remark, came to the Earl of *Oxford*, who sold it to the Earl of *Devonshire*.

Adjacent to *Devonshire House* was the *Traut Close*, a place where the youths of the neighbourhood used to exercise, by shooting at the *Porcelain*, or *Pansor*, a very ancient and harmless amusement.¶

It is said: that this pretence of the *Dauphin* was, to a far greater degree, absurd than, however, in support of it, came even to London where he was lodged, and where he addressed the *Mayor and Corporation*, "and," says *Baker*, "by a plausible oration, made the city sure to him, and thither came to him the *King of Scots*, with an army of choice soldiers, as also the *Earls of Arundel, Hereford, Salisbury*," &c.—*Chronicle*, page 72.

§ Near this large and superb mansion, of which some slight vestiges may still be traced under an archway in *Devonshire Square*, was born, A.D. 1566, *Edward Alleyn*, celebrated as one of those actors "that no succeeding age would ever see the like," but still more celebrated for his munificent and magnificent establishment *Durish College*. He built also six almshouses in the parish of *St. Botolph*, and gave, to be disposed of the first Sunday in September annually, 2s.

¶ We are happy to rescue from oblivion this amusement of the ancient *Spitteldrums*, at the same time that we, in opposition to the cruel pastimes of cock-fighting and cock-tossing, practised in *Islebury field*, and bear-baiting in *Beardards*, now *Hug-bour*, or rather *Worship-street*, observe, that the *Popinjays* was not a living, nor, we believe, a stuffed parrot, or, rather, a bundle of rags and feathers, formed into a rude resemblance of that bird, and placed upon a pole as a mark, but, probably, the figure of one of those *Gaulic imitators*, those compositions

Of fool and feather which they got in France, against which *Henry VIII.* issued a proclamation, which was "clapped upon the

The mansion of the family of *Forster*, several of whom were buried in the church, gate, (a) and levelled at a set of young gentlemen, when, we find, appeared in

“Tall stockings, (b) short butter’d breeches, and such types of

and who, from their *Butter* of silk, velvet, by consequence, from the variety of their colours and their rascumbical appearance, obtained among the plain, sober, and sensible English the appellation of *POPINJAYS*; which was handed down to the time of *Shakespeare*, who has so admirably described the *Knave*, that we are tempted to quote a few of the lines which he has, with the greatest dramatic judgment, put into the mouth of *Hotspur*, a rough, plain-speaking soldier, negligent of his personal appearance, and only alive to the impressions of honour:

—“I remember, when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage, and extreme toil,
Breathless, and faint, leaning upon my sword,
Came there a certain lord, neat, trimly
dress’d,

Fresh as a bridegroom; and his chin, new
reap’d,
Shew’d like a stubble land at harvest-
home (d)

He was perfum’d like a milliner;
And ’twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A pouncet box which ever and anon
He gave his nose, and took’t away again;
Who, therewith angry, when it next came
there

Took it in snuff (e) —

(a) *Bridewell*.

(b) i. e. Stockings that reached half up the thigh, and were gartered, and adorned with roses under the knees.

(c) Neither silk nor, of course, velvet was at that time manufactured in *Spital-fields* part of the *Feavel* (lose of *Lodsworth* was a tanner-ground. The woollen manufacture was the employment of the ancient *Spital-fields* weavers, who were, therefore, justly irritated at the influx of foreign silks which the meeting of the two monarchs produced.

(d) In the reign of Henry VIII. the renovation of the beard (as we remember an old author comically called *shaving*), which was partially introduced after the king’s return from the *Fale* of *Aide*, was considered as a mark of great effeminacy.

(e) *DRABFARE* is seldom very anxious respecting chronology. The battle of *Holmesdon* (or *Haldon Hill*) was fought on *Holyrood Day*, 14th September 1402, and tobacco was not known in England till 1584! *Shakespeare* did not, of consequence, come in fashion till a period much later.

church of *S. Andrew*, *Shoreditch*, and near this, was the house of *Lord St. John*, of *Buckingham* was in the library of *Norton Folgate*.

On the western side of *Bishopsgate* street, besides those buildings of which we have endeavoured to trace the origin and record the memory, was the ancient hospital of *S. Mary*, of *Shoreditch*, of this charitable foundation we have in a former *Verger*, taken notice, and close to it stood the house, which is, indeed, still standing, that appeared on the date upon its front, until its repair, about two years more, to have been built in the year 1550, which was the twenty-first of the reign of *Edward IV.* within three years to the death of that prince, and at a time when, although the court was divided into parties equally powerful and rancorous, the city began to respite from the horrors of civil war, the mercantile character to expand, and the suburbs in a small degree to extend. This ancient house, of which we have given a Plate when it was in a much more perfect state than it is at present, was, most unquestionably, the residence of some opulent merchant, and, by the civic arms that formerly appeared upon it, has certainly been the mansion of one or more of the sheriffs of London. Tradition says, that it belonged to *Sir Paul Pindar*, and that his brother

With many holiday and lady terms
He question’d me; among the rest, demanded
My prisoners, in your majesty’s behalf
I then, all swarting, with my wounds being
cold,
To be so pester’d with a *POPINJAY*, (f)
&c.

POPINJAY, it therefore, appears, was, in those times, we mean the reign of *Elizabeth* as it had been in that of her father, the vernacular appellation for a rascal. If it had not been so, the passage would not have been understood; and the game of *Popinjay* was, probably, the exercise of the *Popinjay* art, by shooting, with cross-bows, stone pellets, and bird-bulls, against a target, rudely constructed, we may suppose, but still so extravagantly dressed as to bear a caricature resemblance of a species of persons who were, to the civil apprentices, water-carriers, and the common people in general, objects of perpetual ridicule. Part of the *Israel Camp*, where the game was practised, was, by *Henry VIII.* taken into the *Old Artillery Garden*, at *Greenwich*.

— *Id. Id.* Vol. XI. p. 141.

(f) *Henry IV.* 1st Part, Act 1, scene 3.

Paul Pinder, alderman's deputy of the ward of *Bishopgate*, resided in it. It seems, however, to have been a *London Tavern*, distinguished by the sign of the *White Hart*, of a very ancient date, and, like many other of our *London Taverns*, which obtained the facetious appellation of *Dumpling Manufactories*, was very much resorted to by the *episcopalians* *Whigs*, a sect of dry philosophers, who, like their compatriots, pertinaciously adhered to a custom which, in the early part of the last century, grew to such excess, that it has been said, in some houses, the *Crown Tavern*, *Gracechurch street*, and the *White Hart Tavern*, *Bishopgate*, for instance, it was not unusual to draw a butt of mountain (128 gallons) in cills, in one morning! These were taken with wormwood bitters to stimulate appetite, and *dumplings* as damps to repress it. It has, by a civic historian, been observed, that the *White Hart Tavern*, in *Bishopgate-street*, affords a specimen (perhaps the only one remaining) of the most ancient style of building that prevailed with respect to *tradesmen's houses* in the metropolis: but with regard to this assertion, we must observe, that, at the end of the sixteenth century, no tradesman in *London* or its suburbs was the possessor of a house in any degree so large or so elegant. The *White Hart Tavern*, of which the Print that we have referred to will give a correct idea, stood unconnected with other dwellings. It had wings that were, under their first and second stories, ornamented with grotesque work in stucco on the north side, centered with the *City arms* in shields; on the south, profiles in medallions, &c. Behind this house was a garden, which still retains the name of *White Hart court*, though the sign is taken away. The appearance of the central building, which only now remains, is singular, in consequence of the range of casements that run from the one end to the other of its first and second stories. Its lower parts are divided: On the north side of the central arch is the *White Hart*, now a public-house; on the south, a shop.

Very near this house, and still nearer to the church of *St. Dunlop*, stood the *Stocks*, which were, more than a century ago, stolen in the night: a circumstance that was considered as disgraceful to the watchmen, particularly as the said *Stocks* stood up near the *Wath-*

house. They were, however, as a necessary appendage to the *parliament*, sold, rebuilt, and a *whipping-post* added.

The mansion-house of Sir *Paul Pinder*, of which we have, as a most singular vestige of ancient fabrication, given a slight, but correct, sketch, is, although apparently in a declining state, still to be seen. This house is, in a double sense, an object of curiosity and contemplation: first, on account of its architectural style, which, even in an age when such tricks were played with bricks, mortar, and stucco, as had never before been known; and, secondly, for the charity, liberality, hospitality, and, at one period, the immense opulence of its owner—Sir *Paul Pinder*, who, as his *Thames namesake* obtained the appellation of the *Prince of Posts*, might, from a circumstance which is by no means the concomitant of poetry, have been appositely termed the *Prince of Merchants*. He was born in the year 1588, at *Wellingborough*, *Northamptonshire*, and was, it is said, after receiving a commercial education, which he preferred to the merely classical, apprenticed to an *Italian*, of the name of *Pastuso*, or, *Anglice*, *Parvish*, in that great audacity of foreign adventurers,

• They stole *St Dunlop's Stocks*, untrue,
But soon he built them up anew;
And that the *felons* might not boast,
He added a stout *whipping-post*.

† *Pale Europ Mag* Vol XI p 8.

‡ It is now, like its neighbor, the *White Hart*, a respectable public-house, distinguished by the venerable portrait of the benevolent knight, its founder, for a sign.

§ This worthy citizen, whose family is said to have resided at *Wellingborough* and in its vicinity four hundred years, and of whom many vestiges may there be traced, gave the communion-plate for the church, and also a bell (called *Pinder's bell*), to this, his native, parish. Near *Wellingborough* was a medicinal spring, called the *Rod-well*, which was in such repute, that, in the year 1620, it was visited by *Charles I.* and his Queen, who, probably, experiencing the good effects of the salubrity of the air and the quality of the water, resided there *two weeks*; whither, on the attachment of Sir *Paul* to his sovereign, to whom he had lent 12,000*l.* was enthusiastic, and as he had a house at or near *Wellingborough*, where some of his family resided, he probably attended him.

Agamemnon. Travelling, as we have upon a former occasion, observed, was, in those times, the first principle of the commercial profession: he, therefore, travelled much, and was an accurate observer of men, manners, and customs: qualifications that introduced him to the king, James I. who, as sources of wealth were supposed to exist in the East, which, though it obtained the accidental appellation of *El Dorado*, were seldom found, appointed Sir Paul his ambassador to the *Grand Seigneur*.* In the execution of this commission, he gained great credit to himself, and, by the extension of

Oriental commerce, procured more than a hundred adventuress to his country. The Turkish dominions had, from the time of the Crusades, been very little explored by English travellers: therefore, upon the rise and extension of the Turkey Company, an immense as that of the *East India* Company, which was, in the hyperbolic language of those times, said to contain "two and fifty kingdoms,"† most

Wycherley to be his ambassador to the *Grand Seigneur*, Sultan Moratt, with the usual powers of appointing consuls to the various ports of Turkey, &c. (c.)

From these circumstances, it is certain that Sir Paul Pindar never was a regularly appointed and recognized ambassador from James I. to the *Grand Seigneur*. At the same time, it is almost as certain, that he attended the embassy of 1606 to Turkey, where he resided many years, and probably acted as consul at Constantinople, and in many other parts of the dominions of the Sublime Sultan, where, most unquestionably from his commercial knowledge, his personal acquaintance with the Italian and French languages (probably the Turkish), and also with the manners, customs, and laws of the East, he was of great service to the interests of his country.

+ In the reign of Louis XIII Cardinal Richelieu, equally attentive to arms, to letters, and to commerce, turned the splendid design of exploring their *voyages*, as they, in brilliant confusion, lay scattered over the *Orbital world* in consequence, many adventurers left their native country. Melchisedech Thevenot, one of the earliest, visited the *Levant*, but from his voyage no material advantage was derived. Tavernier travelled into India, Persia, and Turkey; but he viewed objects through spectacles too mechanically consequently too contracted. John Thevenot surveyed the broader and more prominent features of the *Asian world*. But still the exploration of grander objects of those sublime scientific outlines, *ancient and indigenous*, was left to the *curious and enthusiastic ardour* of the *English Orientalists* of the last century.

† "Here is a city, stateliest walled, indeed. The Turk, that two and fifty kingdoms stalks, Writes not so tedious a tale as this."

Shakespeare's *Henry VI.* 1st Part, Act V. Scene I.

* This assertion, made by a Correspondent, in the 11th volume of this Magazine, and adapted by Pennant, appears, though taken from the epitaph, to be incorrect. The Turkey Company, an establishment founded, in the year 1581, upon the ruins of the *Barbary Company*, which had long lain dormant, had become in a series of twenty-four years, in which its members had been active in their operations, so important, that the commercial advantages to be derived from the trade to the *Levant* was one of the earliest ideas impressed upon the mind of James I. after his accession to the *English Crown*: in consequence of which, he, for the first time that such a character had been known, appointed, by his letters patent 1600, Thomas Glover to be his envoy and agent in the dominions of the *Grand Seigneur*, the *Grand Seigneur*, of whom the present states, in the following words, that "Liberty is hereby given to the said Thomas Glover to reside in what part of Turkey he shall think best, and appoint consuls for the good government of the English in other proper ports." The *East India Company*, chartered, for fifteen years, December 19, 1600, though still in its infancy, but anxious to make a good exertion before their charter, which the Turkey Company considered as hostile to their interest, expired, sent, in 1614, Sir Thomas Rowe, with four ships, as ambassador from King James to the *Great Mogul*, they had, in 1612, sent one ship with the celebrated Sir Robert Shirley, in the same character; but in 1619, the king, in order to restore the true balance between the Turkey Company and their *East India* rivals, whose renewed charter had stimulated their exertions, at the request of the former, appointed Sir John Ayre his minister at the court of the Sultan Osman Han, at Constantinople, to settle friendship and commerce with Turkey, and to appoint places of trade, and also to nominate consuls. (a) 1621, King Charles appointed Sir Peter

(b) This gentleman was, probably, of the Merchant Tailors' Company. Wycherley House was formerly without Temple-bar. On the site of this mansion 17th Street, the building of which many of them very ancient, was erected. The Merchant Tailors' arms, cut in stone, once distinguished the building which still retains that sign.

(a) *Fœdera*, Vol. xvii. p. 178.

(c) *Fœdera*, Vol. xvii. p. 502.

questionably became an object of considerable, indeed, in the contracted state of English commerce, of vital importance. The republics of *Genoa* and *Venice* had, for a long period, enjoyed the benefits arising from Oriental traffic; and the early connexions of Sir Paul Pindar had made him acquainted with the Italian channels through which it was conveyed to this country: he, therefore, as a *Merchant Adventurer*, travelled to *Turkey*, with a view to turn the eastern streams of "*Pactoulus profit*" into a course less circuitous. In this he succeeded, and, after a residence in that country of nine years, returned to *England* with riches, said to have been incalculable: he, however, as one specimen of his immense wealth, exhibited to King James a diamond which he valued at 30,000*l*. This superb jewel the King wished to purchase upon credit. This wish not quite coalescing with the ideas of Sir Paul, he respectfully declined realizing; but agreed to favour his majesty with the loan of it on gala days. CHARLES I. less prudent, and more liberal than his father, paid the money, and was for years its possessor; what, in the wreck of his fortune, became of this diamond, we have never correctly learned.

Sir PAUL PINDAR, strongly attached to his sovereign, was by him (JAMES I.) it is said, appointed farmer of the customs; but the fact is, that he frequently advanced to the monarch, who generally wanted money, large sums, and took that part of the fiscal revenue as his security. He was in the year 1639, the eve of the great rebellion, esteemed to be possessed of property to the amount, exclusive of his debts, of 236,000*l*.* The charity and liberality of Sir Paul Pindar are said to have been commensurate to his means: of course, equally large and extensive: as an instance, he expended 12,000*l*.† in contributions toward the repairs of the cathedral of *St. Paul*.‡

* That, if we consider the relative value of coin, and the other necessaries of life, is a sum which, to adapt it to the present estimation of money, almost sets calculation at naught.

† Whitlock.

‡ June 4th, 1561, the wooden spire of the *Cathedral*, which had suffered from an accident of the same kind February 1st, 1549, was again burned by lightning, and also destroyed the roof, which was restored

He was, says Foxe, "ruined by his connexions with his unfortunate master." It is said, that *James I.* owed him, and the rest of the six commissioners of the customs, 300,000*l*, for the security of which, in the year 1649, they offered to the commissioners of enquiry and sequestration, and ultimately to *Parliament*, 100,000*l* as a commutation for their instalments; but the proposal was rejected. The fact is, that unapprehensive of the storm which was impending, Sir Paul had prevailed on his brother commissioners to do a thing, in former times by no means unusual, namely, suffer the monarch to overthrow them; and, in order to save themselves from the consequences of those anticipations of revenue, to apply to their own use the customs as they accrued. This practice, which occasioned on both sides a laxity of principle, and created an arithmetical entanglement, which, like the Gordian knot, could never be untwisted, and was therefore, at last, obliged to be cut, had, at that period, ascended to its acme. The official confusion which the rebellious explosion originally created, and which the dread-

1560; but the fabric stood in a barn-like state, "without," as it was said, with more asperity than wit, "its high-crowned hat," till the year 1631, 7th Car. I. when a new commission was issued for the repair of the said church, and it building the steeple, which had, at almost the close of the reign of James I. been in vain attempted. To this pious and national work many of the nobles and gentry, and, among the rest, Sir Paul Pindar, liberally contributed; though, we think, the subscription of the latter was by far the largest: the whole sum received was 101,330*l* 4*s* 6*d*. Inigo Jones was the surveyor of the works. He began his operations by compounding with the bookellers and others, whose houses abutted upon, say stuck to, the walls of the cathedral: those he dispersed; those he dilapidated; but, alas! the civil war impeded his progress. The insurgents, who undid the art of repairing and tearing, which are, says Swift, the primitive operations of war, much better than that of re-edification, first tried their hands upon *Paul's Cross*, and with such success, that they did, or rather undid, more work in a day than the 500 artificers of Jones could have pulled in pieces in a month, or put together in twelve. Encouraged by this essay, they turned their adulatory talents to other crosses, which they destroyed without meeting any impediments to what Fuller has, we think, erroneously though grandly, turned an *apocryphal* war.

for the same reason of civil war continued at the time the agents of the baron came forward, but the parties concerned were recovered, and, in the next year, the real purpose of which was the conversion of property (as they had before said, and were now to have) was the subject of the most anxious consideration, could not be conducted without secrecy. The crown revenue, the most prominent and brilliant object, except the crown itself, was first seized as a sort of acquisition, as a possession, was established; and as the business fell into the hands of men calculating, patient, and persevering in the investigation was minute, and the discoveries, it was said, *striking*. Among the parties implicated in the *speculation* and to be proved, were *Paul Pinder* and his *official colleagues*. The grand defaulter was stated to be the knight. For this ven-erable charge a double reason may be assigned, viz. the known *avarice* and the supposed *covetousness* of Sir Paul: revenge and avarice combined to initiate a process which imprisoned his body, tortured his mind, and caused a confusion in his affairs; that rendered an endeavour to extricate them fatal to *William Toombs*, his executor. Upon this subject we might make many more observations; but as his *character*, with a view of his House, has already been given to this *Magazine*, we shall, referring to that, conclude this speculation with an admission to another *Partie* connected with that once celebrated mansion. This was turned

A DISSERTATION UPON FISHES & FOWLS
RICHMOND-STREET.

B R FALL PINDER'S GARDEN-HOUSE.

1578 beyng Thursday at nyghte"
From this latter we shall make the following extract:

"There is no great newes stirryngs heare that cometh to my knowledge. It is not yet knowne who shall be made the Lorde Kep'. Sum thinke one & sum an other, for my own pte I can geve no geuse. It is but vayne to trouble yo^r L^{ty} wth such shewes as was shewed before her Ma^{ty} this Shrofftyde at nyghtie. The chiefe was a devyse presented by the psons of the Erie of Oxorde th^e Erie of Surrye the Lorde Thomas Wyndshoure. The devyse was prettier than it had happe to be pformed, but the besto of it (& I think the best lyk'd) was twene riche jewells wh^{ch} was presented to her Ma^{ty} by the II Erie."

Edward Earl of Oxford was Lord High Chamberlain, and is recorded to have presented his royal mistress the first perfumed gloves ever brought to England: he was, like the Earl of Surrey, a peer of great gallantry; therefore it is extremely probable, that a mask written by the latter, whom Pope has termed

"the Granville of a former age"
might have been performed at Oxford, afterward Devonshire House, by the two earls and their noble friends. The Queen's acceptance of *jewels* was a circumstance concomitant to every royal visit.

The exact time that *Fisher's Jolly* fell into the hands of the Puritans is not ascertained: it has been stated to have been about the rise of the civil war; but it is pretty evident, from the writings of those times, that the *Bull of Bishopsgate* had begun to rot much earlier. At the time it became a *sentimental*, the same spirit that had demolished the Cross in *Chapel*, the Cross at *Bishopsgate*, &c. operated: that subject of discussion, the subject of our veneration, was at once dismantled of all its images and ornaments. The beautiful statues and sculptured ornaments that favoured mankind of the Elect, viz. "The world is full of vanity," was correctly practiced both with respect to its interior disposition and its exterior appearance: these, with the organs of *Throne*, drew upon their hearts the animated version of *Butlers* 1686, *Don-*

paring them to the packed Parliament of those times, says, "That represents no part of the nation." But *Fisher's Jolly* congregation,!"

Hutchins, *Canis* ii. line 685,

It is to be observed, that, in the time of *Mr. Gripe*, the Duchess of Devonshire resided in a house in *Devonshire square*, built on part of the site of the dilapidated fabric.

FURTHER PARTICULARS relating to the Life and Death of the late GENERAL MORREAU.

IN our last Number, we began, under a very considerable agitation of mind respecting the event of his recent wounds, to contemplate the character of GENERAL MORREAU, who fell, alas! at the moment that, surrounded with glory, he was exerting himself to unshackle GERMANY, and to secure the happiness of the HUMAN RACE. At that direful moment was "struck to the earth, from which he rose no more," the greatest Hero, and most consummate statesman, that FRANCE hath, in this, her *saeculo*, ago produced. Impressed with the idea of a man of polished manners, of generous principles, and of humane ideas, rising in that vast empire, and, at once, bursting into that brilliant circle of celebrity, that zenith from which he has, ere he had performed half his course, instantaneously descended like a falling star, our thoughts recurred, and, starting from the dreadful idea of his DEATH, we gave, as concomitant to his PORTRAIT, a brief sketch of his LIFE, in the progress of which we anticipated, and, at the conclusion, announced his fate; a fate that has been deplored by every nation at present armed in the sacred cause of LIBERTY, and by none more than this, wherein that Goddess has long since erected her throne; and, to the admiration of the *bellicent* circles, caused her standard to be unfurled on the apex of the *Pyrenean* mountains; and her warlike sons, triumphant on the natal spot of the first of the Bourbons, HENRY IV. properly designated the Great, to invade the general invaders of Europe. May that sublime object, the British Flag, like the Roman Eagle, dignity and immortality that stupendous arms whose horizontal boundaries, to the South and to the North, at present exhibit only a scene and series of glittering arms and skies,

prove, as the *Cross of Constantine*, a propitious omen; and point to the restoration of the Bourbon race, and the consequent emancipation of mankind. In the glorious struggle for the attainment of a result so desirable, the late General Morazz, who seems to have arisen at the great call of Nature, had taken a part so conspicuous, that every circumstance relative to him becomes of historic importance: we shall, therefore, endeavour to "round our former subject," and fix in our pages those transient notices that float upon the diurnal stream: to these we shall add such observations as their objects may require; and our space will admit.

When *Themistocles* was driven, by the ingratitude of his countrymen, the *Athenians*, to seek for refuge in foreign parts, he fled to *Artaxerxes*, the Emperor of *Peria*, who, having felt the effects of his enmity, was, therefore, sensible of the importance of his friendships; and also struck with the noble, the elevated opinion entertained of himself, as it was displayed in his generous reliance on the liberality of his sentiments, he received the hero with open arms: nay, such was the joy of *Artaxerxes*, that he is said to have started thrice from his sleep, and exclaimed, *I have gotten Themistocles, the Athenian*.

Similar to this was the reception which the gallant Morazz experienced from the Emperor *Alexander*, the monarch whose heroic first turned the stream of denigrating and savage warfare back toward its native channels, and gave the signal for the liberation of *Germany* from a bondage a hundred times more severe, a yoke a hundred times more grievous, than that from which she was once freed by *Annibals*, justly termed her deliverer. *Alexander*, the Emperor of *Russia*, be it recorded to his immortal glory, became the friend, the protector, of Morazz; that veteran warrior of whose experience he availed himself during the latter period of his contracted life, and of whose death-blow he was a melancholy witness, whose name he has already honoured, and whose family he has most generously adopted: indeed, indeed, is the *Audace* of the *Imperial Alexander*, the Autocrat of all the *Russians*, yet will every future acknowledge, that his protection of the *Widow* and the

Orphan of a Hero who fell in his presence, and expired in the cause of suffering humanity, was its most brilliant ornament.

Such was the respect paid to the character of General Morazz, a respect which, from a combination of genius with military enthusiasm, of general talents with exalted virtues, it well deserved: steady from the beginning in his principles of *loyalty* and *patriotism*, he had only waited, through a variety of the most difficult circumstances, for an opportunity of asserting them, and of delivering his country and *Bonaparte*, when he met his death before *Dresden*. No event, perhaps, could have had a greater influence on the fate of the world. General Morazz enjoyed at that time the full and entire confidence of all the legitimate sovereigns of *Europe*: he had been called from *America* by their joint wishes; *Louis XVIII.* had given him unlimited powers with respect to *France*, pledging his royal word that he would take no measures, either of internal or external policy, without consulting him. On hearing of his death, that Prince exclaimed, "I have lost my crown a second time." ("J'ai perdu ma couronne une seconde fois.") According to the suggestion of the *Prince of Connoy*, he intended to give Morazz the rank of *Comptable* of *France*, the highest station under the old Monarchy, and the French *Blue Riband*. We understand his Majesty now proposes sending both the diploma and the riband to *Madame Morazz*, as a posthumous tribute of gratitude to the memory of her great and virtuous husband. *Louis XV.*, his grandfather, acted in the same manner, as to the blue riband, towards the widow of *Comte de Bissol*, who had died of wounds received in battle.

The manner in which General Morazz met his death is peculiarly remarkable. He was, as reported, riding, and in close conversation, with the Emperor of *Russia*, when their way was impeded by a wide ditch; the Emperor proposed to go round, and actually sat about it with the rest of his retinue; but Morazz, who excelled in all military exercises, made light of leaping over the ditch, and in the very act was struck by the fatal ball. Such was the decree of the *Divine Providence*, to which *Bonaparte* must bow with submission, and, under the guidance of the *Almighty*, rest her deliverance upon the

ample means, it is to be hoped, still within her power.

LOUIS XVIII. we believe, still intends to have a solemn service performed to the memory of General Moreau, when a funeral oration will be delivered, recording the uninterrupted instances of virtue and loyalty which marked his conduct, even when in the service of those monsters whom his soul abhorred, and whom he, for a while, stooped to deceive, to insure the punishment of their crimes. Strange as it may appear, the Prince of Coburg is now preparing an account of all the remarkable traits in the conduct of General Moreau (which came to his knowledge when his Serene Highness commanded the corps of *Junges* opposed to Moreau), to be mentioned in that oration.

The opinion of Moreau, that the peace of Europe and the repose of mankind could be insured only by the re-establishment of the Bourbons, was fully known to the people connected with him and his family, even, previous to his appearance on the theatre of war; in fact, it had been his leading principle throughout his career. Long before it was known he was coming to Europe, a conversation took place between the two celebrated ladies *Mesdames De Stael* and *Moreau*, at which one of our friends was present, on the means of restoring order in France and peace in Europe. *Madame De Stael*, with her usual experimental taste for political constitutions, expressed her opinion, that a Dictator was absolutely necessary in France, which wanted a strong government, and that her husband was designed by public opinion for that important station. To this *Madame Moreau* answered, that as far as she knew General Moreau's opinion, in which she humbly, but perfectly, coincided, the General knew but one way to re-establish order in France and in Europe, and this was to re-establish the Bourbons.

This conversation assumes an additional degree of importance, from the circumstance of its not being then known that General Moreau intended to visit Europe again.

After thus having as far as our contracted powers will permit, paid to the memory of this Commander the tribute which we owe to his virtues, our attention is naturally directed to the interesting composition which Heaven had marked for him.

Bleeding under the terrible blow which has deprived France of its *Deliverer*, and Europe of its Hero, *Madame Moreau* has beheld, with uncommon magnanimity, the close of those brilliant prospects which the genius of her husband, and the marked confidence placed in him by the Allied Powers, had put almost within her reach. Rising superior to the calamity which weighs upon her, she seems to feel only for the evils to which this unhappy event may again expose her country, and for the sorrows of an unfortunate Prince, in whose glory all her other affections are lost.

Surrounded by sincere friends, who share in her sufferings, she attempts to smother her grief, in order to lessen the weight of the anxious cares which the interest she inspires has imposed upon them; and when shrinking into herself, she satiates the craving void which the Supreme Being has made in her breast, religion alone offers her the means of resisting the pressure of evils calculated to subdue the most undaunted souls.

How this highly-interesting and supereminently-unfortunate lady bore the shock which, in an instant, terminated, with the termination of the existence of her beloved husband, all her views of earthly happiness, it is impossible to conceive; how she perused or heard his last letter it is impossible to conjecture: there is a sublimity of sorrow which hath elevated her far, far indeed, beyond the general ken of the human imagination, and, from its singularity, rendered its emanations in her bosom—sacred, therefore further to exaltate on this subject would be a trespass upon feelings, that ought to remain inviolate.

With respect to the death of the renowned General Moreau, which may be compared to that of *Epaminondas* in ancient, or *Turenne* in modern times, we shall, as the most correct description that we have seen of that unfortunate event, insert the following extract of a letter from *Tophitz*, dated September 4, 1813:

"General Moreau died yesterday. He was in the act of giving some opinion on military matters, while passing with the Emperor of Russia behind a Prussian battery to which two French batteries were answering, one in front and the other in flank, and Lord Cathcart and Sir R. Wilson were listening to him, when a ball struck his thigh, and almost carried his leg off, passed

through his horse, and shattered his other leg to pieces. He gave a deep groan; but immediately after the first agony of pain was over, he spoke with the utmost tranquillity, and called for a cigar. They bore him off the field on a litter made of gunnicks' pikes, and carried him to a cottage at a short distance, which, however, was so much exposed to the fire, that they were obliged, after just binding up his wounds, to remove him further off to the Emperor's quarters, where one leg was amputated, he making the whole time. When the surgeon informed him that he must deprive him of his other, he observed, without shewing any pain or peevishness, but in the calmest manner, that had he known that before his other was cut off, he should have preferred dying. The litter on which they had hitherto conveyed him was covered with nothing but wet straw, and a cloak drenched through with rain, which continued in torrents the whole day. They now placed more cloaks over him, and laid him more comfortably in a good litter, in which he was carried to *Hippeldestadte*; but long before his arrival there, he was soaked through and through. He was brought, however, safely to *Luzen*, where he seemed to be going on well, till a long conference which took place between him and three or four of the Allied Generals, by which he was completely exhausted. Soon after this he became extremely sick, and hourly grew worse. Through the whole of his sufferings, he bore his fate with heroism and grandeur of mind not to be surpassed, and appeared to those with whom he conversed to endure but little pain, from his extreme composure and calmness. He died at six o'clock yesterday morning."

The death of General Moreau was, as his life had been, conspicuous: he bore his sufferings with the fortitude of a Hero, and met his fate with the pride of a Christian. Here, as an instance of the strength of his mind, and his full possession of its faculties even in the hour of his dissolution, let us insert the letter which, at that awful period, he wrote to his wife, and to which we have antecedently adverted; a letter that so fully exhibits the sensations of the writer, so fully displays the idea of his ruling passion, and conveys his last thoughts, as well as his last words, to his afflicted widow, that observation upon it would be futile; it speaks

at once to the heart; and calls in-dred must that heart be which does not instantaneously feel the force of its language. The concluding note of his faithful adherent *Rapatel* adds, if possible, to the impression made by the letter of his General and friend. The following period shows how ready we are to believe what we ardently hope; it adds a poignancy to sorrow, and dashes the dart of grief with the corroding sting of disappointment. Upon this heart-rending subject we could not say less: it would be indecorous to say more.]]

"GENERAL MOREAU, A MADAME MOREAU.

"MA CHÈRE AMI,

"A la Batterie de Oresde, il y a trois jours, j'ai eu les deux jambes emportées d'un boulet de canon.—Ce coquin de Buonaparté est toujours heureux.

"On m'a fait l'amputation aussi bien que possible. Quoique l'armée ait fait un mouvement rétrograde, ce n'est nullement par revers mais par dévouement, et pour se rapprocher du Général Balthazar.

"Excuse mon griffonnage. Je t'aime et t'embrasse de tout mon cœur.

"Je charge Rapatel de finir.

"V. M.

"MADAME,

"Le Général me permet de vous écrire sur la même feuille ou il vous a tracé quelques lignes. Jugez de mon chagrin et de ma douleur par ce qu'il vient de vous dire.

"Depuis le moment où il a été blessé je ne l'ai pas quitté et ne le quitterai pas jusqu'à sa parfaite guérison. Nous avons la plus grande espérance; et moi qui le connais, je puis dire que nous le sauverons. Il a supporté l'amputation avec un courage héroïque, sans perdre connaissance; le premier appareil a été levé, et ses plaies sont fort belles. Il n'a eu qu'un léger accès de fièvre, lors que la suppuration s'est établie, et elle a diminué considérablement.

"Vous devez me pardonner tous ces détails; ils sont aussi douloureux pour moi à tracer qu'ils le seront pour vous à lire; j'ai eu besoin de courage depuis quatre jours, et en aurai encore. Comptez sur mes soins, sur mon amitié, et sur tous les sentiments que vous m'avez inspirés l'un et l'autre pour le servir: ne vous alarmez pas; je ne

"It is to be hoped, that a sagacious and energetic editor will be published.

puis vous dire d'être courageuse ; je connais votre cœur.

" Je ne laisserai pas passer une occasion sans vous donner de ses nouvelles. Le Médecin vient de m'assurer que si cela continue d'aller ainsi, dans cinq semaines il pourra aller en voiture.

" Adieu, Madame, et respectable ami - je suis bien malheureux. J'ai mal vu la pauvre Isabelle. Le plus dévoué de vos serviteurs.

" RAPATEL.

" Laun, 30 Août, 1813

" 1er de Septembre—il va bien, et est tranquille."

(TRANSLATION.)

" MY DEAR MRS,

" At the battle of Dresden, three days ago, I had both my legs carried off by a cannon ball.

" That scoundrel Buonaparte is always fortunate.

" The amputation was performed as well as possible.

" Though the army has made a retrograde movement, it is not at all the consequence of defeat, but from a mismanagement, and in order to get nearer General Plücher.

" Excuse my scribbling. I love and embrace you with all my heart. I desire Rapatel to conclude.

" Y M

" MADAME,

" The General permits me to write to you on the same sheet on which he has sent you a few lines. Judge of my grief and regret by what he has just told you.

" From the moment he was wounded, I have not left him, nor will I leave him till he is perfectly cured. We have the greatest hopes. And I, who know him, am certain we shall give him. He supported the amputation with heroic courage, without fainting. The first dressing has been taken off, and the wounds have a good appearance. He had only a slight access of fever when the suppuration took place, and it has considerably diminished.

" Pardon these details: they are as painful to me to give, as they will be to you to receive. I have stood in need of all my fortitude for the last four days, and shall still stand in need of it. Rely upon my care, my friendship, and upon all the sentiments with which both of you have inspired me—Don't alarm yourself—I need not tell you to exert your courage. I know your heart.

" I will neglect no opportunity to

write to you—The surgeon has just assured me, that if he continues to go on as well, he will be able, in six weeks, to go out in a carriage.

" Madame and respectable friend, farewell—I am miserable. Kiss poor Isabelle for me.

" Your most devoted servant,

" RAPATEL.

" Laun, Aug. 30, 1813.

" P.S. I.—He is going on well, and is easy.

We have now, in these our desultory observations, arrived at a period when we can, with propriety, introduce the translation of another letter, the emanation of sentiment and sensibility, which was written by the Imperial ALEXANDER to the disconsolate widow of the great and truly-patriotic General Moreau.

Few, indeed, of these missives, in any language, ever spoke the real sentiments, or more fully, more exquisitely, developed the heart of the writer, than this admirable epistle—admirable in every point of view, in the tenderness of its feelings, in the delicacy of its expressions, in the deep regret it evinces for the dead, in the deep interest it exhibits for the living, and in its earnest desire to speak consolation, mixed with the fear that the very attempt may aggravate the grief it was intended to assuage. It gives us the highest idea of the heart of the Emperor. May he long continue to be an ornament to the throne, and a delight and blessing to the people who have the happiness to be governed by him.

LETTER OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER TO MADAME MOREAU.

" MADAME,

" When the dreadful misfortune which befel General Moreau, close to my side, deprived me of the talents and experience of that great man, I indulged the hope that, by cure, we might still be able to preserve him to his family and to my friendship. Providence has ordered it otherwise. He died, as he lived, in the full vigour of a strong and steady mind. There is but one remedy for the great miseries of life, that of seeing them participated. In Russia, madam, you will find these sentiments every where, and if it suit you to fix your residence there, I will do all in my power to embellish the existence of a personage of whom I make it my sacred duty to be the consolation and the support. I entreat you, madam, to rely upon it irreversibly, never to let me be in ignorance of any cir-

Further Particulars relating to the Life and Death of the late Gen. Moreau. 103

circumstance in which I can be of any use to you, and to write directly to me myself. To anticipate your wishes will be a pleasure to me. The friendship I vowed to your husband exists beyond the grave; and I have no other means of shewing it, at least in part, towards him, than by doing every thing in my power to ensure the welfare of his family. In these sad and cruel circumstances, accept, madam, these marks of friendship, and the assurance of all my sentiments. "ALEXANDER."

"*English*, 6th Sept. 1813.

Such are the sensations expressed in this letter, as we have observed, with all the ardour of friendship, the exalted glow of compassionate consolation, and elegance of diction, every thing in this epistle is done for the living; and, in commemoration of the dead, we are convinced that nothing will be left undone, that can on the most praiseworthy basis establish the same, and record the memory, of that man whom the Emperor delighted to honour. Funeral magnificence, the statue, the urn, the monumental groupe, have been the tribute of sorrow and sensibility to the names of heroes, in all ages and nations; and although the letter above quoted forms a monument to the memory of General Moreau which will last longer than one of marble or of brass, still we understand that preparations are already making at Petersburgh, not only to perform the *séqueux* of the lamented General, but to raise to his memory a tomb which, as long as its materials shall last, will speak to every age and every nation. In this country, his commemoration was on Thursday morning, the 4th of October, 1813, when a solemn service was performed in the Catholic Chapel, King-street, Portman-square, in honour of that great and good man General Moreau. The chapel was hung with black, and filled with a very large assemblage of nobles and genteel persons. The Russian Ambassador and suite, the first Minister of Louis XVIII. Count d'Essex, and all the French noblemen attached to the establishment of Napoleon and the Prince of Condé. Mademoiselle Moreau was there, attended by her Governess; she is about eight years old. Among the company we observed, besides her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire, Countess of Essex, the Baroness De Stad, Lady Melbourne, the Hon. Mrs. G. Lamb, and Mr. F. Fowler.

This was, indeed, a solemn rite: it was, on the part of our generous countrywomen, a temporary sacrifice of opinion to penitence; every heart was impressed with the emotions of sorrow, and every eye paid its tribute of tears. In the course of the service, frequent were the appeals that turned the attention of the congregation upon that interesting object, Mademoiselle Moreau: the effect of this transition may be conceived, it cannot be described.

Madame Moreau was only able to leave her chamber for the first time on the Saturday antecedent. She has, since the exile of her husband by Buonaparte, lost her mother, Mrs. Hulot, and her two brothers. She is a native of the Isle of France, and a lady of the greatest accomplishments. On the death of her mother, she proceeded from America to Bordeaux, with the intention of going to Paris, to settle with her brothers about the inheritance, but she could not obtain permission to that effect; and it was only after repeated applications that she was permitted to land, and to remain on shore till her health, which was greatly impaired, should be sufficiently re-established to enable her to prosecute her journey to England, which she did not effect in less than thirty days passage. She has, of course, received nothing from her mother's property, as no settlement could take place; and no doubt but is has since been confiscated.

To this account we shall, as a circumstance which does the greatest honour to the character of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of this United Kingdom, whose sorrow for the fate of General Moreau, and generous sensibility with respect to his widow, are commensurate to her situation, insert the following passage, expressive of the ardour of his benevolence, and the affection of the unfortunate lady, who was, upon that solemn occasion, the object of it.

"As soon as the Prince reached this country of the death of the gallant Moreau, the Prince Regent expressed a wish to pay a visit of condolence to his afflicted widow; but she was in such a convalescent state, and continued for some days, and was succeeded by a cold more violent than perhaps, than those which she had hitherto experienced, which gave relief to her overcharged heart."

In this situation, we understand, she still continues; for although apprized of the magnificent intentions of the Empe-

ror of Russia in her favour, it is not in the power of cause or effect to make the affliction so deeply impressed on the mind as to produce a permanent wound.

To this account we shall subjoin an article that has, through the medium of the *Journal and hebdomadal press*, obtained universal circulation, although it involves in its contents its own refutation; this, it will, be seen, refers to a young man, never heard of until after the death of the Hero whom we have endeavoured to celebrate, who designated himself—

THE SON OF THE GENERAL MORCAU.
Wonderful, it is said, will never cease! This is certainly true, as applied to the characteristic credulity of this nation. They rise in rapid succession, are chased for a few hours, burst in the radiance of the solar beam, and leave the gaping multitudes that have pursued them to turn their dazzled eyes upon each other, and endeavour to recover a clearer perception, which always produces risibility. Such is the general progress of *Wonders*, and the fate of *Wonderers*. Not that, with respect to the young man in question, there would have been any thing astonishing in General Moreau's having a son of his age, except his abandonment of him; which, we speak unequivocally upon the subject, is impossible! However, the story, as it is told, we now, without further comment, submit to the candour and judgment of our readers.

A paragraph lately appeared in *The Plymouth Telegraph*, stating, that a son of General Moreau was then on board the *Salvador del Mundo* flag ship, at Plymouth. We understand, by a letter received on Thursday from Plymouth, that the young man still persists in his original story, and has exchanged letters with Madame Moreau at the battle of Austerlitz. The young man in question says, that he deserted from the French army, and was in the famous retreat of Moreau; that he has undergone the perils of fortune since he quitted his father; has been in several countries, and having in London, obtained some acquaintance with the use of John Bull, entered into the navy, and was finally rescued on the banks of the Thames, by a carpenter, who had been years on board the ship, and who, at length, made the disclosure, and he was quitted, having had, in the mean time,

desired to visit a shore of which he knew nothing, and where he had no friends. Soon after this General Moreau had arrived in Sweden, the young man waited on Captain Calder, of the *Salvador*, and made the disclosure. Captain Calder, much surprised, acquainted Sir John Calder, post-admiral, and the consequence has been, unlimited liberty to the young man to visit the shore, and facilities were allowed to enable him to prove his identity. He instantly commenced a correspondence with his mother, as he terms her; and the exchange of letters still continues; in the last answer of Madame Moreau, she observes, that she lost a son of his age, about the time he says he deserted, but that he was killed in battle, and prays him earnestly to give her immediate proofs, if he has such, of her still having a child, whom she had long since numbered with the dead. The young man, in question, we understand, bears an excellent character on board the ship, speaks several languages fluently, and is considered as a linguist on board.

[This statement, which we take from *The Morning Post*, is perfectly correct. We have ascertained, that a young man, such as this individual is represented, has actually written several letters to Madame Moreau, whom he styles his mother. There is but one thing difficult in the case, he is older than Madame Moreau!]

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

I BEG leave to send the following curious fact, which happened a few days ago near Slough.

I have a cream-coloured pony which has been in my possession these three years. I have a great attachment for him, which is much increased since I find that he is capable even of friendship. My horse was lately given to a friend of mine, and I was with him in the morning, and there, ever he goes, the dog is always in a passion. It happened, a few days ago, as the groom was leading the dog over a field, exercised that they met a large dog, who very violently attacked the dog, and the terrier, upon which the horse rose on his hind legs, and, to the utter astonishment of the groom, he effectively caught his friend by the neck, and bit him in the throat, the groom's scampish will is a great advantage, and he is a great help to the groom in the attack.

Yours &c. &c. W. R. R.

NOTES No. XLII.

THE invention of STEREOTYPING has much that may be said in its favour. It professes its ability to supply the literary world with *immaculate* editions of a work: but whether its practice corresponds with its profession is quite another question. And it certainly can furnish copies at a much cheaper rate than by the common mode of printing.

But unfortunately, in the only instance which I have met with of a book in a learned language STEREOTYPED, the latter qualification, *cheapness*, seems alone to have been attended to, and accuracy to have been completely disregarded, as a consideration of no moment. The book I allude to is THE GREEK TESTAMENT: a work, the importance of which one might naturally imagine would lead all parties concerned to make it a perfect specimen of the merits of the invention of STEREOTYPING.

By a careful perusal of this edition I have received much edification; as it exhibits a copious harvest of various *lections*, the most of which have escaped the accurate and indefatigable researches of Mill, Wetstein, Matthæi, and Griesbach. The following is a slight *epilegium*, merely of a dozen of the most novel and hitherto un conjectured.

αποστολων — τωτο — Χρησ — εμ —
Κρις, this I should fancy was extracted from a *Welsh MS.* — Ραββι — λιλ —
μω — ες — εως — ηγγιγ — ισχυρ.

After a long and painful deliberation, I think I have at last discovered the principle upon which this truly admirable specimen of STEREOTYPING is conducted,

There is a *stale anecdote*, to be found in every jest book, from "Joo Miller" down to the "Encyclopædia of Wit," of a poet who presented a copy of verses to a nobleman, who observing that some of the verses had a foot too few, the bard with great coolness replied, "If your lordship will do me the honour to read on, you will find here and there a verse with a foot too many, so that we will compensate for the other."

On this most equitable principle of compensation it is evident the "GREEK TESTAMENTUM GREECUM, Editio Stereotypa" proceeds. If in some *verses* of instances it omits the accent on a word, in many hundreds it gives

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another word for *verbis*, and occasionally, in the multitude of its *liberality*, *there*. Are we grieved at finding a word unjustly defrauded of a letter in its composition? we quickly exult at finding ample restitution made by the insertion of a superfluous letter in some other word. Thus *οιζον* is robbed off only with a spirit, but in return *εζω* has an accent more than its due, and in this case amends is made in the same family. Again, *γυμ* wants a *bul*, to compensate for this, *Ιουδαίος* has no less than a syllable more than it has in any other book. But I will exhibit in two separate columns a few of the deficiencies on one side compensated by the redundances on another.

οιζον	=	οιζον
οτι	=	οτι
Χρησ	=	Χρησ
τωτο	=	τωτο
αποστολων	=	αποστολων
ιμω	=	ημων
πρατιν	=	ροματιος
Δουλου	=	Διγυ
εργας	=	ατιρεβιθσας
κισις	=	οιδατι
δουμιν	=	γλωσσων
επισολη	=	μαλιστα

But the *crux typographi* seems to have been the word *ημερα* with its inflexions, and *καγω*; since these occur with the most puzzling variety of *subscripts*, *spirits*, and *accents*. Thus we have *ημερα*, *ημερα*, *ημερα*, *ημερα*, *ημερα*, *καγω*, *καγω*, and *καγω*.

To be serious; after a very careful collation, I have no scruple in saying that this STEREOTYPED edition of the Greek Testament, which ought and might have been faultless, is by far the most inaccurate of any yet published.

A strange instance of the prurieny of an annotator to say something, when he has nothing to say to any purpose, appears in a note on a passage in the "Induction" to Marston's "Malcontent," Dodsley's Old Plays, Vol. iv. p. 13: 1780.

"Sinklow. I must be four of mine ere the play is not so well acted as it hath been."

"Henry Conden. Oh no, sir, nothing. As Phrymonius saith."

On which the following note occurs: "Phrymonius idem Phrymonius in partibus Goatho. 11 Terent. Enoch."

Who is the annotator was, I am not certain. But he has not only sophistified the text of Terence to make it appear to answer his purpose; but has adduced a quotation which, if it were genuine, would not in the slightest degree illustrate the passage to which it is applied.

"*Nihil ad Parmenonem augm*" is a proverb directed against those who, from prejudice or prepossession, pass a hasty judgment, without having any good grounds on which to found their decision. Phædrus, without mentioning the name of Parmeno, has turned the circumstance which gave rise to the proverb into a fable, to which he affixes this moral:

"*Prævo favore labi mortales solent,
It, pro judicio dum stant erroribus, qui,
Ad poenitendum rebus manifestis agi.*"

Lib. v. Fab. 5

The following extract from Plutarch would have suited the annotator's purpose rather better than his fabricated quotation from Terence.

"*Ἐπεὶ τι πασχόντες, ἢ τίς τις ἐξωθεν γινώμην παύει, τὴν Παρμενόντος ὅν κως ἰδανήσαναι, οὗ ΠΑΡΟΜΙΩΔΗ γινέσθαι, καὶ τοὶ φασὶ τὴν Παρμενόντος ἰδουμένην, ἐπὶ τῇ μίμῳ, ζήλως ἰσχυρὰ ἀντιπιδύκνυσθαι προκαταλήμμεν ἢ τῶν ἀθλαίων καὶ λυγόντων, ἢ μὲν, ἢ ἄλλ' ὅθεν ΠΡΟΣ ἸΩΝ ΠΑΡΜΕΝΟΝΤΟΣ ἦν, ἢ α λαβόντα δι' ἑκατον ἐπὶ μάλῃ, προσελθὺν ἰταὶ δὲ καὶ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ φωνῇ, αὐκοντες υπεβήγγοντο, ἢ ἐν αὐτῇ πρὸς τὴν Παρμενόντος; οὐ γάρ τις τὸ διαφανέμεν τὸ μυστὸν, ἐξελίχοντα ἢ δὲ ΚΙΣΛΩΣ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΟΞΑΝ, ΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΛΗΘΙΑΝ*" Plutarch. Symp. Lib. v. Prob. 1 Vol. III. p. 524. Edit. Wyttenbach.

"Although I vet
(With Macchabees' modesty) the known merits
Of my work; I mean, yet some wise men shall say,
I hope, rather than write canonical."

Macchabees, c. 1. v. 1. *reiv ad finem.*

The words "With Macchabees' modesty" may refer to the curious conclusion of the Second Book of Macchabees, which they who call it apocryphal must have a good strong oesophagus.

"And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, then that which I desired; but if modestly, and meanly, it is that which I should wish." Chap. x. 28.

Mr. Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller,

shortly after the publication of his very curious and interesting work, was assailed by a torrent of libelous and vulgar abuse, for narrating many incidents, which were declared to be unworthy of belief, because the objects had never themselves witnessed them. The two which encountered the most reprehension were, his account of the travellers' summary mode of procuring a botch-steak in Abyssinia, and of their banquet.

"I have said in the course of the narrative of my journey—[see Bruce's Travels, Vol. iv. p. 338. edit. 1804. 8vo.] that, at a small distance from Axum, I overtook on the way three travellers, who seemed to be soldiers, driving a cow before them. They halted at a brook, threw down the beast, and one of them cut a pretty large collar of flesh from its buttocks, after which they drove the cow gently on as before." Vol. iv. p. 477.

Now to say one who is endowed with but a smattering of anatomical information, it is evident that there is no physical impossibility in the matter; yet

"A violent outcry was raised in England at hearing this circumstance, which many did not hesitate to pronounce impossible, when the manners and customs of Abyssinia were to them utterly unknown." *Ibid.*

For Bruce's description of an Abyssinian banquet, see his Travels, Vol. iv. pp. 482—485. The passage is too long to introduce here.

It is somewhat remarkable that, a hundred years before Bruce engaged in his Travels, the same circumstance should have been related of his own countrymen. In a most virulent pamphlet published in the year 1676, entitled "A Modern Account of Scotland," abounding with the most scurrilous invective, and consequently claiming the less credit, we are told,

"Their cruelty depends on their beasts, it being a custom in some places, to feast upon a living cow; they tie in the middle of them, near a great fire, and then cut collars of this poor living beast, and broil them on the fire, till they have mangled her all to pieces; nay, sometimes they will only cut off as much as will satisfy their greedy appetites, and let her go, till their greedy stomachs call for a fresh supply; which horrible cruelty, as can scarce be paralleled in the whole world!" Harleian Miscellany, Vol. vi. pp. 442—443, edit. 1810. 8vo. A. R.

MELANCHOLY.

It has been affirmed by many, but particularly by the unfortunate Chatterton, that the full moon occasions both clearer and brighter ideas, as well as a greater facility in expressing them. Though I may not, perhaps, entirely agree with him in this sentiment, yet the moon shines so sweetly through my casement, that it invites me to take up my pen, and write upon that feeling which it so powerfully promotes—I mean, *Melancholy*. Having often read, in the most admired poems of the day, of the pleasures of this passion, & had exquisite delight the man of feeling enjoys when reclined on the margin of some dimpling brook, and mingling his tears with the transparent wave, as it murmurs at his feet; I felt an inexpressible inclination to cultivate and possess this excellent quality. Being naturally not overburthened with a high flow of spirits, I made considerable proficiency; when the moon shone, and rendered objects visible, I would steal from my room at night, and wander to the ruins of an old abbey, where, leaning over some half-defaced monument, I would indulge in meditations neither favourable to virtue nor to health.

“Strange things, the neighbours say, have happened there.” *The Grave.*

Notwithstanding all this, I never felt that delightful emotion, that inexpressible something, which Melancholy is said to give. I grew thoughtful; it is true, was very absent; eat little, slept less, and attended to nothing. Every one remarked how much I was altered for the worse, both in look and manner. Having heard, and attentively considered, all these things; I concluded that I had

taken a wrong method, and therefore altered my mode of proceedings. I set my heart to fall in love with a handsome damsel of the neighbourhood, and wished to make myself believe that she had refused my advances, for, in the candle, I dare not make the attempt. The purling brook saw my listless youth reclining on its margin, heard my sighs, and received my tears. But all was vain. The long-wished-for, long-expected, pleasure never arrived. I never felt those tender emotions which poets so feelingly describe, and which they seem to have experienced. Convinced, from these experiments, that “pleasing melancholy” has its existence only in the brain of the poet; I haste to warn the feeling and romantic part of our British youth, not to give way to a passion which, if carried too far, may be dreadful in its effects; it is a passion which renders them unfit for society, and embitters every scene of life. Melancholy is, perhaps, the most obdurate of all mental infirmities; it has often been the means of plunging some into the very depths of dissipation, and of causing others to take away life before it was required of them, and sending their guilty souls to answer for the crime before the throne of an almighty and just Judge. It may be advanced, that to some melancholy is not only habitual, but also constitutional. That it may be so sometimes I will not, I cannot, deny. But if properly checked in the beginning, it seldom gains any ground, and only returns upon the mind when the body is weak or disordered. However it may be in poetical description, yet in *re ipsa* it is the worst, and, I may perhaps be suffered to say, the most painful of diseases.

HARVEY.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

Folkestone, July 28th, 1813.

THE following Epitaph is inscribed on a brass plate in the centre aisle of Folkestone church, in the memory of the mother of Dr. William Harvey. If you judge it worthy a place in the *European Magazine*, it is at your service.

—DE VOTO POPULI.

A.D. 1605 NOV. 8TH DYED IN THE 50TH YEERE OF HER AGE
IOAN WIFE OF THO. HARVEY MOTHER OF 7 SONS & 4 DAUGHTERS
A GODLY HARMLES WOMAN A CHAST LOVED WIFE
A CHARITABLE QUIET NIGHBOUR A COLOURABLE FRIENDLY
A PATRON
A EVIDENT DILIGENT HUSBAND A CAREFUL OVERHANDLED
MOTHER

DEER TO HER HUSBAND REY. MENTED OF HER CHILDREN
BELOVED OF HER NIGHBOURS ERECTED OF GOD
WHOSE SOUL REST IN HEAVEN HER BODY IN THIS GRAVE
TO HER A HAPPY ADVANTAGE TO HERS AN VNHAPPY LOSS.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE

A TALE.

85 J. J.

(Continued from page 219.)

AT this moment a loud and confused noise in the entry, of weeping, protestation, and blasphemy, assailed their ears.

"My dear," said Mortimer, "much as I desire it, I cannot press your stay in such a place as this—return to the cottage—I do not apprehend there is any thing there that I may now call my own—but your presence may be necessary for a time."

Ellen turned reluctantly towards the door,—when Mortimer called her to him again—

"You turn your back, Ellen—and my spirits droop—you leave me in a strange place—and heaven knows, my child—among strange inhabitants—you have given me strong *assurances*, Ellen, but you reserve to yourself the *means*—or is there, as I fear there is, more of iniquitation than ability in your promises—or is it that *your* mind, like my own, sinking under its calamity, catches at straws for support?"

"Father, I confess, I have great hopes in the intervention of Sir William—I do think he is our friend—thoughtless I know he is—but then he is young, and we are all thoughtless at times."

"Is that our only ground of hope, Ellen?—but why do I ask?—are not all our resources as obvious to my mind as to yours?—With respect to Sir William, child, there can be no doubt that he is aware of my situation, and he is, therefore, bound to relieve me—but I have long doubted his sincerity, and have too much reason to believe that his conduct has justified my suspicion—it is true, the bond was my own act and deed—the demand is, therefore, in itself perfectly just—he only stands accountable to me for his repeated assurance that he never should be made—and as I have no other ground my request of assistance on, but mere inability to help myself—where can I apply, but where hundreds would have an equal title there is, indeed, my worthy friend William—but I am, alas! too deeply in debt to read."

"Oh, father, why do you encourage this despondency?—why will you not rely on me?—I know I shall succeed."

Ellen again took leave of him—and
her hand to the door, when, with

a kind of convulsive cry, she again called
her — she returned to him — he looked at
her —

"You called me, sir,"

"Ay, my child—but it is gone!"

"I will not leave you, father!" she said.

"Hey!—yes, yes, child—I have no right to make you a prisoner. . . . it is a hard term, Ellen, to be applied to an honest man—for am I not honest, Ellen?"

"Oh, do not talk so, sir—rise from this depressing melancholy—tell me what you had to say—you called me to you, father."

"I did, child—but I know not for what—I am a weak old man—don't mind me—I own there is a charm in your voice, Ellen, in your words, your looks, and in your confidence (though against all probability), that seems now really necessary to my existence."

"Why, sir—I should not be confident, if I was not sure—Oh, father!—it has just struck my mind—like a flash of lightning—now I see it all perfectly clear."

"See what, child?"

"'To-morrow,'" said Sir William, "(that is, you know, to-day): 'I shall be from home—but on my return, if not before, your father's apprehensions respecting the bond shall cease'—Now, sir, what have you to say—you see, poor gentleman, he knows nothing of what has happened."

Mortimer shook his head.

"Well, father, you really are so suspicious—so doubtful—that I can do nothing with you—I do know more—I should have told you more—but it created in me a kind of disappointment, and I was unwilling to subject you to the same unpleasant sensation."

"More, Ellen!—tell me ~~all~~—it is necessary that I should have a perfect view of my situation."

Eden then related the pretended offer of Sedley, and the Baronet's rejection—and concluded with saying—"And thus, father, you see, it is, after all, but a kind of empty business—the more impulsive of moment on the part of Captain Sedley, for the rejection of his handsome offer—and which you may depend upon it, the noble nature of Sir William will see right the moment he is apprised of what business depends on is to consider whether they are both gentlemen—and I really know not which we should consider the most noble action—the offer or

certain folly to suspect the bond—
 in fact, you see, father, the difference
 is there—our part in it is merely acci-
 dental—was it not as clear as day,
 both how it has happened, and how
 it will end—is it not strange that this
 should not have occurred to my re-
 collection before?—but, in my honour,
 this time, every word of it—why don't
 you speak, father?—(Ellen burst into
 tears)—you are really cruel—it must be
 your wish to distress me—you could not
 otherwise be so obstinately attached
 to your unwarrantable doubts and fears—
 if you had but witnessed, as I did, the
 conduct of Captain Sedley at having
 offended me—and his anxiety to make
 me the noble compensation he offered
 and on the part of the Baronet the
 visible anger of his countenance—for
 he could, for some time, scarcely utter
 a word to me—you would have been
 ready to adore them both."

"Oho, my child! my child!—you
 have laid me on the rack!—Sir William
 is indeed, as you say, a very angel!—
 —or he is an infernal fiend!—a deeply-
 damned devil!"

"Good, heaven, father, what words
 are these! I never heard such from your
 mouth before—you surely are not well
 —and you look at me so!—Oh, hea-
 vens!—how he looks!"

The gaoler's wife, who was, at that
 instant, passing the door, alarmed by
 Ellen's exclamation, entered the room,
 and seeing her shaking the old man
 violently by the shoulders, inquired the
 reason—it was a lapse of mind, though
 but momentary—withdrawn—he sighed
 deeply—but could shed no tears—the
 mind was present, but obdured by
 a stupor which lasted so long as to
 alarm them by the dread of a collapse—
 when, after much entreaty, he was
 persuaded to lie down and compose him-
 self—and in a short time he sunk into a
 quiet sleep.

Ellen now asked if she could be
 accommodated with any means of sleep-
 ing there, that night—but as it did not
 appear practicable, she informed the
 woman of their unfortunate situation,
 and endeavoured to conciliate her in-
 terest in behalf of her father, during
 his occasional absence, having first put
 a garment into her hand, for the sup-
 ply of present necessities—Ellen de-
 termined to remain there until her obo-
 —which after three hours' rest she did—
 and finally refreshed—she expressed

some surprise at seeing her—but at
 the same time seemed much gratified,
 Ellen now varied as much as possible
 every thing that might tend to produce
 a recurrence of the subject that had so
 seriously affected his mind—and asked
 his advice with respect to her future
 conduct at the cottage—with much
 composure, he again told her that
 her attendance there must for a time
 be necessary, on account of the difficulty
 who were placed in possession.

"You will soon see, Ellen," said he,
 why the behaviour of the men, whether
 you may relate to your observance of
 them—I would have you respect their
 authority—but I would not have you
 timely submit to any thing insulting or
 oppressive—the laws are just, and not
 brutal—they are formed for the security
 of our rights—but in the execution of
 them will allow of no undue severity
 —there were a few trifling things I
 had to mention, but another time may
 do as well—the dog—Belly tells me
 the creature whines about the house,
 and growls at the men, as though he
 knew all was not as it should be—
 —don't let them ill-treat the poor ani-
 mal."

"All this I will strictly attend to,
 father—and now promise me, that you
 will not think of any thing but how to
 make yourself most comfortable for
 the short time you will be here."

She talked to an absent mind!

"They say, that as this world recedes,
 to the eye of faith, the future opens!—
 but it certainly was a dream."

"A dream, father!"

"Ay, child—a glorious one!—I have
 had a foretaste of eternal blessed-
 ness!"

"Oh, sir, do not talk of dreams—a
 little while—and all will be well again."

"Dreams, Ellen!—why all is well,
 child—our life is but a dream—and the
 more we are troubled and disturbed by
 it—the sooner we shall awake to a
 bright and eternal morning!"

Ellen turned aside to give vent to her
 feelings—"I have given the gentle-
 woman of the house money, father,
 to procure what may be necessary for
 you until I see you tomorrow—and
 I think you had better keep the rest in
 your own possession—Mortimer again
 declined it!" "Well, father, then I
 must insist on your discharging from
 your mind all unpleasant thoughts of
 your situation—and that you transfer
 all your cares to me."

He caught her hand—and the tears flowed—

"There is one care, Ellen, will never leave me—if the ties of mortality can attach us in an immortal state—But I trust in the providence of Heaven to raise up for you a more efficient protector—for your kind and constant attention to me, Ellen, I have now no means of compensation or return—beyond my blessing—take it, my child—and may the filial affection of a more fortunate family—repay you."

Ellen's heart was too full to answer—she kissed him; and having promised to see him in the morning, with better news—left him—and returned to the cottage.

Mortimer had all night endeavoured to close his eyes, but in vain—the fever induced by intensely brooding over his misfortunes resisted the balmy power of sleep, and denied its healing influence to his care-worn mind.

The morning came—the faint beams of Aurora gleamed through his narrow lattice—the lowing of the cattle, the song of the early bird, and the sound of the distant horn, roused him from his abstracted course of thought to the few external objects that surrounded him—four bare walls, an old deal table, and a few broken chairs!—his heart sunk—and but for the expectation of Ellen's return, would shortly have ceased its functions—her care, he knew, would supply his ordinary wants, and her affection the most consoling sympathy—while these ideas soothed his mind, he again closed his eyes, and at length obtained a temporary oblivion of his troubles in refreshing sleep.

It was noon when he awoke—and starting at the brightness of the day, and the busy state of the prison, he arose; and seeing every thing as he left it the night before, inquired of the keeper if his neighbour had asked for him—being answered in the negative, he returned to his apartment, somewhat alarmed at her absence—he sat a few minutes—he got up—walked about the room—thought of breakfast, but had no inclination to eat—in this manner he passed his time till towards evening, when, going for a little air into the yard, he was accosted in the entry to it by a man from behind, who clapped him on the shoulder.

"Well, father," said he, "what—

they have"—Mortimer turned round—
"D—n—t—n—your pardon, Master Mortimer."

Roused at the mention of his name, Mortimer viewed more attentively the face of the person who addressed him, and recognised in it that of the man whom he had formerly bailed, and whose desertion he was now answering at the expense of his liberty.

"Is it you, Kent?" said Mortimer, and turned from him.

"I am sorry to see you here, Master Mortimer."

"You have reason to be so, Kent."

"Come, come, neighbour," replied the other, "forgive and forget."

"I have done with you, Kent."

"Well, but, Master Mortimer."

"Kent," interrupted Mortimer, "your presence is unwelcome to me—I neither see you nor hear you with any pleasure."

Mortimer walked back to his room.

He had, in the course of the day, revolved in his mind every relative possibility that might in any degree account for the absence of Ellen; from hour to hour disappointment had succeeded hope, till the time came when the key being turned to the exclusion of all without, put an end to his hopes for that night, and consigned him to a state of inconsolable apprehension. He now determined on procuring a messenger to ascertain the cause of her absence—the man returned with information that she had left the cottage in the morning, to attend her father, after the transaction of some intermediate business, and had not returned when the messenger came away.

The anxiety which, on various accounts, Mortimer had been lately subject to, had brought his mind to such a state of weakness; that it now began to wander, while his tongue gave utterance to its vague suggestions—his action was at first confined to picking the straw from the seat of his chair, till, as the fever became more violent, its increased operation on the brain subjected his reason to an outrageous phrensy.

In this alarming state the gaoler, who, at the humane desire of his wife, had looked in to see how the old man was provided for the night, found him. He had snatched up a chair as the gaoler entered the room, and retreating his approach, the man stopped back, and called to his assistance three others,

who mounted him while one was sent for the great physician, in which he was immediately put to bed.

The gaoler, conceiving, from the dejected condition of Mortimer, that his friends were few or none, was now much more indifferent to the situation of his unfortunate prisoner—he had dismissed his men, and was ordering his family to bed, when his wife observing to him that the old man was not in a condition to be left, and that he might be attended to with little trouble if each took a share, she was called foul, and asked who was to pay them for it.

After some altercation, it was, however, determined, that a doctor should be sent for immediately, and in the morning some one should be despatched to Hawthorn to acquaint his daughter.

When the doctor came, and had seen his patient, he saw enough to convince him that his case was extremely dangerous—he asked several questions respecting his previous condition, but as nobody could say more than that he had been in that place two days a prisoner for debt, he formed his judgment from the symptoms before him, and returned home to prepare what he thought applicable to the case, and which he soon afterwards, with a positive injunction that he should not be left a moment.

Accordingly, the gaoler's wife remained with Mortimer, and the rest of the family went to bed.

Mr. Emersly had been so deeply affected by the account of his nephew's extraordinary conduct, that Mr. Richardson's report of Ellen's business at Elderfield was received with little notice by him—he once called over the word *Prison* interrogatively, but said no more.

The next day, Will Hurst, who in his way to Elderfield had stopped at the cottage, having informed the servants of the strange alteration he found there—the story had been delivered to Mr. Richardson, and from that gentleman to Mr. Emersly, who immediately ordered Will before him, from whom he learned that Mortimer was in prison—the sheriff's officers in possession of his effects—and every person and thing at Hawthorn in a state of disorder and distress.

And how has all this happened, Will?" said Mr. Emersly.

"I can't tell you, sir," replied Will. "I asked Betty, but she said I was stupid—too stupid, your honour, to give me an answer—the fool kept wiping her eyes—and 'Oh, Will!' said she, and then wiped her eyes again—then, 'Ah! my poor master!'—and then she blubbered, your honour. Just like a child—and so I, not knowing what she meant, asked if Miss Ellen was at home—then she broke out afresh, and, instead of answering the question, 'Oh, Will!' said she, 'what will become of us?'—'Where is your mistress, Bet?' said I; 'telling me where she is, and don't be such a cursed fool—for to tell your honour the truth, I felt myself very queer—so when I asked her again—'Oh, Will!' said she, 'here am I with these strange men, and my mistress, poor soul! has had no sleep all night, and is gone again to my master at the prison.'"

"Where were the men, Will?—Could not they inform you how they came there?"

"Why really, your honour, they seemed to me to have no business there, and (I hope your honour will excuse it) I thought I could sooner have knocked them down than have asked them a civil question."

Mr. Emersly smiled, and, dismissing Will, turned round to Mr. Richardson.

"The day is now too far advanced; but in the morning, Mr. Richardson, we will look into this matter—I partly suspect how it is; they have insisted upon the payment of the old man's rent; but how it should happen that they have attached his body with his goods, I am at a loss to conceive; nor do I approve of their doing either without consulting me—I wish I had seen the young woman—how could she could not have called at a more unreasonable time."

"You may recollect, sir," said Mr. Richardson, "that your answer to her request of seeing you was very negative."

"I do, Mr. Richardson, and can only say we are poor infirm creatures—Passion and Prejudice characterize nearly all we do or say, and our better information serves only to culpate those actions which ignorance would extenuate—I am, however, certainly justified in my conduct to Mortimer—to encourage a clandestine intercourse between my nephew and his daughter,

was a very unfair return for the benefits he had received from my friendship, and that of the family—and that he has encouraged it, the very existence of the connexion demonstrates—but what do I say—alas! that, and I fear every other connexion with my nephew, must now cease for ever! should the representation of Mr. Melmoth be true—Oh, Harry! Harry!—but it is impossible—Adultery! Murder!—the next mail—no longer, Mr. Richardson—should no further account strive with it, either you or I must embark for Spain—in the mean while, let us conciliate the favour of Heaven by a charitable construction of Mortimer's conduct, and an earnest inquiry into the cause of his present distress."

With this humane intention Mr. Emersley set out the next morning, leaving word for Mr. Richardson, that it was his wish to meet him at Ashbourne.

(To be continued.)

In our Magazine for June 1805, we inserted a Portrait of Dr. MASKELYNE, Astronomer Royal, with a short account of him; at the same time stating, "that notwithstanding our utmost endeavours had been exerted, we had been hitherto unable to procure the necessary materials for a Memoir that might do some justice to the subject." We are, therefore, happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers,

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WORKS of the late Dr. MASKELYNE; read at the Public Meeting of the National Institute of France, January 4, 1813, by A. DELAUNAY, Secretary; translated from the French.

NEVIL MASKELYNE, D.D. F.R.S. Astronomer Royal at Greenwich; member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and also one of the eight foreign associates of the Class of Philosophy and Mathematics of the Imperial Institute; was born in London, the 6th of October 1732, of an ancient family long settled in the West of England. At nine years of age he was placed at Westminster school, where he soon distinguished himself. At an early period of his life he showed a taste for optics and astronomy; but what attached him to the prosecution of these studies was the eclipse of the sun in 1738, of which ten days were eclipsed at London. It is

very remarkable, that this eclipse produced the same effect on the mind of Lalande, who was only three months older than Maskelyne; and it may with truth be observed, that no celestial phenomenon was ever more useful to science than this eclipse, which gave her two such very distinguished astronomers, who pursued this science under different views, each taking the department most agreeable to his own taste. One wrote largely in all the branches of astronomy, and instructed others with great success, but made few observations; the other has written comparatively little, but his numerous observations are universally acknowledged to possess an unrivalled degree of accuracy. Maskelyne perceived how much the science of mathematics was necessary in the line his inclination led him to pursue; he therefore applied to the study of it, and in a few months became master of the elements of geometry and algebra. This success was an earnest of that distinction to which he afterwards rose in the knowledge of plane astronomy, and the deeper parts of physical. About this time he went to Cambridge, where he was first admitted at Catherine Hall, and afterwards removed to Trinity College, and he there greatly distinguished himself at his examination for his bachelor's degree.

In 1755, he accepted a curacy in the neighbourhood of London, at which he resided during some years, devoting all his leisure to his favourite study. He now became intimate with the great astronomer Bradley, whom he assisted in making many important calculations. In 1758, he became fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the following year fellow of the Royal Society of London.

But his astronomical career may properly be said to commence in 1761, when he was chosen to go to St. Helena to observe the transit of Venus. And to obtain further advantage from this voyage, he proposed to the Royal Society to make observations on the parallax of Sirius. La Caille had frequently observed this fine star at the Cape of Good Hope; and calculating these observations, Dr. Maskelyne thought he perceived a parallax of $4''.5$ the result of which made the distance of Sirius from the earth much less than it is usually considered. Nevertheless, though he did amply justify to our celebrated astronomer, and to the

most perfect work, containing his observations: yet he remarked with truth, that these observations, made with another view, were neither sufficiently numerous, nor attended by circumstances suitable to verify the parallax, and the variations observed, though sufficiently regular, in general, might in part arise from inevitable errors in the observations.

The Abbé La Caille, hearing of Maskelyne's undertaking, wrote to Warton, their common friend, recommending him to make observations on the meridian passages of the moon, in order to verify the parallax of this heavenly body, in the determination of which he had himself been engaged at the Cape of Good Hope. He also sent him a list of the observations he thought most useful; thus giving a striking proof of that love of truth which he always made his first object.

Dr. Maskelyne, on his part, had taken similar precautions; and, without knowing he was anticipated, sent to the French astronomers a list of the observations he recommended. Cloudy weather prevented the observation of the transit of Venus, which had been the occasion of the voyage; but Dr. Maskelyne, who was furnished with an excellent clock of Shelton's, regulated at Greenwich by Bradley, and which had been removed with all possible care, determined the number of vibrations it made less at St. Helena than at London, to judge from thence the diminution of gravity.

The second object of the voyage was the parallax of Sirius: this observation, like the other, failed, but it gave occasion to a curious and useful remark. To judge whether the star Sirius had any sensible parallax, it was requisite to have a better instrument than La Caille's, and to observe the star in favourable circumstances. The last point depended on the astronomer, the first on the artist. The Royal Society had a sector made on purpose, which was completed only at the moment of departure, and therefore could not be tried at Greenwich. What was Dr. Maskelyne's surprise when he found that this instrument, intended for the most delicate researches, gave him daily differences of 1° , $20'$, and $30''$ in the measure of the same angle! Carefully examining what might be the cause of these extraordinary variations, he ascertained it by certain trials, and endeavoured to correct it; but succeeded only in part. He reduced the error to $3''$; yet this was insufficient for the object he had in view.* He was, therefore, obliged to give it up; but this disappointment was the occasion of an important improvement in the construction of astronomical instruments. He inquired whether La Caille's sector had not the same fault, and his answer came very just. Instead of a cylinder, La Caille had only a very fine pin, which could not produce an error of more than $2''$. He further inquired whether the sector which the academicians took to the polar circle in 1735 was not of a similar construction, and this conjecture also was right; but the dimensions of the cylinder being only half a line, the errors resulting from it could not be more than a fourth of what that experiment has been reproached with, since

* This error was occasioned by the plumb-line, at the top, being in a loop, and hung over a cylinder of 1-50th of an inch in diameter, fixed to the centre of the sector. The telescope could not be directed to star without giving this cylinder a motion of rotation equal to the distance of the star from the zenith: this motion, by the effect of adhesion to the cylinder, deranged the line from its first position; and the arc which had passed under the line was not then the true zenith distance of the star. Dr. Maskelyne had the cylinder fixed to 1-70th of a line, and then the error was reduced to $2''$. On this occasion, no doubt the actual suspension was thought of, which consists in attaching the top of the plumb-line to a fixed point, from which it may hang freely opposite the point marked on the outer surface of the axis of the cylinder. By this means the plumb-line will keep the same position, without vibration, and the observed distance may be depended on. It may be asked, whether the sector with which Bradley made his fine discoveries of aberration and nutation had not this defect. The answer would be the same; for Bradley's sector, made by Graham, was the work of the sector constructed by that celebrated artist, and taken to Lapland. Bradley could not then rely on the distances he had measured. Fortunately the error would be very nearly the same for each star that he observed: he only wanted relative distances, and the sector gave them nearly as exact as if there had not been any error. This defect, which certainly existed in the sector of Lapland, did not prevent Lemonnier, on his return to France, from observing, like Bradley, all the variations produced by aberration, and hence fully to confirm the brilliant discoveries of the English astronomer.—See *Dugri du Méridien entre Paris & Amiens*. Paris, 1740.

it has been tried again by M. Svanberg with the repeating circle.

He, therefore, could not attend to the parallax of the moon, any more than to that of Sirius; nevertheless, to enter as much as possible into the views of La Caille, he had recourse to observing the right ascensions. He knew, doubtless, that this method could not be compared with that of the French astronomer; for he never mentioned the results he had obtained, although he repeated these observations in his voyage to Barbadoes.

If he had the vexation to see all his plans overturned, without any fault on his part, he knew at least, like La Caille, to make his voyage useful to the science of longitude; he made trial of the different methods which had been proposed for this problem; he confirmed all the conclusions drawn by La Caille, in favour of the distances of the moon from the sun; and as he had more exact instruments, he could be certain that any errors of this method were confined in much narrower limits. He gave new tables to calculate these observations, and was even so scrupulous as to calculate first the effect of refraction, and then that of parallax.

On his return, he published his *British Mariner's Guide*,* in which he proposed to adopt the plan of the *Nautical Almanac* described by La Caille after his voyage to the Cape of Good Hope.

The same year he made a voyage to Barbadoes, the object of which was to try Harrison's watches. The report he made on his return, though favourable in general to the celebrated artist, whose invention he had been obliged to submit to the most rigid trial, was far from convincing Harrison: who attacked him in a pamphlet. Dr. Maskelyne replied, *The seamen and the learned took part for or against, according to their ideas of controversy.* M. de Fleaurin, intimate with F. Bertoud, and devoted to the cause of watches, perhaps forgot on this occasion his usual moderation. It was a great dispute between two useful methods calculated to give assistance to each other. Dr. Maskelyne found watches could not be sufficiently depended on. Harrison said, not without some reason, they

were within the limits prescribed by the act of Parliament. He, therefore, demanded the whole reward; which was granted him afterwards, but of which at that time he obtained only half. Pleading his cause he attacked the astronomical methods, and took advantage of La Caille's remarks, when extolling the method of distances he yet owned the errors to which it was subject. Maskelyne proved, by his experience, that the errors would be less with better instruments than those of La Caille, and such they then began to make in London. It is probable, that in this struggle between mechanics and astronomy, each party might be carried a little too far. The watches did all that was required of them by the act of 1714; and if at that time Harrison had presented his machine, he would doubtless, without difficulty, have obtained the whole reward. But fifty years afterwards, when instruments had been improved, and the tables of the moon had received unhop'd-for improvements, was it not excusable to require something more? Watches, by the facility they offered, were likely to please seamen, enemies to long calculations; but their exactness could not be depended on, except in short voyages; in long voyages, the method of distances had an incontestable advantage. thus Dr. Maskelyne appears to us to have shown as much justice as discernment, in awarding one half of the sum to Harrison for his watch; and the other half to the second Lunar Tables, which Mayer had, before his death, sent to the Board of Longitude in London. The English nation afterwards yielded as much to motives of generosity as of justice, in completing the reward to Harrison, to which he had a right when the literal meaning of the act of Parliament is considered. Dr. Maskelyne, who was then endeavouring to get the plan of the *Nautical Almanack* adopted, had reason to fear that the nation, after having magnificently rewarded one fine invention, might be more indifferent and economical with respect to a yet more useful work. It was his duty to plead the cause of science, and he acquitted himself honourably: both parties gained their cause. Dr. Maskelyne established that plan which La Caille could not get adopted in France, and the English had the glory of first realizing it. This is an obligation which seamen and astronomers of all ages and

* *British Mariner's Guide*, 120 pages, 1763.

all nations will owe to Dr. Maskelyne; to succeed in which required all his perseverance, and the high estimation he was universally so justly held in. Undoubtedly, we partly owe to him the successive improvements of the theory of the moon, in which he was constantly occupied. He was the editor of Mayer's Tables, and added to them tables of horary motion which were wanting to the copy which came from Göttingen: he compared these tables with his daily observations; and under his direction, Mason gave a corrected and enlarged edition of those tables, which have since been improved by M. Burg, and lately by M. Burckhardt, who have been assisted partly by Dr. Maskelyne's last observations, and partly by the analytical discoveries of M. de la Place, who furnished them with the equations which would have been difficult to discover among so many others, if they had not received other assistance than that of observations.

The office of Astronomer Royal, to which Dr. Maskelyne was appointed in the beginning of 1763, enabled him to render this great service to science. The Royal Observatory is situated in Greenwich park, a few miles from London. In this retreat, during forty-seven years, Dr. Maskelyne observed the heavens, and has, in consequence, left the most complete set of observations with which the world was ever presented, and thus laid the foundation for the improvements of astronomical tables; for it is not sufficient for an astronomer to have zeal in the service, he must also possess the means of exerting it to the best advantage: these can only be met with in establishments founded by governments. This acknowledged truth occasioned the observatories of Paris and Greenwich to be built nearly at the same time; but in these two establishments one essential circumstance was equally forgotten. Dr. Maskelyne first thought of supplying this omission, and by so doing has rendered science a most important service, and constituted the principal difference in the two rival observatories. At Paris architecture was principally considered, and at a great expense a fine edifice was raised, but which was not well calculated for making observations. The astronomers, all mathematicians, were furnished a sort of republic without magistrates, where each employed himself in works which

certainly were useful, but without any general or connected plan. The Cassinis, the La Hires, the Maraldi, published from time to time their discoveries, or some interesting results; but they did not publish their observations: the world was, therefore, obliged to rely entirely on them for the justice of their conclusions thence deduced.

At Greenwich the building was less splendid, but better adapted to astronomy: one astronomer and one assistant. The law which established the observatory imposed on the astronomer royal the obligation of observing every day the sun, the moon, and whatever could be interesting to geography or navigation.

Flamsteed filled the office for thirty years: part of his observations were published during his life, and his heirs afterwards gave a more complete and correct edition of them. At his death, in 1742, he was succeeded by the celebrated Halley, who continued the same plan with better instruments until 1743; but none of his observations were ever published. In this establishment they had neglected to order the observations to be published annually.

Bradley succeeded Halley; got new instruments; and by his delicate and important discoveries immortalized himself, but did not publish any thing; and his heirs maintaining that his manuscripts belonged to his family, it was not until forty years after his death that astronomers were put in possession of this treasure. In France the same inattention produced like effects. About 1740, Lemonnier wished to publish "*une Histoire Céléste*," in imitation of Flamsteed's. He brought out one volume, containing the observations of Picard and La Hire to the year 1685; this collection appearing fifty years too late, lost nearly all its value. Lemonnier promised a second part, but the small sale of the first prevented him from fulfilling his promise. As a particular favour, his own observations were printed at the Louvre; but there was an interval of sixty years which has not been filled up. M. Cassini had announced "*une Histoire Céléste*," which should contain the works of his three predecessors; but perhaps the example of what happened to Lemonnier, or the misfortunes of the revolution which pressed so heavily on him, prevented his doing

it. La Caille not finding any other means of publishing his "*Fondemens de l'Astronomie*," calculated gratis twenty years of the Ephemeris for a bookseller, who printed for him as many copies of his work as he wanted to make presents of to the astronomers of his time. All the observations he made afterwards remain unpublished.

It is related, that the queen of England, struck with the smallness of the salary of the astronomer royal, for so laborious a situation, offered to increase it. Bradley opposed it, fearing that, if the place of astronomer royal were worth any thing, it would no longer be given to an astronomer. One must admire the disinterested precaution of Bradley; but still, in refusing for himself, he had taken this opportunity of obtaining a fund for printing the observations, the queen would, doubtless, have granted his request, and he would have prevented the disputes which, during forty years, rendered his works nearly useless. Bradley missed a favourable opportunity; Maskelyne created one. He procured his observations to be published annually at the expense of the Royal Society, and for doing this he deserved to be for forty years at the head of astronomy. Piazzi, who has alone possessed similar advantages, has only published the smallest part of his numerous observations; probably, from the unsettled state of affairs in Sicily.

Since the establishment of a Board of Longitude in France, the observations of Paris and Greenwich have been conducted on nearly the same plan, and furnished with similar instruments; collections of observations are annually published, which serve to verify each other; and when the clouds which overshadowed one of the observatories have not equally extended to the other, they supply the deficiency. The communication is uninterrupted, and the obligations reciprocal: if our tables are in great measure founded on the English observations, the English calculations are partly founded on our tables; but the best of these tables have been corrected by an equal number of French and English observations.

Dr. Maskelyne, in 1769, observed the transit of Venus at Greenwich, although only one phase was visible; but he prepared instructions for the astronomers sent by England to different places; he collected their observations, and from them settled the parallax of the sun

and his distance from the earth. His conclusion was the same as that which Du Séjour obtained by the mean of the two observations of the two transits of 1761 and 1769.

He never omitted to make the most difficult and interesting observations himself, as those of the moon, trusting to his assistant only when the observations were more easy and less important. He followed with the greatest attention the methods established by his celebrated predecessor Bradley, whom he even excelled in the correctness of his daily observations: he improved Flamsteed's method of determining at once the right ascensions of the stars, and of the sun: he made a catalogue of the stars, not very numerous, but corrected in the most careful manner, and which has served during thirty years as the basis of all astronomical inquiries. In short, it may be said of the four volumes of observations which he has published, that if by any great revolution the works of all other astronomers were lost, and this collection preserved, it would contain sufficient materials to raise again, nearly entire, the edifice of modern astronomy; which cannot be said of any other collection, because to the merit of a degree of correctness seldom equalled, and never surpassed, it unites the advantage of a much longer series of observations; and it must increase in value as it becomes older; which unfortunately cannot be said of the observations of Tycho or Helvetius, nor even of those of Flamsteed and La Hire, whose observations possessed all the correctness which in their times could have been expected, but cannot enter into competition with the more modern, and are too near the present age to be of any great use to the astronomers of the eighteenth century.

Dr. Maskelyne corresponded with all the celebrated astronomers of his time: to be convinced of this, it is sufficient to look over the papers of the learned of all nations, which he has presented to the Royal Society. He himself did not write so much as could have been wished; but it is difficult for an astronomer engaged in constant observations, with the care of the Nautical Almanack, to undertake great theoretical inquiries, in which he would be continually interrupted; and yet from the papers he has left, it appears that he had been deeply engaged in cultivating

physical astronomy. The few writings he has published are distinguished by correct and just ideas, and great depth of knowledge. Such is his treatise on the equation of time, in which he has corrected, with due attention, a mistake which had escaped La Caille, and a smaller error of Lalande's. If in our turn we may be allowed to make any remark on his formulæ, we should observe, that what little he has omitted he well knew could not have any sensible effect.

Lalande took in good part the lesson which was given him; but Bernouilli having seven years afterwards inserted a translation of Maskelyne's memoirs in his "*Recueil pour les Astronomes*," one of Lalande's pupils (d'Agelet) took the part of his master in a manner that might have caused a coolness between the parties concerned; but it had no effect of that kind, and the two astronomers corresponded as before. Some doubts were entertained respecting the latitude and longitude of Greenwich. Dr. Maskelyne, to whom the memoir was sent, showed, with his eloquence and usual moderation, that the doubts were without foundation; but he did not oppose the means used by others to remove them. On this occasion the English, who had at that time done little in the way of great geographical operations, in which the French had distinguished themselves, in their turn became eminent, and surpassed all that had hitherto been done. At this time also M. Cassini and Legendre made trial of the circle of Borda.

Bouguer, at the conclusion of his measure of the degree in Peru, had attempted to determine the attraction of mountains, by the quantity which the plumb-line of the astronomical sector was affected. He found a sensible attraction, but it was only half the quantity it should have been from the size of the mountain; hence he concluded it must be hollow, and internally mined with volcanoes. The result, from the inaccuracy of his instruments, was not to be depended on. Bouguer had himself expressed a wish that the experiment should be made again in Europe, with better instruments. Dr. Maskelyne undertook this with the sector he had at St. Helena, but of which he had corrected the suspension, and changed the divisions. He made choice of the mountain of Schelliana, in Scotland. In his account will be seen the care

and trouble this work, which appears so easy, cost him. He found $5\frac{1}{2}$ for the quantity the line was affected by the attraction of the mountain; from thence he concluded the density of the mountain was the mean density of the earth: the result deduced was, that the density of the earth is greater towards the centre than at the surface, which has been also proved by the measure of degrees, and by the pendulum: in fact, the density of land is four or five times greater than that of water. Cavendish, by experiments of another kind, has found five and a half; but he had some doubts of the correctness of his own conclusion; and as that of Maskelyne is also established on some circumstances necessarily subject to some degree of uncertainty, we may, until we have further experiments, take the density of the earth at very near five times that of water. In short, Dr. Maskelyne admits it as very possible, that the unequal density of the surface may have occasioned the difference in the several degrees which have been measured.

These are the principal works published by Dr. Maskelyne; he has left many others which have not yet appeared, and the learned will undoubtedly hear with pleasure, that the care of giving them to the public has been committed to Mr. Vince, professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, known by a Treatise on Plane and Physical Astronomy, and the Description of Modern Astronomical Instruments. We shall, perhaps, find in them some further particulars of the prismatic micrometer, in some respects similar to those of M. Rochon and P. Boscovich. If we credit the latter, Dr. Maskelyne is the first who invented it; Boscovich claims to be the second. It has been found, that the same invention has been made about the same time by persons who have not had any communication with each other. But whether Mr. Rochon is the only one who has published observations made with this micrometer, the idea of using a double refraction belongs indisputably to Dr. Maskelyne, and Boscovich himself acknowledges it. Dr. Maskelyne used only common glass, and it seems certain that he first thought of making the prism move in the inside of the telescope: it remains, therefore, for us to learn what results he has drawn from this construction.

Dr. Maskelyne, who valued the excellent instruments which he constantly used, did his utmost to preserve and improve them, and made those additions which his experience and love of optics suggested to him. He had the eye-glass of the transit instrument made moveable, to avoid all parallax, by bringing the eye opposite each of the five wires that the star successively passes. He found the inconvenience of narrow openings, then used in all observatories, and therefore had those of Greenwich enlarged. Notwithstanding all this caution, it has lately been suspected that his quadrant has become less exact by the wearing, from the constant friction of the parts for more than fifty years. It was likely that the astronomer, who always paid the same attention to his observations, and, besides, did not perceive any sign of age in his instrument, should not be the first to perceive these trifling alterations. Other more modern instruments placed in the hands of attentive astronomers occasioned the first idea of it. Not but that the small variations they think they have remarked, may be explained in a manner that will clear the Greenwich quadrant. M.N. Bessel and Ottamans had given some probable explanation; but the most certain plan was to get new instruments, and this Dr. Maskelyne adopted. He ordered a large and fine circle of the celebrated Troughton, which he had not himself the pleasure to place in his observatory, but which he has left in the hands of his successor.

Mr. Pond will show the defects which age has produced in the quadrant, and we shall know what corrections we are to make to the last Greenwich observations, to render them as exact as the former ones.

Dr. Maskelyne died the 9th of February 1811, in the 79th year of his age.

His works are, the four folio volumes of observations; the papers we have spoken of; the first fifty volumes of the Nautical Almanack, calculated under his direction, and revised by him; the Tables requisite for the use of the Nautical Almanack; the British Mariner's Guide; some treatises on nautical astronomy; the use of the quadrant; and his posthumous works, the contents of which we are at present ignorant of, and which astronomers will be anxious to possess.

We have hitherto described his scientific character; but as a man, a father, a friend, he was not less estimable. Every astronomer, every man of learning, found in him a brother. M. Chabert gave this account of him on his return from London, where he had taken refuge in our troublesome times, and where he had experienced from the astronomer royal the kindest reception, accompanied by the most delicate and liberal attentions. His disposition was mild and amiable; he gained the affection of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and his death was lamented as his life was honoured. Intended at first for the ecclesiastical profession, he always preserved the virtues and sentiments which are more peculiarly a duty belonging to that profession; and "he died as he had lived, a sincere Christian, in the joyful hope of being admitted into the presence of the Creator, whose works he had so long contemplated and admired."

He has left an only daughter, Margaret Maskelyne, who sent us some materials, of which we have availed ourselves; and we trust she will see with some satisfaction, the sentiments of esteem and gratitude which her respected and worthy father's confreres of France, and we may add of all countries, feel for him.

Recipe against Infection.

FORTY-SIX grains of black oxide of manganese, in coarse powder, are to be put in a small strong glass phial, with an accurately ground glass stopper, to which two drachms measured of nitric acid of 1400 specific gravity, and an equal measure of muriatic acid of 1134, must be added; replace the stopper, and secure the whole by inclosing it in a strong wooden case, with a good screw top, which, when fast, shall rest on the stopper, so as to keep it in its place. To use it, merely open the phial with the nose averted, and replace the stopper as soon as the smell is perceived; repeat it, of course, occasionally, as you would any other fumigation. A phial so prepared will last several years; the mixture ought not to occupy more than one-third of the bottle. Any chemist can furnish the ingredients.—This apparatus destroys all kinds of infection.

THE
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AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR OCTOBER, 1813.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Anatomy of the Heart, Cranium, and Brain, adapted to the Purposes of the Medical and Surgical Practitioner. To which are added, in Notes, Observations on the Laws of Life and Sensation. By Alexander Ramsay, M.D. Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, Edinburgh. 1 vol. 4to. 2d edit. Edin 1813.

MAN, poetically remarked to be "the proper study of MANKIND," was, both by ancient and modern philosophers, an observation intended to apply to external forms, or, perhaps, rather characteristic sentiments. The mental and corporeal faculties were the only objects of their disquisition. Far indeed, although it appears by their statues that they must have intensely studied the muscular system, were they from directing their researches to INTERNAL ANATOMY, still less to *physiology*, as applicable to the human system. Against this disquisition local opinions, perhaps mythological denunciations, operated in a very extensive degree: the people considered a corpse as *sacred*, and indeed, still more, as *contaminating*. This created in the public mind such an abhorrence of the anatomical art, that even *Galen*, conceding to national prejudice, was obliged to dissect *up* instead of *down*: a practice which frequently led to great mistakes. Yet although there is not an ancient system of anatomy extant, we must not hastily conclude that the *Greeks*, in particular, were totally ignorant of that science. *Galen*, in his elaborate work *Of the Uses of the Parts of Human Bodies*, &c, states not only his own opinion respecting this intricate subject, but refers to the reasoning and discoveries of *Hippocrates*, *Aristotle*, *Heraclitus*, and *Erastistratus*: men, who were, in *physiology*, venerated as luminaries of the ancient world. Leaving, however, their researches, which

now, with respect to the anatomical system, appear to have been very superficial in general, let us only observe upon one particular organ, the brain, the seat of sense and sensation, the *core* of passion, and the *germ* of life. The brain *Hippocrates* believed to be a (conglomerate) gland. Nearer to the truth than many of his successors, some of whom we have mentioned, he was yet erroneous: therefore, when experiment discovered that several parts of the brain were not glandulous, his opinion was rejected. *Plato* conceived it to be marrow, such as nourishes the bones. *Galen* asserted it to be a nervous substance. Various other opinions upon this important subject have distinguished different eras, till *Piccolomini*, an Italian, who lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, and who was rather a speculative than an experimental philosopher, published his thoughts upon this organ: after him *Mulphig*, *Dr. Willis*, *Descartes*, *Boyle*, *M. De Ferney*, *Dr. Pierton*, *M. Chirac*, and a number of other physicians and physiologists, appear to have continued their researches respecting the nature of the brain down to the present century.

The dissection of the Cranium, of course, was considered in the controversy respecting the nature of the brain, as a house is frequently contemplated before we investigate the peculiar qualities of the tenant.

THE HEART was also a subject of speculation from the time of *Hippocrates* to that of *Harvey*, who, so far as regarded the circulation of the blood, of which, it appears, the former had a confused notion, although it was frequently darkened in its dissemination: till the latter, upon the basis of physiology and experimental philosophy, settled the principles, and corrected the mode of practice that had obtained respecting it.

We deemed it necessary to make these observations, as precursors to such as the anatomical and physiological volume now before us will naturally elicit. This curious work, of which we have already given the first title, is, we must observe, only part of a general anatomical system, and is elucidated by "A Series of PLATES of the HEART, CRANIUM, and BRAIN, in Imitation of Dissections, by Alexander Ramsey, M.D."

These, although executed upon a smaller scale, seem to possess all the accuracy of disquisition, correctness of delineation, and fidelity of colouring, which distinguish those explanatory of the treatise on the *Gravid Uterus*, by the late Dr William Hunter: like those, these may, with no great violation of propriety, be termed *Maps and Charts* of those astonishing organs and parts which they depict and detail. Of these, Dr. Ramsey remarks, that

"All the figures are represented half the size of the human adult, which seems to answer the purposes of larger figures, without incurring the expense and bulk of such works. I may observe, that the objects are taken from human subjects of the larger dimension, as I found that a rigid adherence to the common size failed in being sufficiently expressive. Side-notes point out the leading subjects of this Essay, and notes at the bottom of the page contain such notions as are not immediately connected with the descriptions."

These, in points of graphic explanation and scientific perspicuity, are certainly all that can be desired; but still Dr. R. fastidious with respect to correctness, observes,

"In an undertaking embracing so extensive a range of objects, and their relative connexions so necessary to practice—so likely to form a taste for investigation, and accuracy in the student—I may have occasionally erred; but no pains have been wanting, on my part, to render these plates a basis of practical inference."

Any scientific error in this elaborate and curious treatise we have not been able to discover; although we shall, before we conclude, have occasion, upon far better authority than our own, to remark upon some observations or hints respecting the diseases mentioned, which places them in a new light,

at least in a light wherein they have not hitherto been noticed; but we would with regard to its higher principle, a principle which soars far, far above the contracted limits of even philosophy itself, first wish to introduce a notice so respectable, that we do not wonder the patrons of the work, desired its publication.*

"Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Baronet and K. B. President of the Royal Society, &c. &c. &c. to Dr. RAMSEY.

"Soho square, Jan. 29, 1818.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I RETURN you my best thanks for your obliging present of the valuable second edition of your Anatomy of the Heart and Brain: I have perused it with much pleasure, and I give you abundant credit for your most laudable attempts to destroy the baneful system of Materialism, and explain the hitherto incomprehensible mixture of mortality and immortality of which we are composed.

"How it can have happened, that an extended knowledge of any kind could have led to infidelity, is to me wholly unaccountable: every investigation of Nature, and even of Art, must lead to a conviction of the certainty of the existence of a Power capable not only of creating, but of causing created beings to continue their species. Religious men are always terrified at the idea of laymen having any superior knowledge, lest they should use it in calling in question those parts of every religion which depend upon a sacrifice of reason to faith: hence it is that philosophers have been too much upbraided with the crime, as it is called, of unbelief, when, in fact, they are better acquainted with the works of their Creator, and more impressed with the certainty of his infinite wisdom,

* "The gentlemen who honoured the author's Prospectus with their names, as promoters of his System of Anatomy, deeming the publication of the letter of Sir Joseph Banks of the highest consequence to its moral influence with the world—the object alone could have induced the author making the request, and this circumstance only has prevailed with Sir Joseph Banks to permit its appearance as it dropped from his pen in confidence. Thus this illustrious personage has given to the world an additional proof of his relinquishing his own inclinations, where the good of others was concerned."

mercy and benevolence, than any other set of men.

"To you, my good sir, we are deeply indebted for weaving into the texture of anatomical studies opinions deduced from facts, which cannot fail to give to the minds of young pupils a disposition to recollect their Creator, and to adore his benevolence in the course of those studies which are to make them able to be themselves benefactors of their species. You are, as far as I know, the first anatomist who has introduced into his Lectures any considerable notices of the wisdom of God in his works of creation. May your example be followed; and thus may the minds of our youth be framed in a better disposition, and rendered more useful to their neighbours, as well as to themselves, than has been the case with the generation now making their exit from the regions we have been, and are yet, permitted to enjoy.

"I beg, my dear sir, you will believe me,
"Your obliged and faithful humble servant,
"JOSEPH BANKS."

* With respect to this letter, some religious persons have supposed, that Sir Joseph Banks, in leading the winds of the anatomical pupils to the First Cause, has not expressed himself enough like a Christian: a little attention would have convinced those scrupulous observers, that Christianity was the object from which his remarks emanated. In the first passage, he commends Dr. Ramsay for his "most laudable attempts to destroy the baseful system of Materialism," that mischievous principle (adopted first by the Stoics) which damped the ardour of piety, repressed the energies of genius, and, in a great degree, removed every incitement to virtue. Sir Joseph had, most unquestionably, the doctrine of that vacillating Heresiarch Valentinus in his mind, which, although confuted by Tertullian, &c. again raised its head, and through a long series of ages, and course of events, became lately a favourite system with the philosophers of the Gally school; therefore, in praising an opposition to the *Materialists*, he was absolutely doing what the Fathers of the Church had laboured to effect, and also considering philosophy as the medium of Christianity. In this point of vision he, in the genuinest language, contemplates polytheism as men more fully impressed with the sanctity of the infinite wisdom of the Creator, in designing to mankind, by the means of that divine system, the history of wisdom, mercy, and benevolence, which, since the Fall, have formed three of the principal columns in the temple of our Lord. Convinced of the stability of such supporters, *Dante*, *Achilles*, and other philosophers, both at *Athen* and *Rome*, among whom *Origen*, *Mag.* V. L. XLIV. Oct. 1813.

This work, to presume our contemplation of it, is not only calculated to lead the medical or surgical student, to an easy recognition of the parts illustrated by the plates; but, it is presumed, fully to answer every purpose required by the speculation philosopher or the student. We mention these classes of literati in particular, because we are disappointed that many of them attended the lectures of Dr. Ramsay, both in the anatomical school at Edinburgh; also in the colleges abroad to which he was invited; and, with respect to the latter, we have no doubt but that they paid the greatest regard to his observations, from the motives alluded to by Sir Joseph Banks, namely,

"To look thro' Nature up to Nature's God."

"The plan followed in this treatise," Dr. Ramsay observes, "I originally adopted in my lectures in Surgeons' square, Edinburgh; and since that period, I have extensively prosecuted it in the Colleges of New York, Dartmouth, and Brunswick. In these American

gen stands, perhaps, the most conspicuous, sought the sanctuary of the Christian Church; therefore we apprehend, that the position which Sir Joseph Banks wishes to establish, in the above letter, viz, that the tenets of Christianity, which he properly terms "the wisdom of God," may be more energetically enforced by an appeal to the works of the Creator, as displayed in the anatomical system, than by any other means, or through any other medium. This, we must observe, is our opinion; and we are extremely happy to add, that some pious divines view the letter of Sir Joseph Banks in the same light that we do.

* These plates, we must observe, are, in some instances, like the subjects they represent, *dissected*; they are almost appropriately coloured.

"The university of Edinburgh is supplied, with excellent professors in all the sciences, and the medical school, in particular, is famous, as ever, Europe. The students in this art have the best opportunity of learning it to perfection; in all its branches, as there are different courses for the theory of medicine and the practice of medicine, for anatomy, chemistry, and the *mathematical*, *medical*, *new* and *ancient* theories of *mathematics* and *experimental philosophy*."

When we recollect, among the names of former professors, those of *Placium*, *Achilles*, *Monro*, *Smellie*, *Wright*, *Cullen*, *Wilson*, and *Gregory*, nothing more needs be said respecting the fame of the establishment.

4 Introduction. p. 1st.

seminaries, I successively taught by invitation, when I visited that continent with a view of investigating the human frame, under the varieties of climate, government, and police."

The student of minute anatomy finds the descriptions of the plates in the text. But to accommodate likewise the philosophic inquirer, and at the same time to avoid breaking the thread of demonstration, the physiology of each department is given in the notes. These appear to abound with correct discrimination, acute observation, and profound reasoning.

"The heart and its vessels," says Dr. R. "seem to derive their powers as acting organs from their muscular economy. From the vitality of these, on which the various modifications of action depend, all physical phenomena seem to derive their origin, whether we contemplate life, growth, health, disease, the varied talents of men, or the phenomena of decrepitude and dissolution."

This is a general sketch of the stimulating powers of the heart, which is followed by a contemplation of the various systems and faculties of a human being, that is, in the properties to which we have adverted, exquisite. — The great influence which these doctrines, founded upon a knowledge of the structure of the human figure and the laws of muscular economy, the power of their organs in promoting ideas of sensation, seems, while it has, in an uncommon degree, operated upon the minds of anatomical pupils, to have put the question of *Materialism* to rest.

To prove that our very existence as animals emanates from mutability or progressive change in the organic structure, Dr. R., in the note, observes, that

"from the moment of parturition to the latest period of human life, each period may be viewed as the basis of future stages. It may be allowed the expression, every series of animal existence is a perfect whole: still, however, that which remains unquiescent by one period forms the rudiment, security, or platform, of that which follows. From the state of these wonderful agents, and their vascular apertures, we seem to trace all the varied phenomena connected with human nature."

In descending further on the animal economy of the human system, it is

observed, that its organs are obnoxious to instant and incessant changes from any applied stimulus; and respecting the soul, stated, as a mental conclusion consequent to the premises, that "Mankind are naturally apt to confound ideas connected with sensation which are the operations of soul with soul itself. Nothing seems a stronger illustration of the immutable nature of soul, than the mutability of ideas, or operations of the mind, so far as they are connected with sensation."

An axiom in page 7 it is impossible to pass over. Dr. R. speaking of the operation of sensation, continues,

"Hence the laws of religion are the rules of health and correct ideas. The healthful and sober man sees and feels things as they are, because the muscles of his heart and arteries are only excited when objects are present to excite them. But disease and intemperance induce a state of system when the legitimate operations of muscles are suspended, and of their own accord they assume those actions (on which accusations depend) in the absence of exciting causes."

The effects of these are strongly depicted, and accurately marked; the philosophical reasoning is clear, and its results obvious.

(To be continued.)

A Narrative of the Campaign in Russia during the Year 1812. By Sir Robert Ker Porter. 4to. pp. 292.

THE above unostentatious title comprehends events of such importance in the history of mankind as ages may not again produce. The horrors of every description which occurred between the months of June 1812 and March 1813, were more revolting to humanity than any the consequences of the detestable French Revolution. On one hand, we beheld the demon of destruction, surrounded by an army of more than half a million of enslaved soldiers, advancing to accomplish the subjugation of a vast empire, situated in a quarter of the globe which Nature has rendered barely habitable by its hardy natives, itself composed of the inhabitants of climates the very reverse of that of Russia, and thus offering to the reflecting mind the prospect of their inevitable ruin, through the combined operations of

extreme cold, the attendant deprivation of food, and the exertions of a nation in arms resolute in their resistance.

Such was the picture of insatiable ambition, already possessed of almost uncontrolled power, lending his devoted victims, with unwilling steps, where this frantic leader could not hope to establish his authority. On the other hand, Europe saw Russia prepared at all points to receive the impending shock, determined upon every species of sacrifice to preserve its independence, and preferring even the destruction of its cities by the devotion of their inhabitants, to the intolerable tyranny of Buonaparte. To proceed with the contrast, the bane of mankind addressed his slaves in terms of the utmost arrogance and pride. "Russia," said he, "is led on by a fatality. Her destiny must be fulfilled," and he threatened to "annihilate that proud and over-bearing influence which, for fifty years, Russia has exercised over the affairs of Europe." The rash impetuous mortal who thus dared to offer a fiat founded upon his own presumption alone, for a superior Power restrained him from the superlative wickedness of a reference to the divinity, now remains with the dreadful responsibility upon himself of all the inconceivable calamities he has brought on the wretched sufferers—the invaders and the invaded. On the contrary, the brave Alexander, nothing intimidated by the announcement of his destiny, and that of the people he governed, resolutely declared, his "people, attacked in their very homes, know well how to defend them with a perseverance that will never ground its arms till the independence of the nation terminates the war.—And for myself, I will never sheath the sword while a single enemy remains within the precincts of the empire." While the world could not but admire the heroic sentiments of the real emperor, every good man thought his cause would receive the blessing of Heaven, because the most ardent piety distinguished every public exponent, issued by himself, his generals, or civil officers.—"On then," again said Alexander, "in the spirit of your fathers, annihilate that enemy who dares to attack you, faith, your hearts, even your mouths, surrounded by gone wives and children! God will open the Jordan of your cause, will sanctify your arms with his divine benediction."

He spoke in the spirit of prophecy and truth: the invaders fled under the just chastisement inflicted by the Divinity, administered by the elements; and a virtuous population: the great source, however, of all modern evil, true to his invariable system of self-preservation, yet lies to harass mankind, and again offers up tens of thousands as sacrifices to his insatiable object—universal dominion.

There are few authors to whom the narrative of the Russian campaign could have been committed with more propriety than Sir R. K. Porter: there is an animation in his style, and he warmly espouses the cause of legitimate power, that no reader can rise from his work without participating in his feelings, and rejoicing that Russia, though still smoldering in its ruins, is an independent nation, able and willing to assist those around her in the grand effort of throwing off that *gigantic night-work* which has so long oppressed unhappy Europe. The narrative commences with a rapid view of the state of the continent, after the peace of Tilsit, which the Emperor Alexander soon perceived by no means secured him from the further ambitious projects of Buonaparte; and hence he determined to adopt those measures which at length induced the latter to attempt the subjugation of Russia by force.—"Napoleon," says Sir Robert, "left Paris in May, and found himself at the head of his grand army on the 18th of June. A finer or more complete force never was marshalled by the destructive abilities of man." It possessed the *est* not only of the French nation, but that of all her confederates; and, to give efficiency to so formidable a strength, was commanded by the most celebrated captain of the age.

Sir Robert subsequently shows the force of the two hostile armies: and then proceeds to give the operations as they occurred along the whole line of the invaded territory. Concerning his relations with Russia, where he has had the opportunity of *good* fortune to *wed* a princess, and his military knowledge, there is every reason to suppose his information is derived from the most authentic sources. We shall leave the reader to the detail of our readers in the work before us, and *well* *on* the scenes of the *intimate* *source* which are calculated to *they* *have*.

tion in its true colours. In order to do this, let us turn to the magnanimous Russian, who determined to lay waste his country as he retired from the frontiers; not in the wanton exercise of power, nor to avert human misery, did he render the space from the Vistula to the banks of the Dwina, a desert, but to compel nature to assist him in opposing the most ruthless tyrant that ever had trampled on her rights. And this system was so vigorously and effectually pursued, that it would have been impossible for an army so numerous to have retreated, even unmolested by an enemy, through a country so desolate. One author exhibits another trait in the Russian character which doth not seem to have entered into the calculation of Buonaparte in estimating the chances for his success. "In Russia, religion is a principle which pervades the palace and the cottage; elevating the commonest actions of the peasant, and sanctifying the solemnities of the state, with a constant reference to the Supreme Being. No transaction of any consequence, no great enterprise, is undertaken without an invocation to the Almighty Disposer of Events; and, when success is given, the first impulse of the favoured person is to go to the church, and there utter his pious thanksgivings. The earliest lessons which a Russian learns, both by precept and example, are his duty towards his God and his emperor. And Alexander has well shewn the loyal Russian, that the interest of his emperor and his country are one."

Had it been the practice of the intemperate native of Corsica to weigh circumstances previous to his exploits, the above fact would have convinced him that his own evident disregard to the usual forms of mankind with respect to religion would operate in the breasts of the Russians against him, and thus have led him to guard his actions, and those of his soldiers, when an opportunity offered to destroy a church, or empty it of its contents. As if deterred by the Divinity, whose image it is his daily practice to destroy, this madman intitled redoubled vengeance on his sight. Even the sacred pavements of the churches were strewed with plentiful caricatures. There the patriot had died to preserve his altars from profanation; and there the sacrilegious visitor had expired under all the torments of disease and famine. But the

exposed remains of human mortality was not sufficient indignity in the eyes of him who had worshipped the goddess of French Republicanism, and who had bowed to Mahomet in the pyramids of Egypt—he introduced beasts of burthen into the churches of Moscow, to defile their altars; he poured out the blood of every living creature on the pavement, who dared to contend with his will, or to say—Respect, the house consecrated to the Creator; spare the martyr who would die in its defence!" From the date of the battle of Smolensk, which was contended with all the ferocity of the oppressor on one side, and all the vigour of a just cause, on the other, the Russians foresaw the consequences of defeat, and they burnt the city when they could no longer defend it. "No pen can describe the rage of Napoleon on beholding the spectacle which presented itself. The spacious streets were blocked up with ruined and falling houses, and magnificent buildings were blazing in every direction, threatening the total consumption of those that remained yet uninjured. To preserve some means of quartering his troops, the French leader immediately ordered every exertion to stop the progress of the flames. The men employed in this service gave themselves little trouble in their duty; and aware that the extent of the mischief already done would render their disobedience less observed, instead of attempting to extinguish the fires by which they were surrounded, they spread themselves all over the city, wherever the burning destruction had not seized; and, entering the houses and the churches, pillaged whatever valuables they found, and murdered, with the most unheard-of cruelties, all whom accident or attachment to their native city had left in their passage." It was conduct like this which riveted the hatred of the Russians, and induced Rastapchin to affix the following letter to a gate opposite to his palace:—"For eight years, I found my pleasure in embellishing this country retreat. I lived here in perfect happiness within the bosom of my family, and those around me largely partook of my felicity. But you approach, and the security of this domain, in the number of one thousand seven hundred and twenty human beings, fly far away, and I put the fire to my house! We abandon all, we con-

same all, that neither ourselves nor our habitations may be polluted with your presence. Frenchmen, I left to your avidity two of my houses in Moscow, full of furniture and valuables to the amount of half a million of roubles. Here you will find nothing but ashes."

Those who admire the details of battles most ably related will find ample funds in this Narrative; but it is impossible not to feel shocked at the dreadful waste of life at that of Borodino.—"The rage of battle at this crisis was not to be described. The thunder of a thousand pieces of artillery was answered by the discharge of an equal number on the part of the Russians. A veil of smoke shut out the combatants from the sun, and left them no other light to pursue their work of death, than the flashes of the musketry which blazed in every direction. The sabres of forty thousand dragoons met each other, and clashed in the horrid gloom, and the bristling points of countless bayonets, bursting through the rolling vapour, strewed the earth with heaps of slain."—"Thus closed that memorable day, and with it terminated the lives of eighty thousand human beings"—"The consequences of this battle were dreadful in every point of view, the Russians claimed the hard fought victory, but were too much exhausted to save Moscow by another action—that too was burnt"—"On the 14th September, at mid-day, the enemy appeared before the walls of Moscow. His advanced guard, under the command of Murat and Beauharnois, entered the gates with all the pomp and pride of conquest. The troops moved towards the Kremlin. A part of the self-devoted citizens had taken refuge there; and, closing the gates, desperately attempted its defence by a discharge of their muskets. Feeble were barriers of stone and iron against a host; the gates were instantly forced, and the brave victims of patriotism massacred upon the floors of their ancient towers." This murderous act had just been completed, when the signals for destruction were given, and Moscow appeared in flames throughout each quarter. The French troops spread in every direction, as they entered the city, in search of plunder; and the outrages they committed were so repugnant to human nature, that fathers desperate to save their daugh-

ters from pollution, preferred setting fire to their places of refuge to seeing them thus infamously used. "The streets, the houses, the cellars, flowed with blood, and were filled with mutilation and carnage. Manhood seemed to be lost in the French soldier; for nothing was to be discerned in him but the wild beast ravening for prey; or, rather, the fiend of hell glutting himself in the commission of every horrible crime. The fires lit by the wantonness of those murderers mingled with the burning sacrifices of the expiring people; and the Russians passed like demons through the flames, sacking private dwellings and public repositories; and when those yielded no more, they turned their sacrilegious steps to the pillage of the churches. The horrors of Smolensk were re-acted in the sanctuaries of Moscow. Altars were again soiled with blood; sacred vessels broken and carried away; the relics of saints profaned, and even the dead disturbed in search of hidden treasures."

Sir Robert informs his readers, that Buonaparte had the absurd vanity to suppose he should be received in a city so circumstanced in the manner Austrian tremors had caused at Vienna; but he discovered, when it was too late to retract, that he had a different description of population to deal with; the Russians, unlike their German neighbours, thought of any thing less than submission; he, therefore, waited with impatience for the appearance of the municipal officers of the place bearing their keys—they came not—he despatched a Polish general to remind them of their new duties—the general soon returned to inform his master not a legal authority was to be found; that Moscow was a desert, and would soon be a heap of ruins. "This was the first time that the tyrant's expectations had been disappointed in the homage he anticipated from a captive city. No force of a deputation, no keys presented, no plaudits of the consideration of the conqueror, were offered to the advancing Cæsar! Not one shadow of respect presented itself worthy a bulletin or a *Moniteur*!" Still hoping for a relaxation in the moods of the stern Moscowites, he passed the night at the Petrosky palace, about a mile from the barrier of St. Petersburg, but was compelled to enter the city the following day in sullen silence, without even the discharge of a cannon or the sound of a

drum. He proceeded to the Kremlin, and there he first vented his rage to his confidants. At this critical moment a fire broke out close to the palace he occupied; a search for the perpetrators was immediately made, and an hundred persons apprehended; those were interrogated as to who had prompted them; they were promised life and pardon if they would confess and swear allegiance to the great Napoleon. The whole body observed a stern silence; the fury of the tyrant became ungovernable, and they were ordered to be shot.

During the time this impolitic emperor remained in Moscow, the measures of the general-in-chief, Kutzoff, were gradually developed, and the French were so completely surrounded by the judicious dispositions of the various Russian armies, that they found nothing was left for them short of a desperate retreat by the desolate route they had advanced. Our readers are well informed of the circumstances of misery and destruction attending it. If any thing could increase the disgust every good-man must feel at the conduct of Buonaparte, it would be the manner in which he contrived to avoid those inconveniences which cost so many thousands their lives—"Meanwhile Buonaparte continued his flight; and at Smorgoni, finding a favourable moment present itself for a complete disappearance, he appointed Murat his lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the army; and then putting on a disguise, stole with Caulincourt into a wretched sledge, and proceeded over the snows, as swiftly as his fears could carry him, towards Warsaw. On the 17th, he passed through Wilna with hardly a minute's delay; and on the evening of the 10th, sheltered his head in safety in the Polish capital."

Such is the general outline of this Narrative: the filling up consists of scenes that are sufficient to harrow the soul—it would be folly to recommend a narrative of this nature; it carries its own recommendation with it—in interest it cannot be surpassed—the subject will, it is hoped, never again meet with a parallel; and we indulge an expectation that the same very excellent writer will, some future day, retrace his steps from Smolensk to Moscow, in order to inform us of the return of industry and the habits of peace, where ruin has so long prevailed.

An Historical and Architectural Essay relating to Radcliffe Church; Bristol. Illustrated with Plans, Views, and Architectural Details, including an Account of the Monuments, and Anecdotes of the eminent Persons interred within its Walls. Also an Essay on the Life and Character of Thomas Chatterton. By J.^d Brillon, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 72.

It is a singular fact in the history of the arts, as practised in this country, that no general attention has ever been afforded to them, so that each branch should keep pace with the others in patronage and improvement. For instance: the Italians had brought the art of engraving to great perfection, and employed it in copying their best paintings; when the English could boast of neither painters nor engravers. It was the same with sculpture: the continent abounded with graceful statues and groupes derived from various historical sources; while we were contented with stiff monumental effigies and unmeaning kings and saints, elevated in niches nearly out of sight, and placed in our ecclesiastical structures almost exclusively.

Architecture alone met with due encouragement, and the consequences are observable in every part of the country; but as piety caused this effect, we have little to admire in that branch of the arts beyond abbays, their cloisters and churches, with a few municipal buildings. Now we have reversed the matter, by promoting those of painting, sculpture, and engraving, and neglecting architecture, till we have lost even the faculty of copying the works of our forefathers. In short, the nervous flights of our architects, in the pointed style in which they indulged their unbounded fancy, merely serve as objects of wonder; and one of our best Grecian imitators declared, he knew not where to place the first stone in roofs like those of Sir Reginald Bray's at Westminster and Cambridge. As engraving comes more immediately within our province as literary men, we shall observe, that, however deficient our opulent families may be in encouraging the architect, they deserve to be highly praised for their patronage of richly embellished books—and, fortunately for our artists, we have ancient monuments sufficient to employ them for a century to come.

Mr. Britton, at all times upon the alert to gratify the prevailing taste, has, on the present occasion, chosen one of the most sublime specimens of a parish-church we possess, for his illustration; and it would be injustice to deny him the praise we think his due for the fidelity of the execution. We deem it an instance of our own good fortune to have seen St. Mary's Redcliffe; and to see it without admiration is impossible; and our pleasure is increased by the knowledge that, as far as faithful delineation will extend its fame, the public now enjoy an opportunity of appreciating its beautiful characteristics.

Mr. Britton remarks, that the study of antiquities was long considered as the effect of a dull plodding imagination, or the result of frivolous curiosity; but it has, at length, attained its due importance in those classes of society which are best calculated to give credit to their studies: and hence, we infer, proceeds the encouragement we before alluded to, and from which works like the present derive their origin. There is also a generally prevailing, but evil, amongst literary men that serves to promote the researches of each other; thereby enabling authors to render their observations more perfect than they could otherwise be, and, consequently, they have a stronger claim to the notice of the public.—Thus, in the work before us, we find Mr. B. gratefully acknowledging assistance from gentlemen whose local information could not be otherwise than be more correct than the interrupted inquiries of a non-resident at the place containing the object to be described.

Exclusive of the intrinsic value of this structure, as a proof of the good taste of our ancestors in architecture, the author considers it entitled to more than common attention, from the connexion Chatterton contrived between it and an imaginary ancient port. He observes, "If the labours of the antiquary, indeed, be at any time cheerless and unpromising, it is when his inquiries are baffled by a deficiency of historical materials, or his judgment is bewildered amidst a mass of imperfect and contradictory evidence." In attempting the history of St. Mary Redcliffe, we are led to suppose Mr. B. was confounded by the opposite statements of those who have hitherto written on the subject, as many of the particulars

related depend on no better authority than the manuscripts of the unhappy young man whose well-known name has just been mentioned; "and even those statements that have been collected and published from original documents are deprived of their appropriate weight, by the suspicion that attaches to every historical record connected with the subject."

We highly approve of the caution this gentleman has uniformly shewn on this head; to perpetuate error cannot be the wish of a good author; but it too often happens, that very respectable writers repeat what they take for granted to be well established facts, because they find them already in print, when a trifling degree of attention would discover unconciliable contradictions, and lead them to reject the whole as spurious at best, or repeat them with the qualification expressed by Mr. B. "Under these circumstances," he adds, "a brief recapitulation of the remarks of others must, in some measure, supply the place of positive evidence; and a fair comparison of the scanty documents already in existence, it is hoped, will be received as an apology for a regular, authentic, and copious narrative."

It may be interesting to those of our readers whose inclinations shall hereafter lead them to examine this noble building, that, in Mr. Britton's opinion, it offers to the view three distinct and different eras of architecture. "The middle north porch is certainly the oldest portion, and corresponds in its details with the buildings erected in the thirteenth century. Simon de Burton lived at that period, and was employed in 1212, either in constructing a new church, or restoring a previous structure." Of a subsequent age and style are the tower, and grand northern porch, in both of which we recognize a later species of architecture; where the tracery of the ceilings, the bay windows, and numerous mouldings, are of a much more enriched and elaborate character than the former specimens; these parts were, probably, raised in the reign of Edward III. by William Canyuge, esq. The nave, choir, and transepts, he appropriates to William Canyuge, junior, who was a rich merchant of Bristol, and, subsequently, Dean of Westbury, of whom an account is given under the description of his tomb.

The plates are twelve in number,

and the *Monuments* are a work of the same kind, a complete and perfect work. The manner in which they are executed does credit to Mr. Norton's powers of discrimination in the selection of artists. It would appear inevitable to select them, and dwell upon particular points; but we cannot omit the author's remarks in a note on Plate VII. as it precisely expresses our own opinion. "The engraver of this plate has at once enhanced his own reputation, and conferred an honour on the graphic art, by the specimen before us. It is one of those rare works of the burin, which please the common observer, and delight the most skilful artist." We think he might also have applied the same observation to Plate XI. which is a very fine engraving, though less pleasing in its component parts, than the view of the North Porch alluded to.

The *Monuments* are described with reference to a ground plan, and in performing this part of his labours, the author had an opportunity of observing the sublime effects of the gloom of a storm interrupted by gleams of lightning on the solemn objects around him. "At one moment, the whole scene was, as Milton terms it, 'darkness visible,' when the next instant, the vivid lightning blazed through the long aisle, and illuminated every object. It glanced on the clustered columns, played round the brazen eagle, flashed on the suppliant statues, alternate gloom and dazzling glare pervaded the church. An almost incessant peal of thunder continued to accompany the reiterated flashes of lightning: A now seemed exhausted, but only to come off with additional fury of sound, and more awful crashes. Though we truly exclaim, 'I own,' continues Mr. N. "that it excited more of admiration than of fear; for my whole faculties were attracted, and seemingly entranced, in contemplating the varied, brilliant, and powerful effects of the scene. The passions of the heart were suspended, and eye-pierced by the more powerful emotions of the soul."

Such is the concluding paragraph of the description of Redoubt Library, by which we are reminded, in British iconography, which we sincerely commend as a very honourable addition to Mr. Norton's former labours in illustrating our national antiquities.

The *Monument on the Life of Character.*

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The examination of his motives and means of impugning is conducted with much penetration and address; and our author imagines the *Chamber of Oracles* and the poems of Ossian constituted the former, while Spenser and Bailey enabled him to accomplish the latter, at least with those who had derived their knowledge of our obsolete words from these and similar sources. Mr. Norton also attempts to prove, that he had ample time to compose these poems, though the advocates of Chatterton assert the contrary. In summing up character, Mr. N. observes, "Prior, unboasted and solitary pride, was the leading feature in the character of Chatterton; and his the directing hand guided, his words exhibited respect, by the industry, industry of re-creating the past, and the existing link to a secret and eternal triumph over the claims of universal forgery. His influence, which has inspired the moderns with a new and more lively enthusiasm, has been the most powerful of all."

CRITICISM CRITICISED.
To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I THINK you will readily admit, that an old bachelor on the verge of threescore has some privilege to be tedious, and therefore concede to me the liberty of being rather more prolix than usual.

The increasing length of our October evenings, while it renders the arrival of your Magazine doubly welcome, also tends to aggravate that periodical fever of restless curiosity with which I am generally attacked on the first of each succeeding month. I had listened very impatiently to the gale bell during the whole afternoon of Friday last, when my anxiety was, at length, relieved by the entrance of a footman with—*"The Magazines, sir."*—I gave my general order of—*"not at home"*—to all visitors; and wheeling a sofa round to the fire-side—(for you must know, sir, we always begin fires at Michaelmas)—commenced my long-expected treat by cutting open the leaves of the *Gentleman's*—the *Monthly*—and the *Anti-Jacobin*—last, but by no means least respected, came the *European*. Glancing over its pages, as I proceeded, I anticipated much pleasure from a more intimate acquaintance with the gallant, but ill-fated MOREAU; from perambulating amongst the vestiges of *St. Helena's* with the indefatigable MR. MORRIS; and wandering up *Highgate Hill* with the elegant *Historian of Islington*; when my attention was arrested by a most anathematizing criticism of a small volume of poetry called *"AMBROSIA HARR."* As my friend its author (now absent on a tour in the north of Ireland) will most probably not see this literary morceau before every one else has forgotten it, I trust your impartiality will permit me to offer a few words in his behalf; and after being your constant reader for very nearly *pre and twenty years*, allow me to make a *first appearance* in your valuable Miscellany as a Correspondent, that when I read it again, I may know, as MR. GORDON somewhere says, that *"I write for it likewise!"*—But to the point in question—As there have been but a very few copies of this work printed, and those circulated only as presents amongst the author's private friends, it has exhausted all my share of penetration to discover through what channel it could have reached the

"*LONDON REVIEW*," and what rhetoric could have induced your *Censor-General* to waste his time and talents in the derogatory attempt to "*break a fly upon a wheel*"—His usual sagacity also must surely have forsaken him, when he declares himself unable to discover the meaning of "*burning linen*"—and—"*Albion and Scotia*."—Had my friend supposed that any one so totally uninformed would, by mistake, have stumbled over these disastrous phrases, he would, doubtless, have added notes—conceiving that, however, *impossible*—he left them without explanation.—As counsel for "*an unoffending old Mountaineer*," who has suffered from demonic agency, the Reviewer proceeds to abuse a certain mischievous imp of the *Fire King's* family; but as his devilship is not amenable to any of our courts of judicature, he must even continue to play his wicked pranks without "*let or molestation*"—The charge of "*admitting to a vitiated public taste*," if it mean any thing, I presume alludes to that universal admission of "*ROBERT*" (and, I may add, LORD BYRON'S "*GIORNI*" (which is no less honourable to their authors than to the public at large. In ranking, however, these "*Lays of a British Minister*" with the strains of WALTER SCOTT and M. G. LEWIS, my friend has (unintentionally, no doubt) received a distinction which his utmost stretch of poetic vanity never would have aspired to. He must feel proud of the compliment; though I venture to predict, that all the rhodomontade about "*germs of genius*," &c. &c. will fail of exciting any feeling beyond a smile at such pointless attempts to be witty.—I am well aware, that the ROYAL PATRONAGE with which "*Albion's Harp*" is honoured, could be no security against anonymous misrepresentation; but I cannot persuade myself that a volume printed (as this has been) *solely* for the gratification of private friendship, and, without the most remote idea of remuneration in any shape, can be a legitimate object of public criticism: perhaps, however, it was kindness, and imagining the disorder to be a most confirmed "*carbother verberandi*," a remedy was administered more than usually violent,

"*As skilful surgeons cut beyond the wound,
To make the cure complete.*"

The opening of this letter, Mr. Editor, will, I hope, sufficiently apologize for its length; and I will only detain you with one more remark. I am not prepared to go the length of saying,

"Who plays fat oxen, should himself be fat!"

yet, upon an attentive re-perusal of the whole review, I am most decidedly of opinion, that its author, like myself, is

NO POET.

Packham Rise, Surrey, Thursday,
October 7th, 1813.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
MELAMPUS, a writer in your Magazine remarkable for the confidence of his style, the variety and number of his unsuccessful efforts, and who possesses, in no common degree, the art of changing his appearance for the purpose of eluding his pursuers, now presents himself to our notice under the new aspect of a critic on sculpture. (I use page 223.)

If any thing can be inferred from his essay, above referred to, it is that, as far as his judgment extends, the figures of Lord Mansfield and Mr Pitt are as good statues as the Belvidere Apollo or the Venus de Medici; because, taking broad cloth and fur into the account, they would, no doubt, weigh as much, and therefore they please him as well.

I feel quite certain, from his observations, that Melampus never read any scientific work on sculpture; if he had, he must have known, what it is now my task to tell him, viz. that those famous sculptures of antiquity, of which he has spoken, were never supposed by competent judges to be mere copies from any living models; so that the comparative perfection of the human form in ancient or modern times, even if his notion had any foundation, is an idle speculation, quite foreign to the subject.

The statues of Venus and Apollo are, I believe, universally understood by artists to exhibit perfect samples of the most harmonious dispositions and proportions, both in form and feature, of both sexes; and that they are the result of profound contemplations and extensive observations made by some master-artisans of the art who possessed uncommon genius. It is this view of them that has stamped and preserved their character, and has handed them down through several generations as models of a sublime perfection.

The accidents to which the human body is liable, in the whole course of its progression, render it highly improbable that one in a million of mankind should either attain to, or long retain, in all parts, such perfect beauty and symmetry; and, for obvious reasons, still more unlikely that the fact should ever be known.

It will not, I suppose, sir, be capriciously assumed, from the above statement, that we represent the ancients as endeavoring to outdo their Creator.—They only collected, although, we may be assured, with immense labour, the rays of beauty into a focus, whereby they seemed to abrogate the accidents of human life, for the purpose of restoring to us a correct idea of human beauty.

Neither will it, I trust, sir, be imagined, that I have the least wish, in what I have here advanced, to detract from the praises due to modern artists. On the contrary, I join with the most zealous votary in homage to our age of science:—but let those who understand their merits spread their fame the plaudits of ignorance no man of science or of sense would court—no one would accept them.

Yours,

F.

FRENCH COURT CALENDAR.

FOR THE incessant recurrence of the new French titles in all the reports from France, makes it essential to the readers of newspapers to have the names as well as titles. It would have been a good article in the yearly pocket-books. To assist our readers, we give the following list:—

King of Naples—Marshal Murat, Prince Joachim Napoleon.
Queen of Naples—Caroline Buonaparte.
King of Spain—Prince Joseph Napoleon.
King of Westphalia—Prince Jerome Napoleon.
Viceroy of Italy—Prince Eugene Beauharnois (4th corps).
Princess-Borghese Paulina Buonaparte.
Princess of Baden—Stephanie de la Paquerie.
Grand Duchess of Florence—Elisa Buonaparte.
Grand Duke of Berg—Prince Charles Louis Napoleon.
Grand Duke of Warsaw—Frederick Augustus IV. King and Elector of Saxony.
Archbishop of Lyons—Cardinal Fesché.
Prince of Neuchâtel—Marshall Berthier,
Vice constable of France.

Prince of Essling—Marshal Massena.
 Prince of Benevento—Talleyrand, Vice
 Arch-chancellor.
 Prince of Eckmühl—Marshal Davoust.
 *Duke of Abrantes—Marshal Junot.
 Duke of Albufera—Count Suchet.
 Duke of Auerstadt—Marshal Davoust.
 Duke of Bassano—Maret, Secretary of
 State.
 Duke of Belluno—Marshal Victor.
 Duke of Cadore—Champany, Minister
 of Foreign Affairs.
 Duke of Castiglione—Marshal Angereau.
 Duke of Corneglione—Marshal Mancy.
 Duke of Dalmatia—Marshal Soult.
 Duke of Dantzic—Marshal Lefebvre.
 Duke of Eichingen—Marshal Ney.
 Grand Duke of Florence—General Bac-
 chiochi.
 *Duke of Friuli—Marshal Duroc, Grand
 Marshal of the Palace.
 *Duke of Montebello—Marshal Lannes,
 killed at Wagram.
 *Duke of Istria—Marshal Bessieres,
 Commander of the Imperial Guards.
 Duke of Ottiano—Fouche, Governor of
 Rome.
 Duke of Padua—General Ariga.
 Duke of Parma—Cambareres, Arch-
 Chancellor.
 Duke of Piacenza—Marshal Le Brun,
 Prince Arch-Treasurer.
 Duke of Ragusa—Marshal Marmont.
 Duke of Reggio—Marshal Oudinot.
 Duke of Rovigo—General Savary, Mi-
 nister of Police.
 Duke of Tarento—Marshal Mac Donald.
 Duke of Treviso—Marshal Mortier.
 Duke of Valmy—Marshal Kellerman.

* Dead.

Duke of Vicenza—General Canclaux,
 Grand Chamberlain, and Master of
 Saxony.
 Ex-Marshal Brune (supposed to be mar-
 ried).
 Ex-Marshal Jourdan.
 Marshal Perrignon.
 Marshal Serrurier.

The following Generals of Division
 are also Barons of the Empire, viz.
 Bordesoul Subervie
 Rajor Valtier and
 Ruard Denon.

The following Generals of Division
 are also Counts of the Empire, viz.
 Andreossi.
 Baraguay de Hilliers.
 Belhard.
 Bruyeres.
 Gouvion St. Cyr.
 Delrance.
 De Taillies, Governor of Warsaw.
 St Germain.
 Ornaud.
 Rapp, Governor of Dantzic, and First
 Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.
 Regnier.
 Sebastiani.
 Vandamme, Commandant of Boulogne.
 Linois, Vice-admiral.
 Grouchy.
 Hogendorp, Governor of Hamburg.
 Hulst, Governor of Paris.
 Loison, Governor of the Imperial Palace.
 Mauberg.
 Monthron.
 *Morand.
 Nauvouty.

* Dead.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT-GARDEN, September 23
 —A Miss STEPHENS (sister, as we
 understand, of a lady of the same name
 who performed at Drury-Lane a few
 years since in the vocal line), made her
 debut as *Mondane*, in Dr. Arne's opera
 of *Artaxerxes*, which has, on the pre-
 sent occasion, been compressed into
 two acts. Miss Stephens is of middle
 stature; her figure rather *en-bou-point*;
 her action and deportment are graceful,
 and her voice is remarkably melodious.
 Her style of singing is simple and pure,
 and such as appears better calculated
 for the English ear than one more or-
 namented or brilliant. She was engaged
 in three of the principal songs, and her

execution of the air, "If a'er the cruel
 tyrant, love," &c. was so correct and
 impressive, as to excite a general burst
 of approbation. She sung it twice;
 and humanity only, we believe, spared
 her a third repetition. She has since
 appeared as *Polly*, in *The Beggar's Ope-
 ra*, and has fully confirmed the favour-
 able impression that she made on the
 public mind by her first essay.

Miss Rennell, as the representative
 of *Artaxerxes*, was also very successful.

DRURY-LANE, September 25 —A Mr.
 HUGHES made his first appearance on
 these boards, as *Jagues* (the milk
 Duke) in *The Hussy Moon*; but he in-
 dulg'd too much in the extravagance,

man for a character in which some graces and extravagance may be looked for and excused. Provincial habits are, however, to be got rid of with attention; and Mr Hughes may, in some future effort, give more satisfaction than he did on the occasion that we have mentioned.

27. Mr. STEPHEN KEMBLE made his re-appearance at this theatre, under an engagement for a certain number of nights, in the part of *Falstaff*, in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.* Our opinion of this gentleman's performance of *Falstaff* has been already given (Vol. XLII. p. 90); and we permit to thinking that his conception of the character is correct and his execution correspondent; with one exception, however, which has been too generally observed to pass unmentioned by any one; or, we should think, unattended to by him: it is, that his action is too free and unencumbered for the man that Shakespeare has drawn. The vigour with which Mr. S. Kemble moved about, and occasionally kicked at his companions, was wholly at variance with the idea of one so oppressed by corpulency, that "eight yards of uneven ground was as three score and ten miles a foot" to him. It has been observed, that Mr. Kemble's performance in this respect is not to be criticized; as, being corpulent in his own person, his deportment must be true to nature. Now we know that a man may be fat without being unwieldy (Mr. Stephen Kemble for instance), but Shakespeare intended *Falstaff* to be both; and it is, therefore, as much Mr. Kemble's duty to disguise his agility, as it is that of an actor of different make to alter his appearance as to size.

His performances, however, have called forth much applause, both in this play, and in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

DRURY-LANE, Oct. 3.—Mr. MUNDEY made his first appearance under an engagement at this theatre, in the character of Sir Abel Bondy, in *Specs the Plough*; and was received, as his great talents entitle him to be received, with hearty welcome and most liberal applause.

COVENT-GARDEN, Oct. 3.—A gentleman of the name of CONWAY, from the Dublin Theatre, made his debut in London, as *Alexander the Great*, in the play of that name, which has been got up with great splendour. Mr. Conway possesses one of the finest forms at pre-

sent on the stage. He seems to be nearly six feet high; his deportment is elegant and commanding, his face handsome and expressive; and his voice powerful, but apparently somewhat deficient in modulation. His performance of the character of *Alexander* differed in one respect from that of many actors whom we have seen in it: he substituted dignity for fast; and contrived to give reproof or command with a look or a gesture, which we have sometimes observed to issue in a roar. Where, however, the anger of *Alexander* is really excited, as in the first scene with *Lysimachus*, and at the banquet, he proved himself fully equal to the expression of the most violent passion. His contention with *Lysimachus* was finely expressive of the conflicting emotions which the rash application of the youthful warrior excites, and which end in a paroxysm of passion. The concluding line,

"*Pardieu, give this lion to a lion!*"

was admirably spoken. In the banquet scene, the dispute with *Cleitus* was much admired. But his concluding scene was, in some respects, his best effort. The violence of the poison, now scorching, now freezing him, was expressed more by his change of countenance, and by the writhing of his frame, than by the frantic expressions which he utters. The attitude which Mr. Conway assumed, when *Alexander* invokes *Jupiter Ammon*, his supposed father, was singularly happy.

His performance throughout was much applauded; but we would strongly advise this gentleman to abstain from imitation—

"We have seen Kemble thus at second-hand."

Mr. Conway has since performed *Othello* and *Jaffier*; but not, we think, with quite so much success as in *Alexander*.

Oct. 3. A Musical Farce was produced under the title of "THE NON-DESCRIPT;" the characters being thus represented:—

Old Gripeall	Mr. BLANCHARD.
Dick Gripeall	Mr. EMBURY.
Captain Random	Mr. JONES.
Billy Smirker	Mr. LARSON.
Numps	Mr. SIMMONS.
Miss Smirker	Mrs. LORAN.
Sylvia	Mrs. BOOTH.

As this piece was unequivocally condemned, we shall be brief in our notice of it.

The object of the author seemed to be, to hold up to ridicule that class of *men*, in this metropolis, who are reprobated, occasionally, as exercising employments suited only to *women*—personages who amuse themselves all day in measuring tape and counting needles, and who are said, at night, when the happy hour of half-price arrives, to disturb our theatres by noise and riot.

Billy Smirker, the hero of the piece—the Prince of Haberdashers—arrayed in all the extravagance of fashion (false whiskers, a swallow-tailed coat, and garters sufficiently capacious to encircle his waist instead of his leg), proceeds to the country on a matrimonial expedition, accompanied by his sister, a modern fine lady, whose education is derived from the British Institution—*Billy's* object is, to espouse *Sylvia*, the ward of *Old Grippall*; he having entered into a covenant to deliver half his intended wife's fortune to her mercenary guardian on the conclusion of the match—while *Miss Smirker* is to give her hand to *Dick Grippall*, an ignorant country booby. *Sylvia*, however, is assailed by *Captain Random*, "a bold diagoon," who cudgels *Smirker*—has him taken into custody, as a runaway girl dressed in boys' clothes—and finally occasions him to be placed in the stocks. Thus disgraced and being deserted by *Old Grippall* in consequence of a mock duel which he planned with *Dick*, for the purpose of gaining a little spurious riot in the country, he is glad to retreat, and *Random* is united to *Sylvia*.

This, we say, appeared to us to form the business of the farce; but it was miserably executed. The dialogue was generally vapid, and too often coarse and vulgar; and, before the first act had been completed, the fate of the farce appeared evident. The second was performed, but amidst such loud and continued expressions of disapprobation, that neither the merits nor demerits of it were audible. The performers acquitted themselves with zeal and ability; but no acting could render such a piece acceptable; and it was at length declared by Mr. Fawcett, the stage-manager, to be withdrawn.

The author is said to be a Mr. Hewitts, and the composer of the music a Mr. Hearnshaw.

Oct 7. Mrs. Fawcett, from Norwich, made her *entré* on the London boards as *Desdemona*, in the tragedy of *Othello*. This lady, we believe, is the daughter of Mr. Dider, formerly manager of the Richmond theatre. Her figure is good, her countenance pleas-

ing, and her appearance altogether overpowering; and she performed the part in such a manner as to obtain considerable applause. We are, however, much mistaken if Mrs. Fawcett's talents do not lie more in the line of comedy than of tragedy.

DRURY-LANE, Oct. 12. A new operatic drama, in three acts, called "*Godolphin, the Lion of the North!*" was produced, the characters being as follow:—

<i>Godolphin</i> , Earl of Berwick, surrounded the Lion	Mr. RAYMOND.
<i>Baldwin</i> , Earl of Nottingham	Mr. BELLAMY.
<i>Egbert</i> , Baron of Westwood	Mr. PHILLIPS.
<i>Sir Maurice</i> , Friend of Baldwin	Mr. ELLINGTON.
<i>Sir Boris</i> { Officers in the Service of Godol- <i>du Olivier</i> { phin	Mr. SMITH. Mr. I. WALLACE.
<i>Walter</i> , an Officer in the Service of Baldwin	Mr. R. PHILLIPS.
<i>Guy</i> , Vassal of Baldwin <i>Pepert</i> , a Woodman	Mr. BANKETER. Mr. CARA
<i>Victoria</i> , Widow of Earl Conrad	Miss BURTON.
<i>Marcel</i> , Daughter of R. pepert	Miss KELLY.
<i>Principal Nun</i>	Miss POOLE.

The outlines of the plot are these:—

Baldwin, Earl of Nottingham, becomes enamoured of *Victoria*, the wife of *Earl Conrad*; and, that he may, without interruption pursue his guilty flame, he has the infortunate husband murdered. The lady, however, gives her admurer the slip, and seeks an asylum in the castle of *Egbert*, Baron of Westwood, who is as much an angel as *Baldwin* is a devil. The *Earl of Nottingham* besieges the castle of *Egbert*—but in vain, until his trusty servant *Guy* enters it in the habit of a pilgrim, lets down the draw-bridge, and admits the enemy. Fortunately for *Egbert* and his friend *Godolphin* (*the Lion of the North*), whom he had summoned to his aid, they were at this period in the cottage of *Pepert*, which communicated, by a subterraneous entry, with the castle of *Egbert*, by which passage the besieged had long been supplied with provisions. They, of course, escape. But *Godolphin* (who has learned that *Victoria*, to whom his early vows were paid, but who was forced, by parental authority, to marry *Conrad*, is the lady whom *Egbert* had under his protection) is taken prisoner, while reconnoitring, and brought into the castle, where he meets *Victoria*. *Baldwin* offers to save his life, provided *Victoria* shall consent to marry him. She agrees, upon condition of his being libe-

aged, and that he shall send back a pledge to prove to her that he is free. She gives him a cast, in which she desires him to send back a dagger, with which she may, in the last extremity, save herself from the detested sacrifice. In the mean time Godolphin's friends find their way through the subterraneous passage and rescue the lovely Victoria, at the critical moment when Baldwin is dragging her to the altar. Of course, Victoria and the Lion are made happy.

This play is the production of Benjamin Thompson, Esq. a well known translator of the German drama. We are sorry to say, however, that it is a very poor production. In the dialogue, among the higher characters, is much forced declamation; among the lower, stale similes and gross vulgarisms; and the conduct of the piece is extremely tedious and uninteresting, if we except the single scene where Victoria endeavours to persuade Godolphin to escape and send the dagger to her. Some of the songs were pleasing, and were received with applause; but the subjects of a few seemed oddly chosen: Henry and Fair Rosamond in the bower at Woodstock, the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy, &c.

The play was got up with great splendour and expense; but it was received with much disapprobation the first night; and after the third night it was withdrawn. Music by Mr. Hoin.

COVENT-GARDEN, Oct. 21.—A new melo-drame was presented for the first time, under the title of "THE MILLER AND HIS MEN," of which the principal characters are as follow:—

Grindoff the Miller Mr. FARLEY.
Count Frederic Frieberg . . Mr. VINC.

Karl, his Servant Mr. LESTER.
Luthair Mr. ANNOTT.
Kelmur, an old Cottager . . Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.
Claudine Miss S. POORE.
Ravina Mrs. LESTER.

The story is very simple:

Grindoff, a wretch of the most flagitious principles, ostensibly carries on the trade of a miller; but is, in reality, the captain of a gang of banditti, who are the terror of Bohemia—and who have their residence in a subterraneous cavern, under the miller's house. Grindoff pays his addresses to Claudine, the daughter of an old cottager who resides near him, and who is also beloved by Luthair, a peasant, on whom her affections are fixed. Chance puts Luthair in possession of the intelligence, that the banditti intend to carry away Claudine; which he determines to prevent, by enrolling himself amongst them, and discovering their secret retreats. Thus he effects—unfolds the villainy of the mock miller, who has succeeded in getting Claudine into his power; rescues his mistress, and destroys the banditti, by setting fire to their powder magazine, and blowing up their secret haunt.

This piece is the production of Mr. Pocock, author of *Hil or Miss*, and some other farces; but, as a spectacle, has derived much of its effect from the arrangements of Mr. Farley. It comprises some excellent stage-situations; and the attention is well kept alive by the shifts of Grindoff, to carry his point, and at the same time to conceal his true character. The mechanism of the piece is very ingenious, and the scenery truly beautiful. The last scene, in which the cave, the mill, and all their inhabitants, are blown up together, is an astonishing, and even a terrific object. The piece is likely to have a great run. Music by Mr. Bishop.

POETRY.

LINES,

ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL MOREAU,

Written by JOHN ANDREW WILLIAMS.

SOUL of the Chief! whose glory-trosted name,
Whose worth, whose valour lives in endless fame,
A tear—wet tribute to thine urn I pay,
For all my heart is melted in thy lay.
When Europe, bursting from oppression,
Adapted power, and dar'd his fiercest look,
Thy genius smil'd, and from Columbia's shore
Flew to the aid of millions—slaves no more.

"To arms! to arms!" each gallant sovereign
cried,
"To arms! to arms!" each patriot voice
replied;
Forth thousands rush'd, impetuous, for the
fight,
And hail'd MOREAU—their best protecting
light.
The chief beheld the patriot bands advance,
And charge, with souls of fire, the hosts of
France.
"On! on! ye brave!" th' ill-fated hero cries,
"Slavery's your doom, or freedom be your
prize;
Maintain the conflict, blood, 'tis true, must
flow;
War still must breed fresh savage and fresh
woe;

But virtuous blood shall not in vain be spilt,
 Pledge it shall purchase and o'erpower guilt,
 He said—bright Heaven! death speeded
 with the wind,
 And instant struck the hope of half man-
 kind,
 Destructive fire, O fatal scene! he fell.
 * Cold are his shatter'd limbs—brave chief,
 farewell!

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

I NOW send you, in an English garb,
 another of Anacreon's Odes—the 13th.
 It is one of those that are so obscure in the
 original as to make one think them *frag-
 ments* only: and I have therefore taken the
 liberty of extending the Tables and fancied
 Ideas of Anacreon, for the purpose of better
 raising his supposed conclusion,

I am, Sir,

Yours, very respectfully.

15th May, 1813.

R. S. W.

ANACREON'S XIIIth ODE,

AMPLIFIED.

The Choice of Madness:—assuming no one
 free from it.

I.

By Cybele the chaste,
 Great Saturn's queen, enjoin'd
 No woman's love to taste—
 To holy rites confin'd,
 Attya, the youth, tis said,
 In beauty half a maid,
 By beauteous wily woman charm'd,
 And yielding to desire,
 Of heavenly reason was disarm'd
 By Cybele's dread ire;

And, from his fav'ring mistress widely riven,
 Unmann'd, to pine mid mountains wild was
 driven.

II.

And some at Claros' stream,
 Prophetic source of song,
 If fit to Phœbus seen,
 To whom its springs belong,
 Attend, and eager drunk;
 And thenceforth vainly think
 The minstrel laurel-bearing god
 Their *rhapodies* inspires,
 And, with divine applauding nod,
 Bids flame poetic fires;

But senseless-stuck, for life they madly rage:
 A life that lasts—much longer than their
 page!

III.

Few on this earth have found
 From Fully wholly free!
 Few but at times are crown'd
 With wild insanity!
 And most, with musing mad,
 Are gloomy, dull, and sad!

* General Moreno died on the sixth day
 after being mortally wounded; but the au-
 thor did not deem it necessary to particu-
 larize the fact in a composition intended to
 be very short.

But lively-frenzied let me rave
 With extacy divine;
 Combin'd, ye kindly gods, I crave
 Of Perfumes,—Love,—and Wine!
 So, mirthful, fresh,—caressing and caress'd,
 Still to be mad shall be life's sweetest rest!

THE PROFESSOR NETTLED, HIS PROFESSION FAILING.

A "TALE OF WONDER!"

A PROFESSOR of natural history,
 lately,
 More fam'd for research than for caution
 or skill,
 When on Botany lecturing, very sedately,
 Said, the learned assembly with wonder
 he'd fill,
 He'd discover'd a species of Nettle, un-
 common,
 Which of commonest nettles each power
 possess'd,
 Save (as all the world knew) that the nettle
 most common
 Would sting—which his species would
 not, he'd protest.
 "Prove it, prove,"—cry'd a wag, who'd
 the specimen chang'd,
 So the Lecturer, raising the plant to his
 muzz,
 Was bitterly stung: and with passion de-
 rang'd,
 Cry'd,—'It didn't, by Heaven,—but,
 damn it, it does!'—
 2d 5 pt. 1813.

Rws.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT OF FOUR YEARS.

AND is that gentle spirit fled?
 Are all those infant graces dead?
 Alas! no mortal aid could save
 Thy fairy image from the grave.
 Yet still, fair plant, thy buds shall bloom
 In realms of bliss, beyond the tomb;
 Tho' thou art lost to us for ever,
 Shall we forget thee?—never, never.
 Soon clos'd, alas! thy transient day,
 To Death's remorseless hand a prey;
 One day, we saw thy infant tear,
 The next, our own heav'n'd thy bier;
 Yet still in purest colours dress'd,
 Thy fragile image lights the breast;
 Though thou art lost to us for ever,
 Can we forget thee?—never, never.
 No more shall we behold thy smile,
 No more thy infant grief beguile;
 Alas! while smiling through thy tears,
 Hope seem'd to point to future years;
 Death aim'd his dread relentless dart,
 And snatch'd thee from a parent's heart;
 Tho' thou art lost to us for ever,
 Can we forget thee?—never, never.
 Feb. 11th, 1813. J. C. BAILEY.

* See Morning Chronicle of Sept. 1, 1813.

proaching the island, from the extreme shallowness of the water on the sea-side, and the difficulty of getting across from the land, as well as the island itself being fortified with a number of guns and men from the frigate and the militia, and flanked by fifteen gun-boats, I considered, in consequence of the representation of the officer commanding the troops, of the difficulty of their passing over from the land, that the persevering in the attempt would cost more men than the number with us would permit, as the other forts must have been stormed before the frigate and dock-yard could be destroyed; I, therefore, ordered the troops to be re-embarked.

I am happy to say, the loss in the above affair (returns of which are enclosed) has not been considerable, and only two boats sunk. I have to regret, that Captain Hanchett, of his Majesty's ship *Diadem*, who volunteered his services, and led the division of boats with great gallantry, was severely wounded by a ball in the thigh.—The officers and men behaved with much bravery, and if it had been possible to have got it the enemy, I am persuaded would have soon gained the place.

I have &c

J. W. Croker, Esq. J. B. WARREN

A Return of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, belonging to his Majesty's Ships, Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Attack on Craney Island, June 22, 1813.

Killed.—None.

Wounded.—1 officer and 7 seamen.

Missing.—10 seamen.

Name of the Officer Wounded.—Captain Hanchett, of his Majesty's ship *Diadem*, severely, but not dangerously.

A General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Rank and File, in the Affair with the Enemy near Craney Island, June 22, 1813.

Total.—3 killed; 8 wounded; 52 missing.

San Domingo, Hampton Roads, June 27, 1813.

I request you will inform their lordships, that the enemy having a post at Hampton, defended by a considerable corps, commanding the communication between the upper part of the country and Norfolk; I considered it necessary, and with a view to cut off their resources, to direct it to be attacked by the troops composing the flying corps attached to this squadron; and having instructed Rear-admiral Cockburn to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and placed Captain Peckell, with the *Monarch* sloop and launches, as a covering force, under his orders, the troops were disembarked with the greatest zeal and celerity.

Sir S. Beckwith, commanding the troops, having most ably attacked and defeated the

enemy's force, and took their guns, colours, and camp, I refer their lordships to the quarter-master-general's report (which is enclosed), and thus will explain the gallantry and behavior of the several officers and men employed on this occasion, and I trust, will entitle them to the favour of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the approbation of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty.

Sir Sydney Beckwith having reported to me that the defences of the town were entirely destroyed, and the enemy completely dispersed in the neighbourhood, I ordered the troops to be re-embarked, by the several officers of the squadron, under the orders of Rear-admiral Cockburn.

I have, &c.

J. W. Croker, Esq. JOHN B. WARREN.

H. M. S. San Domingo, Hampton Roads June 28.

I have the honour to report to you, that in compliance with your orders to attack the enemy in town and camp at Hampton, the troops under my command were put into light sailing vessels and boats, during the night of the 25th instant, and by the excellent arrangements of Rear-admiral Cockburn, who was pleased in person to superintend the advance, under Lieutenant-colonel Napier, consisting of the 102d regiment, two companies of Canadian chasseurs, three companies of marines from the squadron, with two six pounders from the royal marine artillery, were landed half an hour before daylight the next morning, about two miles to the westward of the town, and the royal marine battalions, under Lieutenant-colonel Williams, were brought on shore so expeditiously that the column was speedily enabled to move forward.

With a view to turn the enemy's position, our march was directed towards the great road, leading from the country into the rear of the town, whilst the troops moved off in this direction, Rear-admiral Cockburn, to engage the enemy's attention, ordered the armed launches and rocket boats to commence a fire upon their batteries; this succeeded so completely, that the head of our advanced guard had cleared a wood, and were already on the enemy's flank before our approach was perceived; they then moved from their camp to their position in rear of the town, and here they were vigorously attacked by Lieutenant-colonel Napier and the advance; unable to stand which, they continued their march to the rear of the town, when a detachment under Lieutenant-colonel Williams, conducted by Captain Powell, assistant quarter-master-general pushed through the town, and forced their way across a bridge of planks into the enemy's encampment, of which the batteries, in immediate position, were gained. In the mean time, another body was ordered and took the enemy's remaining fire piece.

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of ordnance taken. Lieutenant-

Colonel Williams will have the honour of delivering to you a stand of colours of the 64th regiment, James City Light Infantry, and one of the 1st battalion, 85th regiment. The exact number of the enemy it is difficult to ascertain. From the woody country, and the strength of their position, our troops have sustained some loss; that of the enemy was very considerable; every exertion was made to collect the wounded Americans, who were attended by a surgeon of their own, and by the British surgeons, who performed amputations on such as required it, and afforded every assistance in their power; the dead bodies of such as could be collected were also carefully buried.

I beg leave on this occasion, to express the obligations I owe to Lieutenant Colonel Napier, and Lieutenant Colonel Williams, for their kind and able assistance, to Major Malcolm and Captain Smith, and all the officers and men, whose zeal and spirited conduct entitle them to my best acknowledgments.

I have the honour to be, &c.

STANLEY BECKWITH, Q. M. Gen.

Right Hon. J. H. Warren,
K. B. Sec. &c. &c.

Return of Ordnance Stores taken in Hampton, on the 25th June.

4 twelve pounder guns on travelling carriages, 3 six pounder guns on travelling carriages, with limbers, and a proportion of ammunition for each of the above calibres, 3 covered waggons and their horses.

A Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing at Hampton, 26th June, 1813.

Total. 5 killed; 33 wounded; 10 missing.

Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Lumley, of his Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, to Rear-admiral Cockburn, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 12th of June last, under the directions of Lieutenant John Currie, first of the *Narcissus*, and Lieutenant P. Savage, of the royal marines, brought out from York River, in the Chesapeake, the Surveyor, United States revenue schooner, carrying 6 guns, pierced for 12, and having 25 men on board. Three men in the boats were killed, and six wounded, including Lieutenants Currie and Savage, slightly, the enemy had five wounded.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 14.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty to order a commission to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor John Randolph, late bishop thereof; and his Royal Highness has also been pleased,

by his sign-manual, to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, the Reverend William Howley, Doctor in Divinity, Regius Professor of Divinity, in the University of Oxford, and a canon of the cathedral church of Christ, in the said University, to be by them chosen bishop of the said see of London.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of nine American privateers, viz. the *Viper* of Boston, carrying one 18-pounder, and 22 men; the *Montgomery*, of 12 guns, and 22 men, on her return from a two month's cruise off the coast of Ireland; and the *Juturna Smith*, from Boston, with 3 guns and 25 men, by his Majesty's ship *Nymph*, Captain Llewellyn. The *Invincible*, French corvette built, of 16 guns, by the Shannon, Captain Broke. The *Alexander*, of 18 guns, and 127 men, from Salem; and the *Gallinipper*, 2 guns, and 35 men, by his Majesty's ship *Rattler*; the *Enterprise*, of Salem, of 4 guns, and 81 men, by the *Tenedos*, Captain Parker; the *Mary Ann*, of Charleston, of 2 guns, a quantity of small arms, and 40 men, by the *Sapphir*, Captain Haynes; and the *Lovely Lass*, of 5 guns and 60 men, by the *Circé*, Captain Woolcombe.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
MONDAY, AUGUST 16.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, AUGUST 16.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange has arrived with Despatches from the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following are Copies.

MY LORD, San Esteban, Aug. 1.

Two practicable breaches having been effected at San Sebastian on the 24th of July, orders were given that they should be attacked on the morning of the 25th. I am concerned to have to report, that this attempt to obtain possession of the place failed, and that our loss was very considerable.

Marshal Soult had been appointed Lieutenant de l'Empereur, and commander-in-chief of the French armies in Spain, and the southern provinces of France, by a *Decret Imperial* on the 1st of July, and he joined and took the command of the army on the 13th of July, which having been joined nearly about the same time by the corps which had been in Spain, under the command of General Clausel, and by other reinforcements, was called the Army of Spain, and re-formed into nine divisions of infantry, forming the right, centre, and left, under the command of General Reille, Comte d'Erben, and General Clausel, as Lieutenant-generals, and a reserve under General Villatte; and two divisions of dragoons, and one of light cavalry, the two former under the command of Generals Teillac and

Tilly, and the latter under the command of General Pierre Soult. There was besides, allotted to the army, a large proportion of artillery, and a considerable number of guns had already joined.

The allied army was posted, as I have already informed your Lordship, in the passes of the mountains. General Byng's brigade of British infantry, and General Milla's division of Spanish infantry, were on the right, in the pass of Roncesvalles, Sir L. Cole was posted at Vascaretti to support those troops, and Sir T. Picton with the 3d division, at Olague in reserve.

Sir R. Hill, occupied the valley of Bastan with the remainder of the 2d division, and the Portuguese division, under the Comte de Amarante, detaching General Campbell's Portuguese brigade to Los Aldudes, within the French territory. The light and 7th divisions had occupied the heights of Santa Barbara, and the town of Vera, and the Puerto de Lebelar, and kept the communication with the valley of Bastan; and the 6th division was in reserve at San Estevan. General Longa's division kept the communication between the troops at Vera and those under Sir T. Graham, and Mariscal del Campo Giron on the great road. The Comde del Abisbal blockaded Pamplona.

On the 24th, Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division at his centre, and two divisions of cavalry, at St Jean de Pied de Port, and on the 25th attacked, with between 30 and 40,000 men General Byng's post at Roncesvalles. Sir L. Cole moved up to his support with the fourth division, and these officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the day. But the enemy turned it in the afternoon; and Sir L. Cole considered it to be necessary to withdraw in the night; and he marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiri. In the actions which took place on this day the 20th regiment distinguished themselves.

Two divisions of the centre of the enemy's army attacked Sir R. Hill's position in the Puerto de Mañá, at the head of the valley of Bidasar, in the afternoon of the same day. The brunt of the action fell upon Generals Pringle and Walker's brigades, in the 2d division, under the command of General W. Stewart. These troops were at first obliged to give way; but having been supported by General Milla's brigade of the 3d division, they regained that part of their post, which was the key of the whole, and would have enabled them to re-assume it, if circumstances had permitted it. But Sir R. Hill having been apprised of the necessity that Sir L. Cole should retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops likewise to Irutia; and the enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Mañá.

Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority

of numbers; they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops during the seven hours they were engaged. All the regiments charged with the bayonet. The conduct of the 22d regiment, which moved up with General Barro's brigade is particularly reported. General W. Stewart was slightly wounded. I was not apprised of these events till late in the night of the 25th and 26th; and I adopted immediate measures to concentrate the army to the right; still providing for the siege of San Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pamplona.

This would have been effected early on the 27th, only that Sir L. Cole and T. Picton concurred in thinking their post at Zubiri not tenable for the time, during which, it would have been necessary to wait in it. They, therefore, retired early on the 27th, and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pamplona, having the right, consisting of the 3d division, in front of Huarte, and extending to the hills beyond Olaz, and the left, consisting of the 4th division, Generals Byng's and Campbell's Portuguese brigade on the heights in front of Villiba, having their left at a chapel behind Saureren, on the high road from Oñiz to Pamplona, and their right resting upon a height which defended the high road from Zubiri and Roncesvalles. General Milla's division of Spanish infantry, and that part of the Comde del Abisbal's corps not engaged in the blockade were in reserve. From the latter, the regiment of Trava, and that of El Principe, were detached to occupy part of the hill on the right of the 4th division, by which the road from Zubiri was defended.

The British cavalry under Sir S. Cotton were placed near Huarte on the right, being the only ground on which it was possible to use the cavalry. The river Lantz runs in the valley which was on the left of the allies, and on the right of the French army, along the road to Oñiz. Beyond this river there is another range of mountains connected with Lagasso and Marculain, by which places it was now necessary to communicate with the rest of the army.

I point the third and fourth divisions just as they were taking up their ground on the 27th, and shortly afterwards the enemy found the army on a mountain, the front of which extends from the high road to Oñiz to the high road to Zubiri, and they placed one division on their left of that road on a height, and in some villages in front of the third division. They had here also a large body of cavalry. In a short time after they had taken up their ground, the enemy attacked the hill on the right of the fourth division, which was then occupied by one battalion of the 4th Portuguese regiment, and by the Spanish regiment of Fraita.

These troops defended their ground, and drove the enemy from it with the bayonet. Seeing the importance of this hill to our position, I re-inforced it with the 40th re-

giment; and this regiment with the Spanish regiments of El Principe and Fraira, held it from this time, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy, during the 27th and 28th, to obtain possession of it.

Nearly at the same time that the enemy attacked this height on the 27th, they took possession of the village of Sorauren on the road to Ostiz, by which they acquired the communication by that road, and they kept up a fire of musketry along the line, till it was dark.

We were joined on the morning of the 28th by the 6th division of infantry, and I directed that the height should be occupied on the left of the valley of the Lauz; and that the 6th division should form across the valley in rear of the left of the 4th division, resting their right on Orizaba, and their left upon the heights above mentioned.

The sixth division had scarcely taken their position when they were attacked by a very large force of the enemy, which had been assembled in the village of Sorauren.

Their front was, however, so well defended by the fire of their own light troops from the heights on their left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the 4th division and General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, that the enemy were soon driven back with immense loss, from a fire on their front both flanks and rear.

In order to extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they found themselves, in their situation in the valley of the Lauz, the enemy now attacked the height on which the left of the 4th division stood, which was occupied by the 7th Cazadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were attacked, however, again by the 7th Cazadores, supported by General Ross, at the head of his brigade of the 4th division, and were driven down with great loss.

The battle now became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the 4th division, and in every part in our favour, excepting where one battalion of the 10th Portuguese regiment of General Campbell's brigade was posted. This battalion having been overpowered, and having been obliged to give way immediately on the right of General Ross's brigade, the enemy established themselves on our line, and General Ross was obliged to withdraw from his post.

I however ordered the 27th and 48th regiments to charge first that body of the enemy which had first established themselves on the height and next those on the left. Both attacks succeeded, and the enemy were driven down with immense loss; and the 6th division having moved forward at the same time to a situation in the valley nearer to the left of the 6th, the attack upon this point ceased entirely, and was continued but faintly on other points of our line.

In the course of this contest, the gallant fourth division, which has so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed their

former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet; and the 48th, the 7th, 20th, and 33d, four different times. Their officers set them the example, and General Ross had two horses shot under him. The Portuguese troops likewise behaved admirably; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regiments del Principe and Pravia.

I had ordered Sir R. Hill to march by Lanz upon Lizaso, as soon as I found that Sir T. Picton and Sir L. Cole had moved from Zubiri; and the earl of Dalhousie from St. Estevan to the same place; where both arrived on the 29th, and the 7th division came to Marcalain.

The enemy's force, which had been in front of Sir R. Hill, followed his march, and arrived at Ostiz on the 29th. The enemy thus re-inforced, and occupying a position in the mountains, which appeared little liable to attack, and finding that they could make no impression on our front, determined to endeavour to turn our left, by an attack on Sir R. Hill's corps.

They re-inforced with one division the troops which had been already opposed to him, still occupying the same points in the mountain, on which was formed their principal force, but they drew in to their left the troops which occupied the heights opposite the 3d division, and they had during the night of the 29th and 30th, occupied in strength the crest of the mountain on the left of the Lauz, opposite to the 6th and 7th divisions; thus connecting their right in their position with the divisions detached to attack General Sir R. Hill.

I, however, determined to attack their position, and ordered the earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, by which the enemy's right would be turned, and Sir T. Picton to cross the heights on which the enemy's left had stood, and to turn their left by the road to Roncesvalles. All the arrangements were made to attack the front of the enemy's position, as soon as the effect of these movements on their flanks should begin to appear, General Pakenham, whom I had sent to take the command of the 6th division, General Pack having been wounded, turned the village of Sorauren as soon as the earl of Dalhousie had driven the enemy from the mountain, by which that flank was defeated; and the 6th division, and General Byng's brigade, which had relieved the 4th division on the left of our position on the road to Ostiz, instantly attacked and carried that village.

Sir L. Cole likewise attacked the front of the enemy's main position with the 7th cazadores, supported by the 11th Portuguese regiment, the 40th, and the battalion under Colonel Bingham, consisting of the Queen's and 56d regiment. All these operations obliged the enemy to abandon a position which is one of the strongest and most difficult of access that I have yet seen

accepted by troops. In their retreat from this position the enemy lost a great number of prisoners.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of all the general officers, officers, and troops, throughout these operations. The attack made by the earl of Dalhousie was admirably conducted by his lordship, and executed by General Inglis, and the troops composing his brigade; and that by General Pakenham and Byng, and that by Sir L. Cole; and the movement made by Sir T. Picton, merits my highest commendation. The latter officer co-operated in the attack of the mountain, by detaching troops to his left, in which Lieutenant-colonel Sprinch was wounded, but I hope not seriously.

While these operations were going on, and in proportion as I observed their success, I detached troops to the support of Sir R. Hill.

The enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, and immediately commenced an extended manœuvre upon his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from the height which he occupied behind the Lizaso to the next range. He there, however, maintained himself, and I enclose his report of the conduct of his troops. I continued the pursuit of the enemy after their retreat from the mountain to Olague, where I was at sun-set immediately in the rear of their attack upon Sir R. Hill. They withdrew from his front in the night, and yesterday took up a strong position, with two divisions, to cover their rear in the pass of Donna Maria.

Sir R. Hill and the earl of Dalhousie attacked and carried the pass, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the enemy, and the strength of their position. I am concerned to add, that General Stewart was wounded upon this occasion. I enclose Sir R. Hill's report.

In the mean time I moved with General Byng's brigade, and the 4th division under Sir L. Cole, by the pass of Vilate, upon Iruia, in order to turn the enemy's position on Donna Maria. General Byng took, in Lizondo, a large convoy going to the enemy, and made many prisoners.

We have this day continued the pursuit of the enemy in the valley of the Bidassoa, and many prisoners and much baggage have been taken. General Byng has possessed himself of the valley of Bastan, and of the position on the Puerto de Maya, and the army will be this night near the same positions which they occupied on the 25th of July.

I trust the Prince Regent will be satisfied with the conduct of the troops on this occasion. The enemy having been considerably re-inforced and re-equipped after their late defeat, made a most formidable attempt to relieve the blockade of Pampeluna with the whole of their forces, excepting the reserve under General Villatte, which remained

in front of our troops on the great road from Irun.

This attempt has been entirely frustrated by the operations of a part only of the allied army, and the enemy have sustained a defeat, and suffered a severe loss in both officers and men.

The enemy's expectations of success, beyond the point of raising the blockade of Pampeluna were certainly very sanguine. They brought into Spain a large body of cavalry, and a great number of guns, neither of which arms could be used to any great extent by either party in the battle which took place. They sent off the guns to St. Jean de Pied de Port on the evening of the 28th, which have thus returned to France in safety.

The detail of the operations will shew your lordship how much reason I have to be satisfied with the conduct of all the general officers, officers, and troops. It is impossible to describe the enthusiastic bravery of the 4th division; and I was much indebted to Sir L. Cole for the manner in which he directed their operations; and to Generals Anson, Ross, Byng, and Campbell, of the Portuguese service. All the officers commanding, and the officers of the regiments, were remarkable for their gallantry; but I particularly observed Lieutenant-colonel O'Toole, of the 7th caraboles, in the charge upon the enemy, on our left, on the 28th, and Captain Juarden, of the 11th Portuguese regiment, in the attack of the mountain on the 30th.

I beg to draw your lordship's attention likewise to the valuable assistance I received throughout these operations, from Sir R. Hill, and from the earl of Dalhousie, and Sir T. Picton, in those of the 30th and 31st of July.

To the Conde del Abisbal also I am indebted for every assistance it was in his power to give, consistently with his attention to the blockade. I have already mentioned the conduct of the regiments of Pravia and El Principe, belonging to the army of reserve of Andalusia, in a most trying situation; and the whole corps appeared animated by the same zealous spirit which pervaded all the troops in that position.

Sir W. Beresford was with me throughout these operations, and I received from him all the assistance which his talents so well qualify him to afford me. The good conduct of the Portuguese officers and troops in all the operations of the present campaign, and the spirit which they shew on every occasion, are not less honourable to that nation, than they are to the military character of the officer, who, by his judicious measures, has re-established discipline, and revived a military spirit in the army.

I have again to draw your lordship's attention to the valuable assistance I received throughout the operations from the quartermaster-general, General Murray, and the

adjutant-general, General Pakenham, and the officers of those departments respectively; and from Lieutenant-colonels Lord F. Somerset and Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff. Although our wounded are numerous, I am happy to say, that the cases in general are slight, and I have great pleasure in reporting to your lordship, that the utmost attention has been paid to them by the inspector of hospitals, Dr. McGregor, and by the officers of the department under his direction. Adverting to the extent and nature of our operations, and the difficulties of our communications at times, I have reason to be extremely well satisfied with the zeal and exertions of Sir R. Kennedy, the commissary-general, and the officers of his department, throughout the campaign, which upon the whole, have been more successful in supplying the troops than could have been expected. I transmit this despatch to your lordship by the hereditary prince of Orange, who is perfectly acquainted with all that has passed, and with the situation of the army; and will be able to inform your lordship of many details relating to this series of operations, for which a despatch does not afford scope. His Highness had a horse shot under him in the battle near Saurau on the 28th of July. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I have omitted to inform your lordship in the body of the despatch, that the troops in the Puerto de Maya lost their four Portuguese guns on the 25th of July. General Pringle, who commanded when the attack commenced, had ordered them to retire towards Maya, and when General Stewart came up, he ordered that they might return, and retire by the mountain road to Lizonzo. In the mean time the enemy were in possession of the pass, and the communicating with that road was lost, and they could not reach it. I enclose returns of the loss before San Sebastian, from the 7th to the 27th of July; and returns of the killed, wounded, and missing in the operations from the 25th ult. to the 1st, inst.

MY LORD,

July 31.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship that, although from the immense superiority of force which the enemy directed against the position entrusted to my charge, yesterday, it became in my opinion, imperiously necessary for me to retire from that ground; the conduct of the officers, and troops, British and Portuguese, was such as to entitle them to my entire approbation, and I could not have wished it to be better. General Pringle, with General Walker's brigade, under Lieutenant-colonel Fitzgibbon, of the 90th regiment, supported by the 31st regiment, and 14th Portuguese regiment, opposed the ascent of the enemy to the ridge, on the left of the position, in a most gallant style; drove him repeatedly

back, and although unable ultimately to prevent him from ascending the ridge, by a more distant movement, our troops kept their ground firmly, and when ordered to retire, performed it under General Pringle, with the greatest regularity, and with small loss, covered by a battalion of the 13th Portuguese regiment, under Lieutenant-colonel McDonald, of the conduct of which officer, and the steadiness of his regiment, the general speaks in terms of the greatest praise. Colonel Ashworth's brigade also attacked in his position by a superior force, met the attack with the greatest steadiness, and drove the enemy before him at the point of the bayonet, and held his ground as long as it thought it prudent for him to do so; and a battalion of General Costa's brigade held the ridge on the right of the position to the last, covering the formation of the troops on the ground they were directed to take up; the enemy attempted to force the point, but were repulsed by General Costa, and finally driven down the ridge at the point of the bayonet by that battalion, a part of Colonel Ashworth's brigade, and a small detachment of the 28th regiment. On the whole I can assure your lordship that the enemy had nothing to boast of, nor was our loss severe, considering the disparity of our force. I feel particularly indebted to General Pringle, as well as to Colonel Ashworth, Colonel O'Callaghan, and Lieutenant-colonel Fitzgibbon, 60th foot, commanding brigades under him; and also to General the Comde d'Amarante, and General Costa, who was wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. HILL.

P.S. I must not omit to mention the services of Colonel Pamplona, and Lieutenant-colonel Pym, of the 18th regiment, Lieutenant-colonel Grant, and Major Mitchell, commanding the 6th of the line and 6th Portuguese in Colonel Ashworth's brigade.

MY LORD, *Elizondo, Aug. 1, 1819.*

I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that in compliance with the instructions I received through Major-general Murray, I proceeded yesterday with the column under my orders, on the road to Donna Maria. On our arrival at the foot of the pass, we found the enemy ascending the hill in great haste, and closely pressed by the 7th division, moving by a road parallel, and to the right of that which my column was on. The rear of the enemy's column having begun to ascend the hills before our arrival, it was impossible to cut off any part of it. It was, however, considerably annoyed on its march by one 9-pounder and a howitzer. I immediately ordered the 2d division under Lieutenant-general Stewart to ascend the hill, by the road we were on, whilst the earl of Dalhousie's column ascended by one more to the right. The enemy took up a strong position at the top of the pass, with a cloud of skirmishers in the

Major-general Pringle praises the conduct of Captains Heise and Thorn, on this occasion; and I believe it is the intention of Lieutenant-general Stewart to report the good conduct of some other officers, but his wound has probably delayed it. I have, &c. RUMFORD HILL.

Row and Inv.

which was the admission of all who were winners of it. Major-general Kempf's brigade of the light division likewise drove a very considerable force from the rock which forms the left of the Puerto.

I have the honour to enclose Sir T. Graham's report of the assault of San Sebastian.

Nothing of importance has occurred in Arragon since my dispatch of the 19th of July.

P. S. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the attack of the enemy's position on the 2d inst.

British.—Killed 510; Wounded 9516; Missing 500; Total 4526 — *Portuguese*.—Killed 392; Wounded 1810; Missing 200; Total 2402 — *Grand Total*.—British and Portuguese 6928, including officers. Very few horses killed.

Butch Officers Killed.—25th July. 7th foot, 1st batt., Lieutenants Knowles. 50th foot—Adjutant Buerst. 28th foot, 1st batt., 1st Lieut. Delmar. 31st foot; 5d batt.—Adjutant Dav. 39th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenants Lord and Williams. 50th foot, 1st batt.—Captain Riddin, and Lieutenants Birchall and Dighton. 60th foot, 5th batt.,—Lieutenants Von Dablonn and Joyce. 71st foot, 1st batt.,—Lieutenants Duff and Roberts.

28th July Staff—Major Roverea, aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Sir L. Cole, K. G. 1st line batt.—Captain Avenant, 7th foot, 1st batt.—Captain Fennie, 27th foot, Captain M'Kenzie, 23d foot, 1st batt.—Captain Stainford and Walker, Buffs. 27th foot, 3d batt.—Captain Harriet, 27th foot, 3d batt.—Captain Whyte, Adjutant Buffs. 10th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Giffney, 28th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Luma, Ensign Buffs.

British Officers Wounded. 26th July. General Staff.—Lieutenant-general the Hon. William Stewart, severely; Captain Stewart, brigadier-major, ditto. 26th foot, 1st batt.—Major Gumm, severely; Ensign Radcliffe, slightly. 20th foot.—Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, slightly; Major Bush, slightly. Lieutenants Champigny, Crockett, Walker and Smith, Ensign Thompson, and Oakley, slightly. 23d foot, 1st batt.—Captain Hooker, Lieutenant G. Brown, Flaherty and Ledwith, slightly. 28th foot, 1st batt.—Captains Bradley, Bruchman, Lieutenants Tomlinson, Cramer, and Gordon, Ensign Hill, slightly. 34th foot, 2d batt.—Lieutenant-colonel Penwick, Lieutenant Barton, severely; Ensigns Pickett, slightly. 39th foot, 1st batt.—Captain Jones, Lieutenants Hart, Cox and Scanlan, Ensign Poe and Rhodes, severely. Ensign Courtenay slightly. 54th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant-colonel Hill, Captain Grant, severely. Captain North, Lieutenants Nowland and M'Donnell, slightly. Lieutenants Jones and Patterson, severely. Ensign Collins, Bateman and White, severely. 71st foot, 1st batt.—Major M'Kenzie, severely. Captain Grant, Lieutenant Parke, slightly. Lieutenant Patke and Penckoek, severely. 82d foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant-colonel Grant, slightly; Captain Irman, severely; Captain Marshall, Ensign Lacey, slightly. 93d foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant-colonel J. Cameron, Majors Mitchell and Marpherson, Captains Holmes, M'Donald and Bavan, Lieutenants Fyfe, Macpherson, Chisholme, D. M'Donald, Dwire, Ross, Winchester, Gordon, Grant, and A. Macdonald, slightly; Ensigns F. Mitchell, G. Mitchell, and Kennedy, slightly. Brunswick Oels.—Captains Prosser, and Brackius, slightly; Lieutenant Gresham (8), severely.

26th July. 27th foot, 3d batt.—Lieutenant Crawford, severely, since dead; Ensign Byrnes, slightly. 4th foot, 1st batt.—Captains Heyland and Bowen, severely; Captain Phillips, slightly; Lieutenants Kelly and Thorpe, slightly. 48th foot, 1st batt.—Major Wilson (Lieut.-col.), severely; Captain Thwaites, severely. 53d foot, 2d batt.—Lieutenant Frazer, severely. 60th foot, 5th batt.—Ensign C. Martin, severely.

28th July. General Staff.—Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, aide-de-camp to the commander of the forces, severely; Lieutenant-colonel Waters, A. A. G. slightly. 9d, or Queen's.—Lieutenant Hutton, severely. 7th foot, 1st batt.—Major Despard, Captains Casper, Orr, Hamerton, and Wemyss, Lieutenants Logan, Frazer, King, King, and Garrett, severely. 11th foot, 1st batt.—Captain Wages, Lieutenants Moore and Christian, severely; Lieutenants Daniel, slightly. 20th foot.—Captains Jackson, severely; Captain Murray, slightly; Lieutenants Balabridge, and Lewis, severely; Lieutenant Spitzer, slightly. 23d

foot, 4th batt.—Lieutenant Neill, severely; Lieutenants Price and Harris, slightly; Adjutant M'Lellan, severely. 27th 3d batt.—Captain Hamilton, slightly; Lieutenants Pratt, Pollock, Hanby, and Drew, severely; Ensign Radcliffe, severely; Ensign Owens, slightly; Ensign Clark, severely; Surgeon Wemy, slightly. 31st foot, 2d batt.—Quartermaster M'Inloch, slightly. 32d foot, 1st batt.—Major Wood, (Lieut.-col.) severely; Volunteer Lloyd, slightly. 36th foot.—Lieutenant Smith, severely; Ensign Skerry, slightly. 40th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenants Glynn, O'Dagherty, and Carter, slightly; Ensign Smith, severely. 48th foot, 1st batt.—Major White and Captain Wood, severely; Lieutenants Cuthbertson, Duke, Robinson, Vandermeulen, and Pountney, severely; Lieutenant Johnston, slightly. 57th foot, 1st batt.—Captain Burrows, slightly; Lieutenant Price and Volunteer Campbell, severely. 61st foot, 1st batt.—Captain Charlton and Lieutenant O'Kearney, slightly; Volunteer Leebody, severely. 79th foot, 1st batt.—Volunteer Kynock, severely. 91st foot, 1st batt.—Captain Lowrie, severely; Lieutenant R. Stewart, slightly; Lieutenant A. Maclean, severely; Lieutenant Mur-whie, Ensign M'Farlane, and J. Omarston, slightly.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, or Missing, on the 30th of July.

British Officers Killed.—68th foot, Major Creapigny. 74th foot.—Captain Whitting, Chac-eus Britanniques.—Captain Tournesort.

British Officers Wounded.—General Staff. Major-gen. Pack, slightly. 6th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Sandys, slightly. 32d foot, 1st batt.—Captain Toole, severely; Lieut. Ross Lowyn, slightly. 34th foot, 1st batt.—Ensign Orrall, severely. 50th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Chappin, slightly. 40th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Boulker, slightly. 44th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Humphrey, severely. 50th foot, 1st batt.—Ensign Sawkins, and Adjutant Myles, slightly. 60th foot, 5th batt.—Adjutant Kent, slightly. 61st foot, 1st batt.—Captain M'Lean, slightly; Lieutenant Wolfe, severely. 64th foot.—Captain Irvine, severely; Lieutenant Leith, slightly; Ensign O'Connell, severely, (arm amputated). 71st foot, 1st batt.—Captain Walker, severely. 74th foot, 1st batt.—Brevet Major Moore, Lieutenants Pattison, and Ducombe, severely; Lieutenant Trew, slightly. 82d foot.—Lieutenant-colonel G. and Major Fitzgerald, severely. 82d foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenants M'Kay, Boyd, Wemyss, and Ensign Mason, severely; Adjutant Holdsworth, slightly. 91st foot, 1st batt.—Major M'Neil, severely. 92d foot, 1st batt.—Captain Holmes, severely. Chac-eus Britanniques.—Major Combe Loaf, slightly; Captains Brown, severely; Feather, slightly; Sanis, severely; Lieutenants Dufria, slightly; Sunbury, severely; St. Columbia, slightly;

Service, severely; Adjutant Bostigault.
Return of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from July 31, to August 1, inclusive.

British Wounded.—July 31, 50th foot, 1st batt.—Brigadier-major Wemyss, severely. 2nd foot, 1st batt.—Captain Grant, slightly. 3rd foot, 1st batt.—Major Macpherson, severely; Captains Seton, and Lee, slightly; Captain D. Campbell, and Lieutenant Hope, severely; Ensigns T. Mitchell, slightly. Chasseurs Britanniques.—Lieutenant Blemour, slightly. 68th regiment, Volunteers Browning, slightly.

British Officer Missing.—July 31, 60th foot, 5th batt.—Major Fitzgerald.

British Officers Wounded.—August 1.—20th foot.—Lieutenant Fitzgerald, slightly. 27th foot, 3d batt.—Captain Butler, severely. 95th foot, 3d batt.—Major Perceval, severely.

Portuguese Officer Killed.—July 31.—19th regt. line.—Captain Campbell.

Portuguese Officers Wounded.—July 31. General Staff.—Colonel C. Ashworth, slightly. 6th regt. line.—Major D. A. Gil, slightly; Ensign J. M. Vasconcelles, severely.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded, August 2.

British Officers Killed.—6th foot, 1st batt. Captain Brownlow. 20th foot, 1st batt.—Ensign Wrixon.

British Officers Wounded.—4th West India Regiment.—Captain A. Hamilton, and de camp to Major-general Barnes, severely. 6th foot, 1st batt.—Major Campbell, Lieutenants Tarlton, and Addison, severely; Lieutenant Everett, slightly. 20th foot.—Lieutenant-colonel Wraucroft, Lieutenant Rolton, severely; Lieutenant Lutwren, slightly. 24th foot, 2d batt.—Lieut.-colonel Kelly, Captain Lepper, severely; Captain Brecknell, adjutant Fleming, slightly. 68th foot, 2d batt.—Major Campbell, Lieutenants Silva and Lamprier, and Ensign Baylis, severely; Captain Westropp and Lieutenant Huxton, slightly. 95th foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant Pemberton, severely. Brunswick Light Infantry.—Lieutenant-colonel Hertzburgh, Lieutenant Broemhizer, slightly; Lieut. Kockenbar, Ensign Guyot, severely.

MY LORD, *Ernest, July 27, 1813.*

The attack of the breach of the line wall on the left flank of San Sebastian's, took place on the morning of the 25th, when the fall of the tide left the foot of the wall dry, which was soon after day-light. I am sorry to say that, notwithstanding the distinguished gallantry of the troops employed, some of whom did force their way into the town, the attack did not succeed. The enemy occupied to force all the defences of the place which looked that way, and from which, and from all round the breach, they were enabled to bring in destructive fire of grape and musketry, striking and cutting the column, and to throw over so many hand

grenades on the troops, that it became necessary to desist from the assault. The loss sustained was, therefore, severe, especially by the third battalion Royal Scots, the leading one of Major-general Hay's brigade, which being on duty in the trenches, formed the column of attack. Major-general Spry's Portuguese brigade, that of Major-general Robinson, and the 4th caçadores of Brigadier-general Wilson's being in reserve in the trenches; the whole under the direction of Major-general Oswald, commanding the 5th division. Though this attack has failed, it would be great injustice not to assure your lordship, that the troops conducted themselves with their usual gallantry, and only retired, when I thought a further perseverance in the attack would have occasioned an useless sacrifice of brave men. Major-general Hay, Major Frazer, Colonel the Hon. C. F. Greville, and Colonel Cameron, commanding the Royal Scotch 38th and 9th regiments, greatly distinguished themselves. Major Frazer lost his life on the breach with many of his brave comrades. The conduct, throughout the whole of the operations of the siege, hitherto, of the officers and men of the royal artillery and engineers, never was exceeded in indefatigable zeal, activity, and gallantry; and I beg to mention particularly to your lordship, Lieutenants-colonels Dickson, Frazer, and May, and Major Webber Smyth, of the royal artillery; Lieutenant-colonel Sir R. Fletcher, Lieutenant-colonel Burgoyne, and Majors Ellicomb, and C. F. Smith, of the royal engineers. The three officers of this corps, employed to conduct different parts of the columns of attack behaved admirably, but suffered severely. Captain Lewis has lost his leg; Lieutenant Jones was wounded in the breach, and taken; and Lieutenant Mutchell, after his return, was killed in the trenches.

I beg too to recommend to your lordship, Lieutenant Campbell, of the 9th, who led the Forlorn Hope, and who was severely wounded on the breach. I have the greatest satisfaction too in assuring your lordship of the most cordial support and assistance afforded me by Sir G. Callier, commanding his Majesty's ships on this coast, and of all the officers and women of the squadrons employed on shore. No exertion that could be afforded was wanting, and Lieutenant-colonel Dickson has represented to me in the strongest terms, the steady and gallant conduct of a detachment of seamen, in the batteries, under the command of Lieutenant O'Reilly (first of his Majesty's ship *Saracen*), and of their exemplary behaviour while on shore. I beg too, to mention to you, Mr. March, master's mate, acting as boatswain in the batteries, after Lieutenant Dickson was severely wounded.

I have, &c.
 To Field-marshal the Marquis of Wellington, &c.

Abstract of the Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the Siege of San Sebastian, from the 14th to the 21st July.

British.—Killed, 113—wounded, 423—missing, 158. Total 109.

Portuguese.—Killed, 51—wounded, 341—missing, 144—total, 536—grand total, 1278.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the Siege of San Sebastian, from the 14th to the 21st July.

British Officers Killed.—Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Macbeth. Royal Scots, 3d batt. Major Frizer, Captain Cameron, Lieutenants Clarke, Anderson, and Munro, and Adjutant Cliff. 9th foot, 1st batt. Captain Woodham, Adjutant Thorahill. 36th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant Carlisle.

British Officers Wounded.—Staff. Adjutant-quarter-master-general Major Hon. J. Stanhope, severely. Royal artillery. Captain Dalhousie, severely (since dead). Royal Engineers. Lieutenant-colonel Sir R. Fletcher, slightly; Captain Lewis, and Lieutenants Reid and Tapp, severely. R. Scots, 3d batt. Captains Argimbeau, severely (left arm amputated), Logan, (right arm amputated), Stewart, slightly; Macdonald and Buckley, severely; Lieutenant Armstrong, slightly; Lieutenant O'Neill, Ensign Hoskins and Reynolds, severely. 9th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, Captain Cameron and Jervise, slightly; Lieutenants Campbell, Bate, and Robertson, assistant-engineers (since dead) severely. 38th foot, 1st batt. Macleod, assistant-engineer, Emign Walsh, and Adjutant Hopper, (since dead) severely; Harrison, slightly. 58th foot, 2d batt. Adjutant Crawley, severely. Detachment of Seamen—Lieutenant Dunlop, severely; Lieutenant O'Reilly, slightly. Engineers. East India Company's service. Captain Blakiston, slightly.

British Officers Missing.—Royal Engineers. Lieutenant Jones. Royal Scots, 3d batt. Lieutenant Eyre, Ensign Kinton, 9th foot, 1st batt. Ensign Sykes. 38th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant M'Gill.

[In the list of Portuguese wounded are the following British officers holding commissions in the Portuguese armaments.—4th regt.—Lieutenant-colonel A. W. Campbell, severely. 10th.—Lieutenant A. Campbell, slightly. 45th.—Colonel P. L. Meurier, Major L. Arago, and Captain W. Thornton, severely. 7th Cacadores.—Lieutenant-colonel O'Toole, severely. 10th Cacadores.—Lieutenant-colonel R. Armstrong, Major J. W. Green, severely. 14th Line.—Lieutenant-colonel J. Macdonald, 18th.—Lieutenant-colonel M. Eyre, dangerously. 19th.—Lieutenant Kister. 8th Cacadores.—Major J. Mitchell, very slightly. Staff.—Captain Rakrey, 2d, slightly. 13th line.—Major Snodgrass, slightly. 4th Cacadores—

Lieutenant-colonel Williams, slightly. 8th Cacadores.—Lieutenant-colonel Hill, severely. Mining.—7th foot.—Captain Farclon.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

This gazette contains no order in council, dated the 14th inst. and issued under the authority of the act of last session for the renewal of the East India Company's charter, prolonging until the 1st of August, 1854, the privileges granted by several prior acts, in favour of importations and exportations to and from the East Indies (the dominions of the Emperor of China excepted) in ships not British-built.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
DOWNING STREET, AUGUST 22, 1853.

A Despatch of which the following is an Extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst from Field-marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lazaca, August 11, 1853.

No particular change has taken place in the position of either of the contending armies on this frontier since I addressed your lordship on the 4th instant.

I have the pleasure to inform your lordship that the enemy's fortified post at Zarragoza surrendered, by capitulation, to General Mina, on the 30th ult. He has taken there above 500 prisoners, 47 pieces of cannon, a vast quantity of ammunition, arms, &c.

The last accounts which I have received from Lieutenant-general Lord Wm. Bentinck are of the 1st instant: he was then in the neighbourhood of Tarragona. I enclose a return of killed and wounded, who were not included in the returns transmitted in my despatches to your lordship of the 1st and 4th instant.

Supplementary Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under Field-marshal the Marquis of Wellington, R. G. from the 30th July to August 1, inclusive.

Total British Loss.—2 captains, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, 1 horse killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 9 serjants, 1 drummer, 153 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded: 6 rank and file, missing.

British Officers Killed 30th July.—3d or Buffs.—Captain Walsh. 14th Foot.—Captain Whitting.

British Officers Wounded 30th July.—1st Hussars, King's German Legion.—Lieutenant Miles, slightly. 3d or Buffs.—Lieut. Cist-cloagh, slightly. 31st foot, 3d batt.—Captain Gaddstone, Ensign Wm. Smith, severely. 45th foot.—Lieutenant Hunsfrey, severely. 66th foot, 2d batt.—Major Dodgin, slightly; Captain Fieldie (Major) Lieutenant Hicks,

severely; Lieutenant Dobbin, slightly. 74th Foot.—Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. L. P. French, slightly; Captain Moore (Major) Lieutenant Pattison. Lieutenant Ducomb, severely; Lieutenant Tew, slightly.
1st August.—60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Adjutant Kent, slightly.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 24,

Extract of a Letter from Captain Napier, of His Majesty's Sloop Pelican, to Vice-admiral Thornbrough.

His Majesty's Sloop Pelican, St. David's Head, East Ave League, Aug. 24, 1813.

I have the honour to inform you, that, in obedience to your orders to me, of the 12th inst. to cruise in St. George's Channel, for the protection of the trade, and to obtain information of an American sloop of war, I had the good fortune to board a brig, the manner of which informed me, that he had seen a vessel, apparently a man of war, steering to the N. E.; at four o'clock this morning I saw a vessel on fire, and a brig standing from her, which I soon made out to be a cruiser, made all sail in chase, and at half-past five, came alongside of her (she having shortened sail, and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance) when, after giving three cheers, our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides forty-three minutes, when we lay her alongside, and were in the act of boarding, when she struck her colours. She proves to be the United States' sloop of war Argus, of 360 tons, 18 twenty-four pounder carronades, and two long twelve pounders, had on board when she sailed from America (two months since) a complement of 149 men, but in the action 127 men, commanded by Lieutenant-commandant W. H. Allen, who, I regret to say, was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice to the merits of my gallant officers and crew, which consisted of 116; their cool courage, they displayed, and the precision of their fire, could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves; but I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my first lieutenant Thomas Welch, of Mr. William Glasville, acting master, Mr. William Ingram, the purser, who volunteered his services on deck, and Mr. Richard Scott, the boatswain.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is small, one master's mate, Mr. William Young, slain in the moment of victory, while animating, by his courage and example, all around him, and one able seaman, John Emery, besides five seamen, wounded, who are doing well; that of the enemy I have not yet been able to ascertain, but it is considerable; her officers say about forty killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. F. MAPLES, Commander.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28,

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 28.

Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Timothy Scriven, commanding his Majesty's schooner Telegraph, dated off Brest, the 20th instant, giving an account of his having captured, on the 12th instant, after a chase of forty-four hours, within ten miles of St. Andero, the American schooner Ellen and Emeline, armed with one long heavy French twelve-pounder on a pivot, and a number of small arms. The schooner had been out three hours from Nantes, with a cargo of silks, &c. and was bound to New York.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, AUGUST 29, 1813.

A Despatch of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-marshal Marquis Wellington, dated Lizaca, August 18.

The enemy's detachment under General Paris, which had remained at Jaca since it retired from theebro, retired again from that place into France on the night of the 11th. A garrison of eight hundred men has been left in Jaca.

No movement has been made by the allied troops, nor any of consequence by the enemy, since my last report.

I have no recent accounts from Lieutenant-general Lord William Bentinck.

I learn from General Mina that Duroca surrendered on the 11th instant.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 4, 1813.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lizaca, Aug. 25, 1813.

No movement of importance has been made by the enemy, or by the allies, since I transmitted my last report.

I have received reports from Lieutenant-general Lord William Bentinck to the 19th instant, copies and extracts of which I have the honour to enclose; from which it appears that Marshal Suchet collected the troops under his command at Villa Franca on the 10th, consisting of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, and Lord William Bentinck those he had within his reach, in a position on the river Gays, having suspended all the operations of the siege of Tarragona. His lordship, however, was not satisfied with his position, which he could not occupy in sufficient strength, as he had not been joined by

all the troops which he expected, and which would have been turned on both flanks. He, therefore, retired upon Cambrille without loss, in proportion to Marshal Suchet advanced, leaving Tarragona open, which place the French have blown up and evacuated; and Marshal Suchet has again retired towards Barcelona. I beg to draw your lordship's attention particularly to the enclosed report of Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck, of the conduct of a detachment of the Brunswick Hussars, in an affair with the enemy on the 15th. I entirely approve of Lieutenant General Lord William Bentinck having retired, as he had not been able to collect his whole force, and did not consider himself sufficiently strong to fight a general action with the enemy.

Here follows an extract of the letter from Lord William Bentinck, the introductory part of which details, and is a repetition of, the Marquis of Wellington's letter above. In its conclusion, his lordship says—

"I had intended to have pushed on to the Lobregat. Suchet's army was at one time divided between Barcelona and Villa Franca and its environs. A rapid movement might possibly have enabled me to fall separately upon his advanced corps, and to obtain possession of the ridge of mountains on this side the Lobregat before he could have time to bring up his troops from Barcelona. I could not execute this movement before being joined by Sarsfield, and previously Suchet had concentrated his force in Villa Franca and its neighbourhood. Suchet's force has been variously reported, from 20,000 to 25,000 men.

"The immediate vicinity of Tarragona offered a very good position in itself, but it may be completely turned by an enemy, who, crossing the Ebro, should approach Tarragona by Valls and Reus.

"On the 14th, Suchet moved a large corps upon Alta Tulla, but the road being close to the beach, the gun-boats prevented him from passing, if such were his intention.

"On the 15th he drove back the posts on the Ebro of San Christina and Llobregat, and afterwards forced the corps at Brasla, by which they were supported, to retire. His whole army marched by this route.

"Upon Suchet's continuing to advance towards Tarragona, I resolved upon retiring in the night; and the army arrived here this morning without any loss, and without receiving any molestation from the enemy. If there had been any fair chance of success, I would have given them battle."

"A second letter from Lord William Bentinck, enclosed one from Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck, commanding a brigade under Lord William, respecting an affair which took place on the 15th, when the enemy were advancing towards Tarragona, and which terminated in a manner highly creditable to the Brunswick Hussars.

"As soon (however) Lord Frederick's army began to retire, the enemy followed us both with cavalry and infantry, and a squadron of the 5th Hussars pressed closely upon our rear guard, formed by Captain Wulsten's troop of the Brunswick Hussars, and attempted to charge and overpower it. The enemy was opposed each of these with determined spirit and resolution; and Captain Fitcherson, with his troop, being sent to the support of Captain Wulsten, the enemy were driven back with the loss of one officer killed, another officer wounded, and between twenty and thirty men left sabred on the field. Sixteen prisoners and eleven horses fell into our hands. The British loss was as follows:—

20th Light Dragoons—2 privates, 2 horses missing. Brunswick Hussars—Coronet Adair wounded and taken; six privates wounded, 5 privates missing, 4 horses killed, 2 horses wounded, 2 horses missing.—Total loss, 1 officer, 13 privates, 10 horses.

Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Hospitaller, Aug. 19, 1813.

I have the honour to inform your lordship that the enemy blew up Tarragona last night and have retired.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 4.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to Mr. Croker, despatches from Captain Sir George Collier, dated from Passages the 27th and 28th ult. announcing that a successful attack was made upon the island of Santa Clara at the mouth of the harbour of Saint Sebastian, at three o'clock on the morning of the 27th, by the boats of the squadron, under the command of Lieutenant the Hon. James Arbutnot, of his Majesty's ship *Surveillante*. The boats were manned by the seamen and marines, and a party of soldiers, under the command of Captain Cameron, of the 9th regiment. The only landing place was under a flight of steps, commanded by a small entrenchment blown up on the west point, and completely exposed to the fire from grape of the whole range of works on the west side of the rock and walls of St. Sebastian's. These local circumstances enabled a very small garrison, of an officer and twenty-four men, to make a valiant resistance, by which two of our men were killed, and one officer of the army, and another of the marines, and sixteen seamen and marines, were wounded. The conduct of the officers and men was highly meritorious; each was anxious to be foremost. Lieutenant Bell, of the royal marines, had the good fortune first to succeed in getting on shore, and was immediately followed by Captain Cameron, of the 9th, and Captain Henderson, of the engineers. Sir George Collier further states that the batteries against St. Sebastian's had opened again on the morning of the 28th,

and continued a terrible fire on the place to the date of Sir George's last communication. A new tailor's battery had been erected on the island of Santa Clara, by which the works of the place would be enfiladed. The casualties, in the breaching batteries were few, and of the seamen employed in them, there had been but one wounded.

Return of Killed, and Wounded, of a Detachment of Seamen and Marines, at the Assault upon the Island of Santa Clara, on the Morning of the 27th August.

Killed.—Isabella transport—N. Adkin, second mate; W. Foster, seaman. **Wounded.**—Lieutenant Chadwick, 8th regt; Lieutenant Rave, of the royal marines, belonging to his Majesty's ship Ajax. **Burghamane.**—Four, dangerously, 4 severely, 1 slightly.—**President.**—1 severely, 1 slightly. **Ajax.**—1 midshipman. Isabella transport—1 dangerously, 1 badly. Milbank transport—J. Segurri, seaman badly.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, 8 AM. 7.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Omer, of His Majesty's Ship Valiant, to the Right Hon. Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. dated at Sea, June 18, 1818, and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Sir,
I beg leave to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship under my command, and the Arcton, yesterday, at daylight, fell in with his Majesty's ship Wasp, then in pursuit of an enemy's brig, off Cape Sable; and after a further chase of more than 100 miles, we captured the American letter of marque Porcupine, of 20 guns, and 72 men, from Bayonne to Boston. She is a beautiful vessel, of more than 500 tons, only eight months old, and sails uncommonly fast.

The Wasp has re-taken a prize of the Young Teazer privateer, and is now gone in quest of her.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT DUDLEY OLIVER, Captain.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Cockburn to the Right Hon. Admiral Sir John Boscawen Warren, Bart. M. R. and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Reepre, off Ocracoke Bar, July 18.

Respectfully Cockburn states, that he took up the anchorage off Ocracoke Bar, with the ships named in the margin, having on board the detachments of troops under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel Napier, on the 15th July; and conceiving that much advantage was likely to be derived by carrying into immediate execution the or-

der, Sirre, Romulus, Fox, Nemesis, Con- flict, and Highflyer, and Cockchafer tenders.

ders he had received for putting on fire the commerce carried on from the port of Ocracoke, by means of the inland navigation, and for destroying any vessels that might be in the port, he directed preparations to be instantly commenced for the disembarkation of the troops, and for making the intended attack.

An advanced division of the best pulling boats, with armed seamen and some marines of the Reepre, was directed to precede the others, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's shipping, and of occupying and diverting the fire of any armed vessels stationed at the place; Lieutenant Westphal, first of the Reepre, was entrusted with this division, supported by Captain Ross with the rocket boats.

Captain Patterson, of the Fox, commanded the division of flat and heavier boats, with as many of the 102d regiment, artillery, &c. as they could carry, which were destined to attack and occupy such positions on the surrounding lands, as circumstances and the enemy's means of defence might point out the propriety of, after day-light. The third and last division was composed of the Conflict, the armed tenders, and small vessels, which were directed to take the remainder of the troops on board, and to follow the boat into the harbour, as fast and as far as might be found practicable; Captain Ross of this ship was charged with the general superintendence of the whole arrangement, and Captains Knight and Maude, with much laudable zeal, also attended to render me their personal assistance, wherever circumstances might require it.

The whole moved from the ships towards the shore about two o'clock this morning, but owing to the great distance from the bar to the harbour, and the heavy swell which was running, it was considerably after day-light before the advanced division turned a projecting shoal point, behind which the vessels lay, and round which in the only possible way by which the shore can be approached with safety; the enemy, therefore, had some little time to prepare for defence, which he did not fail to avail himself of, and immediately the boats doubled the point, a heavy fire was opened on them from a brig and schooner, which hoisted American colours, and were soon discovered to be the only armed vessels here; Lieutenant Westphal, therefore, with his division, pulled directly and resolutely for these, under cover of some rockets, which were thrown by Captain Russell with admirable precision.

The fire of the brig now began to slacken; and on Mr. Westphal's approaching her now with the advanced boats, the enemy cut her cable, and abandoned her, and the schooner struck her colours.

The troops, in the mean time, having effected a landing, without further opposition took possession of Portsmouth and Ocr-

also taken, where all surrendered to my mercy.

The brig captured proves to be the *Am-
wondo*, mounting 18 nine-pound long guns,
is a most beautiful vessel, captured, and
perfectly fit for his Majesty's service.

The schooner is the *Atlas* letter of marque,
of 240 tons, mounting 10 guns, is a fine
vessel, and fit for his Majesty's service.

It now becomes my pleasing duty to men-
tion to you, Sir, the good conduct of the
several officers and men you have placed un-
der my command, who were indefatigable
in their exertions in carrying forward and
effecting this service; and I beg also to men-
tion to you the truly cheerful, ready, and
able co-operation I have invariably expe-
rienced from Lieutenant-colonel Napier, of
the 102d regiment, and the officers and
troops under his orders.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.
COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.
DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 7.

A Despatch, of which the following is an
Extract, has been received by Earl Bath-
urst, one of his Majesty's principal Se-
cretaries of State, from Lieutenant-gene-
ral Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Kingston, Upper Canada,
July 9, 1813.

I have the honour to transmit to your
lordship, copies of letters from Colonel Vi-
cent, and Lieutenant-colonel Bishopp, and
of the papers accompanying them, contain-
ing the highly gratifying intelligence of the
capture, on the 24th ult. of a body of the
enemy's forces, consisting of two field-offi-
cers, 21 other officers of different ranks, 27
non-commissioned officers, and 462 privates,
together with a stand of colours, and two
field-pieces. The details of this gallant
affair, which reflect so much credit on our
Indian allies, as well as upon Lieutenant
Fitzgibbon, for the promptitude and deci-
sion with which he availed himself of the
opportunity their attack had made upon the
enemy, will, I have no doubt, be read by
your lordship with great satisfaction.

Since the surprise of the enemy's camp, at
Soney Creek, on the 6th ultimo, and their
subsequent retreat from the Forty Mile
Creek, in which almost the whole of their
camp equipage, together with a quantity
of stores and provisions fell into our hands,
Major-general Harbord has withdrawn the
troops from Fort Erie, and has concentrated
his forces at Fort George. Colonel Vin-
cent has, in consequence, made a forward
movement from the head of the lake, in or-
der to support the light infantry and In-
dian warriors, who are employed in cir-
cumventing the enemy, so as to compel them
to make use of their own resources for the
maintenance of their army. Major-general
de La Potherie has assumed the command
of the centre division of the army of Upper

Canada. After the squadron under Com-
modore Sir James Yeo, had shown itself off
the Forty Mile Creek, which principally
determined the enemy to retreat from that
position, it was very judiciously employed
in interrupting and cutting off their supplies
going from the Genesee River, and their
other settlements upon the western shore of
the Lake; five small vessels, with provisions,
clothing, and other articles, were taken, and
several loaded boats were captured, and
some destroyed.

Sir, Forty Mile Creek, June 25, 1813.
I have the honour of transmitting to your
Excellency a report I received from Lieut-
enant-colonel Bishopp, commanding the
troops in advance, of the success of a skir-
mish with a strong detachment of cavalry and
infantry, advancing with two field-pieces.
To the vigilance of Lieutenant-colonel
Bishopp I feel much indebted, and beg
leave to refer your Excellency to his report
of the conduct of the officers and men under
his command, which is deserving every com-
mendation. I cannot but particularly that
of Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, 49th regiment,
commanding a small reconnoitring party,
co-operating with the Indians, through
whose address in entering into the capitula-
tion, your Excellency will perceive, by
Lieutenant-colonel Bishopp's report, that
the surrender of the American detachment is
to be attributed. I beg leave to recom-
mend this officer to your Excellency's pro-
tection. I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN VINCENT, Col.
His Excellency Sir G. Prevost, &c.

Sir, Beaver Dam, June 24, 1813.

I have the honour to inform you, that the
troops you have done me the honour to place
under my command, have succeeded this
day in taking prisoners a detachment of the
United States' army, under the command of
Lieutenant-colonel Bernaldes. In this affair
the Indian warriors, under the command of
Captain Kerr, were the only force actually
engaged; to them great merit is due, and to
them I feel particularly obliged for their
gallant conduct on this occasion.

On the appearance of the detachment of
the 49th regiment, under Lieutenant Fitz-
gibbon, and the light company of the 4th
or King's regiment, the two flank companies
of the 104th, under Major de Haras, and
the provincial cavalry, under Captain Hall,
the whole surrendered to his Majesty's
forces. To the conduct of Lieutenant Fitz-
gibbon, through whose address the capitula-
tion was entered into, may be attributed the
surrender of the American forces. The Ma-
jor de Haras, for his speedy movement to
the point of attack, and execution of the
arrangements I had previously made with
him, I am very much obliged. I had no time
in forwarding my staff adjutant, Lieutenant
Barnard, to communicate to you this in-
telligence. He has been particularly active

and useful to me upon all occasions. I take this opportunity of mentioning him to you, and beg the favour of you to recommend him to his Excellency Sir G. Prevost, as an active and promising young officer. I have the honour to be, &c.

CACIL BUNNOR, Lieut.-Col.

Commanding the troops in advance.
Brigadier-general Vincent, &c.

Township of Louisa, June

24, 1813.

At De Coris, this morning, about 7 o'clock, I received information that about 1000 of the enemy, with two guns, were advancing towards me from St. David's. I soon after heard a firing of cannon and musketry, and in consequence rode in advance two miles on the St. David's road. I discovered by the firing, that the enemy was moving for the road on the mountains. I sent off Colonel McKenney to order out my detachment of the 49th, consisting of a subaltern, and 40 rank and file, and closed upon the enemy to reconnoitre. I discovered him on the mountain road, and took a position on an eminence to the right of him. My men arrived and pushed on in the front to cut off his retreat, under a fire from his guns, which, however, did no execution. After examining his positions, I was informed he expected reinforcements, I, therefore, decided upon surrounding him so unawares. After the exchange of several propositions, between Lieutenant-colonel Boerstler and myself, in the name of Lieutenant-colonel de Haron, Lieutenant-colonel Boerstler agreed to surrender on the terms stated in the articles of capitulation. On my return to my men to send on an officer to superintend the details of the surrender, you arrived. I have, &c.

J. FITZGERALD, Lieut. 49th Foot
To Major De Haron, &c

[Here follow the articles of capitulation, by which the regular troops of the enemy were to surrender prisoners of war, and the militia and volunteers, with Lieutenant-colonel Boerstler be permitted to return to the United States on parole.]

Return of American prisoners, taken near Fort George, June 24.

Total—1 Lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 13 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 1 surgeon, 25 sergeants, 2 drummers, 403 rank and file.

Thirty militia released on parole, not included in the return.

Officers' Names and Rank.

Light Dragoons—Cornet Bird.
Light artillery—Captain McDowal, Lieutenant Morris.

6th Regt. Infantry—Captain McKenney, Lieutenant Shell.

14th ditto—Lieutenant-colonel Boerstler, Captain McKenney, Cum gratia, and Fleming, Lieuts. Saunders, Andell, Kurecy,

Marshall, Waring, Wood, Mordock, Goodwin, Clarke, Robinson, and Edsall, Surgeon Young.

20th ditto—Major Taylor.

23d ditto—Captain Rouch.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken.

1 twelve-pounder, 1 six-pounder, 2 carts, stand of colours of the 14th United States' regiment.

The loss of the enemy is supposed to be about one hundred killed and wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 11.

Admiral the Right Hon. Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. and K. B. has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Hathway, of his Majesty's Man-of-War, dated the 14th of July, in Potomac river, which states, that the cutters of the Contest, and Mohawk brig, under the directions of Lieutenant Curry, of the Contest, assisted by Lieutenant Hutchinson, of the Mohawk, had pursued into a narrow inlet, called Yeacomo's Creek, three or four miles up, the United States' schooner Asp, mounting one long 18-pounder gun, and two 18-pounder carronades, with swivels, &c. having 25 men, and commanded by a Lieutenant. The enemy had hauled the schooner close to the beach, under the protection of a large body of militia. Lieut. Curry advanced, notwithstanding a very heavy fire from the schooner and the shore, and assisted by the cool and determined bravery of the officers and crew, boarded and carried the vessel in a few minutes. Two men in the boat were killed, and six wounded; among the latter, Lieutenant Curry, slightly, whose conduct is highly commended, as also that of Lieutenant Hutchinson, and Messrs Morey, Bradford, and Tozer, midshipmen, on this occasion. The Lieutenant of the schooner was killed, and several of her crew drowned.

The midshipman of the Ajax, who was killed during the assault upon the island of Santa Clara, on the 27th August last, and of which, mention was made in the gazette of the 4th of this month, was Mr. Henry Mordaunt.

[This gazette contains a list of 139 captures made by the squadron under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren, from the 20th March, to the 20th July. It also notifies the nomination of Lord Dalhousie, and Generals W. Stewart, G. Murray, and Pakenham, as extra knights of the bath, and the appointment of David Douglas, Esq. as one of the lords of session in Scotland, in the room of the late Lord Craig.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

[This gazette contains a number of notices transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir A. B. Hall, detailing some gallant and judicious enterprises performed on the Italian coast, by the ships under his command in the Mediterranean.]

A letter from Captain Garth of the *Cerberus*, announces his having, on the 27th May sent his own barge with the gig and barge belonging to the *Apollo* frigate, into the port of Otranto, where a large convoy, bound to Corfu, was collected, under protection of 11 gun-boats, aided by a party of troops posted on the shore. Lieutenant Nares, in the *Apollo's* barge, and Mr. Hutchings, in the gig, boarded each a gun boat, under a heavy fire, which they carried before the *Cerberus's* barge could get alongside. Four of the convoy were also captured. Our loss was Mr. Suett, master's mate of the *Cerberus*, who was shot through the heart in boarding a third gun boat, and one seaman killed.

A letter from Captain Howe, of the *Barchante*, announces his landing, on the 10th of June, the boats, under First-Lieutenant Hood, against a convoy anchored under the town of Santa Nova, on the coast of Abruzzo, with discretionary orders either to attack, or wait till the current would permit the *Barchante* to approach. The enemy was stronger than was expected. He had seven gun boats, each mounting one 18-pounder in the bow; three smaller gun-vessels, with a 4-pounder in the bow; and 14 merchant-vessels under their convoy, 4 of which had guns also. The shore stern of the vessels was lined with troops, entrenched on the beach, with two field pieces with them. This was the force opposed to a frigate's bows; but no disparity of numbers could check the spirit of the brave officers and men employed on this service. The attack was determined on instantly and executed with all the gallantry and spirit which men are entitled to display, and to despise it have to frequently shown, and never was there a finer display of it than on this occasion. The boats as they advanced were exposed to a heavy fire of grape and musketry, and it was not till they were fairly alongside that the enemy slackened their fire, and were driven from their vessels with great loss. The troops on the beach, which the French officers mention as amounting to upwards of 100 men, fled on the first fire, and the field pieces were destroyed by our mines. Our boats then took possession of the convoy, many of which were aground. The *Barchante* had four men killed and five severely wounded. Lieutenants Hood, Clifton, and Webb, Holmes and Haig, royal marines; with Messrs. Kees, Rave, Howe, Farwell, Waldergrave, Langton, McKean, and Richardson, are warmly recommended to the admiral's notice by Captain Howe.

A letter from Captain Gower, of the *Elizabeth* frigate, narrates the capture, by the boats of the *Elizabeth* and *Eagle*, under Lieutenants Roberts and Greenway, of four vessels, and three others driven on shore, off Otranto, on the 20th of April, all of which were protected by a land-battery, three gun-boats and three frigates.

Europ. Mag. Vol. XLIV. Oct. 1813.

LONDON GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWLING-STREET, SEPT. 14.

Major Hure has arrived at this Office with Despatches, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following are Copies:

ST. LOUIS, *Levala*, Sept. 2, 1813.

The fire against the fort of San Sebastian was opened on the 18th of August, and directed against the towers which flanked the curtain on the eastern face, against the enemy's batteries on the south-eastern angle, and the termination of the curtain of the southern face.

Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham had directed that an establishment should be formed on the island of Santa Clara, which was effected on the night of the 26th; and the enemy's detachment on that island were made prisoners. Captain Cameron, of the 9th, had the command of the detachment which effected this operation, and Sir T. Graham particularly applauded his conduct, and that of Captain Henderson, of the royal engineers.

The conduct of Lieutenant the Hon. J. Arbuthnot, of the royal army, who commanded the boats, was highly meritorious, as likewise that of Lieutenant Bell, of the royal marines.

All that it was deemed practicable to carry into execution in order to facilitate the approach to the breaches before made in the wall of the town, having been effected on the 29th of August and in this breach having been made at the termination of the curtain, the place was attacked at eleven o'clock on the 30th of August and carried. The loss on our side has been severe. Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham, who had joined the army only two days before, and Major-generals Oswald and Robinson were severely wounded in the breach; and Colonel Sir H. Fletcher, of the royal engineers, was killed by a musket-ball at the mouth of the trenches. In this officer, and in Lieutenant-colonel Crawford, of the 9th regiment, his Majesty's wife has sustained a serious loss.

I have the honour to enclose to your excellency Sir T. Graham's report of this operation, in which your lordship will observe, with pleasure, another distinguished instance of the gallant and persevering spirit of his Majesty's officers and troops, under the most trying difficulties.

All reports concur in praise of the conduct of the detachment from the 10th Portuguese brigade, under Major Woodger, which crossed the river Tago, and stormed the breach on the right under all the fire which could be directed upon them from the castle and town. The division retired to the castle.

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the, leaving 270 prisoners in our hands: and I hope that I shall soon have the pleasure to inform your lordship that we have possession of that post.

Since the fire against St. Sebastian had been recommenced, the enemy had drawn the greatest part of their forces to the camp of Ureagar, and there was every reason to believe that they would make an attempt to relieve the place.

Three divisions of the 4th. Spanish army, commanded by General Don Manuel Freyre, occupied the heights of San Marcial, and the town of Irún, by which the approach to San Sebastian by the high road was covered and protected, and they were supported by the 1st division of British infantry, under Major-general Howard, and Major-general Lord Aylmer's brigade, on their left and in the rear of Irún; and by General Long's division encamped near the Sierra de Aya, in rear of their right. In order to secure them still further, I moved two brigades of the 4th division on the 30th to the convent of San Antonio, one of which (General Ross's) under Lieutenant-general the Hon. Sir E. Cole, moved up the same day to the Sierra de Aya, and the other, on the morning of the 31st, leaving the 9th Portuguese brigade on the heights between the Convent and Vera, and Lezaca.

Major-general Inglis's brigade of the 7th division, was moved on the 31st to the bridge of Lezaca; and I gave orders for the troops in the Puertos of Echalar, Zugarramurdi, and Maya, to attack the enemy's weakened posts in front of these positions.

The enemy crossed the Bidassoa by the fords between Andara and the destroyed bridge on the high road, before daylight on the morning of the 31st, with a very large force, with which they made a most desperate attack along the whole front of the position of the Spanish troops on the heights of San Marcial. They were driven back, some of them even across the river, in the most gallant style, by the Spanish troops, whose conduct was equal to that of any troops that I have ever seen engaged; and the attack having been frequently repeated, was upon every occasion defeated with the same gallantry and determination. The course of the river being immediately under the heights on the French side, on which the enemy had placed a considerable quantity of cannon, they were enabled to throw a bridge across the river, about three quarters of a mile above the high road. Over which, all the afternoon, they marched again a considerable body, which, with those who had crossed the fords, made another desperate attack upon the Spanish positions. This was equally beat back; and, at length, finding all their efforts on that side fruitless, the enemy took advantage of the darkness of a violent storm to retire their troops from this front entirely.

Notwithstanding that, as I have above in-

formed your lordship, I had a British division on each flank of the 4th Spanish army, I am happy to be able to report, that the conduct of the latter was so conspicuously good, and they were so capable of defending their post without assistance, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the enemy to carry it, that finding that the ground did not allow of my making use of the 1st or 4th divisions, on the flanks of the enemy's attacking corps, neither of them were in the least engaged during the action.

Nearly at the same time that the enemy crossed the Bidassoa in front of the heights of San Marcial, they likewise crossed that river with about three divisions of infantry in two columns, by the fords below Salin, in front of the position occupied by the 9th Portuguese brigade. I ordered Major-gen. Inglis to support this brigade with that of the 7th division under his command; and as soon as I was informed of the course of the enemy's attack, I sent to Lieutenant-general the Earl of Dalhousie to request that he would likewise move towards the Bidassoa, with the 7th division; and to the light division, to support Major-general Inglis by every means in their power. Major-general Inglis found it impossible to maintain the heights between Lezaca and the Bidassoa, and he withdrew to those in front of the convent of San Antonio, which he maintained.

In the mean time Major-general Kempt moved one brigade of the light division to Lezaca, by which he kept the enemy in check, and covered the march of the Earl of Dalhousie to join Major-general Inglis.

The enemy, however, having completely failed in their attempt upon the position of the Spanish army on the heights of San Marcial, and finding that Major-general Inglis had taken a position from which they could not drive him; at the same time that it covered and protected the right of the Spanish army, and the approaches of San Sebastian by Orvaron, and that their situation on the left of the Bidassoa was becoming at every moment more critical, retired during the night.

The fall of rain during the evening and night had so swollen the Bidassoa that the rear of their columns was obliged to cross at the bridge of Vera. In order to effect this object, they attacked the posts of Major-general Skerrett's brigade of the light division at about three in the morning both from the Puerto de Vera and from the left of the Bidassoa. Although the nature of the ground rendered it impossible to prevent entirely the passage of the bridge after day-light, it was made under the fire of a great part of Major-general Skerrett's brigade, and the enemy's loss and operation must have been very considerable.

While this was going on upon the left of the army, Marshal de Campo Don Pedro

Giron attacked the enemy's post in front of the pass of Echalar, on the 20th and 21st. Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie, made General Le Cor attack those in front of Zagarzaurdi, with the 6th Portuguese brigade, on the 31st; and the Hon. Major-General Colville, made Colonel Douglas attack the enemy's posts in front of the pass of Mañá, on the same day, with the 7th Portuguese brigade. All these troops conducted themselves well.

The attack made by the Earl of Dalhousie delayed his march till late in the afternoon of the 31st, but he was in the evening in a favourable situation for his further progress; and in the morning of the 1st, he that allotted for him.

In these operations, in which a second attempt by the enemy to prevent the establishment of the Allies upon the frontiers, has been defeated, by the operations of a part only of the allied army, at the very moment at which the town of St. Sebastian was taken by storm; I have had great satisfaction in observing the zeal and ability of the officers, and the gallantry and discipline of the soldiers.

The different reports which I have transmitted to your Lordship from Lieutenant-General Sir T. Grahame, will have shown the ability and perseverance with which he has conducted the arduous enterprise entrusted to his direction, and the zeal and exertion of all the officers employed under him.

I fully concur in the lieutenant-general's report of the cordial assistance which he has received from Captain Sir G. Collier, and the officers, seamen, and marines under his command; who have done every thing in their power to facilitate and ensure our success. The seamen have served with the artillery in the batteries, and have upon every occasion manifested that spirit which is characteristic of the British navy.

His Lordship then warmly praises the conduct of Don M. Freyre, the commander of the 4th Spanish army, and his principal officers; and observes that he had, throughout the operations, received every assistance from the Adjutant-gen. Major-gen. Pakenham, the Quarter-master-general, Maj.-gen. G. Murray, and all the officers of the staff, Maj.-gen. Inglis, and the regiments in his brigade of the 7th division, conducted themselves remarkably well. The 51st regiment, under Colonel Mitchell, and the 68th, under Lieutenant-colonel Hawkins, covered the change of position by the troops from the heights between the Bidassoa and Leizaola, to those of San Antonio, and three corps were distinguished. In conclusion his Lordship recommends Major Hearn, attached to Sir T. Grahame's staff (the bearer of the despatch), to Earl Liverpool's protection.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Lordship's obedient servant,
P.S. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded in the operations of the 31st ult.

and 1st inst.; and returns of the loss before San Sebastian, from July 23 to Aug. 31.

MY LORD, Oyarzun, Sept. 1, 1818.

In obedience to your Lordship's orders of the preceding days, to attack and form an lodgment on the breach of St. Sebastian, which now extended to the left so as to embrace the outermost tower, the end and front of the curtain immediately over the left bastion, as well as the Tacs of the bastion itself; the assault took place at eleven o'clock A.M. yesterday; and I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that the heroic perseverance of all the troops concerned was not less crowned with complete success.

The column of attack was formed of the 2d brigade of 5th division, commanded by Major-general Robinson, with an immediate support of detachments, as per margin, and having in reserve the remainder of the 5th division, consisting of Major-general Sprye's Portuguese brigade, and the 1st brigade, under Major-general Hay, as also the 5th battalion of Capadores, of General Bradford's brigade, under Major Hill; the whole under the direction of Lieutenant-general Sir James Leith, commanding the 5th division.

Having arranged every thing with Sir J. Leith, I crossed the Uramin to the batteries of the right attack, where every thing could be most distinctly seen, and from whence the orders for the fire of the batteries, according to circumstances, could be immediately given.

The column, in filing out of the right of the trenches, was, as before, exposed to a heavy fire of shells and grape-shot, and a mine was exploded in the left angle of the countermine of the horn-work, which did great damage, but did not check the ardour of the troops in advancing to the attack. There was never any thing so satisfactory as the external appearance of the breach; without some description, the almost insuperable difficulties of the breach cannot be estimated. Notwithstanding its great extent, there was but one point where it was possible to enter, and there by single files. All the inside of the wall to the right of the curtain, formed a perpendicular scarp of at least 20 feet to the level of the streets, so that the narrow ridge of the curtain itself, formed by the breaching of its end and front, was the only accessible point. During the suspension of the operations of the siege, from want of

• 150 volunteers of the light division, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Hunt, of the 52d regiment; 400 of the 1st division, (consisting of 200 of the brigades of guards, under Lieutenant-colonel Conke, 100 of the light battalion, and 100 of the line battalions of the King's German Legion), under Major Robertson; and 200 volunteers of the 4th division, under Major Rose, of the 20th foot.

ammunition, the enemy had prepared every means of defence which it could devise, so that great numbers of men were covered by intrenchments and traverses, in the horn-work, on the ramparts of the curtain, and inside the town, opposite the breach, and ready to pour a most destructive fire of musketry on both flanks of the approach to the top of the narrow ridge of the curtain.

Every thing that the most determined bravery could attempt was repeatedly tried in vain by the troops, who were brought forward in succession from the trenches. No man outlived the attempt to gain the ridge; and though the slope of the breach afforded shelter from the enemy's musketry, yet still the nature of the steam rubbish prevented the engineers and working parties from being able to form a lodgment for the troops, exposed to the shells and grape from the batteries of the castle, as was particularly directed in obedience to your lordship's instructions; and, at all events, a secure lodgment could never have been made without occupying a part of the curtain.

In this almost desperate state of the attack, after consulting with Colonel Dickson, commanding the royal artillery, I ventured to order the guns to be turned against the curtain. A heavy fire of artillery was directed against it, passing a few feet, only over the heads of our troops on the breach, and was kept up with a precision of practice beyond all example. Meanwhile I accepted the offer of part of Major-general Bradford's Portuguese brigade, to ford the river near its mouth. The advance of the 1st battalion 14th regiment, under Major Snodgrass, over the open beach and across the river, and of a detachment of the 24th, under Lieutenant-colonel M'Bean, in support, was made in the handsomest style, under a very severe fire of grape. Major Snodgrass attacked and finally carried the small breach on the right of the great one, and Lieutenant-colonel M'Bean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach. I thought not to omit to mention, that a similar offer was made by the 1st Portuguese regiment, of Brigadier-general Wilson's brigade, under Lieutenant-colonel Fearon; and that both Major-general Bradford and Brigadier-general Wilson had, from the beginning, urged most anxiously the employment of their respective brigades in the attack, as they had had so large a share in the labour and fatigues of the night attack.

Owing now the effect of the admirable fire of the batteries against the curtain, though the enemy was so much covered, a great effort was ordered to be made to gain the high ridge at all hazards, at the same time that an attempt should be made to storm the horn-work.

It fell to the lot of the 2d brigade of the 3d division, under the command of Colonel the Hon. C. Greyville, to move out of the trenches for this purpose, and the 3d batta-

lion of the royal Scots, under Lieutenant-colonel Barne, supported by the 36th, under Lieutenant-colonel Miles, fortunately arrived to assault the breach of the curtain, about the time when an explosion on the rampart of the curtain (occasioned by the fire of the artillery), created some confusion among the enemy. The narrow pass was gained, and was maintained, after a severe conflict, and the troops on the right of the breach, having about this time succeeded in forcing the barricades at the top of the narrow line wall, found their way into the houses that joined it.

Thus, after an assault, which lasted above two hours, under the most trying circumstances, a firm footing was obtained.

It was impossible to restrain the impetuosity of the troops, and in an hour more the enemy were driven from all the complication of defences prepared in the streets, suffering a severe loss on their retreat to the castle, and leaving the whole town in our possession.

Though it must be evident to your lordship that the troops were all animated with the most enthusiastic and devoted gallantry, and that all were entitled to the highest commendation, yet I am sure your lordship will wish to be informed more particularly of those, who, from their situations, had opportunities of gaining peculiar distinction: and, as the distance I was at myself does not enable me to perform this act of justice from personal observation, I have taken every pains to collect information from the superior officers.

[Sir T. Graham then proceeds warmly to praise the following officers:—Sir J. Leith, who directed the attack, till receiving a wound in the breast, and having his left arm broke, he was reluctantly obliged to be carried off; Major-general Hys, who succeeded, to whom Sir J. Leith acknowledges his obligations; Major-general Robinson, who left the field on receiving a severe wound in the face; Lieutenant-colonel Berkeley and Gough; Captains Belcher, 59th foot, aide-de-camp (who is recommended for promotion); Captain J. Stewart, 3d batt royal Scots; Captain Wood (who was wounded in the command of the 4th foot, following the forlorn hope in the best style, and remaining long after his wound); Captains Williamson and Jansz; Captain Taylor, 48th; Lieutenant Le Blanc (who led the light infantry company of the 4th regiment, immediately after the forlorn hope, and is the only surviving officer of the advance); Captain Livesey, who succeeded to the command of the 47th foot, on Major Kelly's being killed, and kept it till wounded, when the command devolved on Lieut. Power, who ably performed the duty; Captain Pilkington, who succeeded to the command of the 59th, on Captain Scott's being killed, and retained it till wounded, when the command of that battalion fell to Captain Mal-

ford, who led it with great credit, and also *Brevet-major Anwyl*.—Major-general Hay having now the command of the 5th division, mentions in terms of great praise the excellent conduct of Major-general Sprye, commanding the Portuguese brigade; Col. de Regoa, 15th Portuguese regiment; Enl. de Crne, 3d Portuguese regiment; Lieutenant-colonel Hill, commanding the 5th Cacadores; Major G. Stuart, Campbell; Captain Brackenborg, 61st regiment; Brigade-major Fitzgerald. He also speaks highly of the services of Colonel C. Greville, 38th, in command of the 2d brigade; of the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant-colonel Barner, in the successful assault on the curtain, with the brave battalion of the royal Scots; Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, 9th foot; Lieutenant-colonels Miles and Denn, 38th foot; Brigade-major Taylor, and Capt. Stewart. He likewise notices the gallant and judicious conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Cooke, commanding the detachments of Guards, and of Lieutenant-colonel Hunt, who was severely wounded. Major-general Hay conducted the division along the ramparts himself, with the judgment and gallantry that has so often marked his conduct. Every branch of the artillery service was conducted by Colonel Dickson with the greatest ability; as was that of the engineer department by Lieutenant-colonel Sir R. Fletcher, till the moment of his much-lamented fall at the mouth of the trenches. Lieutenant-colonel Burgoyne succeeded to the command, and is anxious that Sir R. Fletcher's sense of the great merit and gallantry of Captain Henderson, in the attack on Santa Clara, on the 21st; and of the preserving exertions of Majors Williamson and Smith, the latter of whom arranged in the attack on the right, should be reported to your lordship. Lieutenant-col. Burgoyne, who was wounded, and quitted the field from loss of blood, has resumed the duty of the department. Sir George Collier, his zealous co-operated, with the navy, and the services of Lieutenant O'Reilly, with the sappers at the batteries, have been equally conspicuous as before. Major-general Oswald, who had had the temporary command of the 5th division, in Sir James Leith's absence, during the whole of the campaign, resigned it on the 20th ult., but afforded every information to Sir James, and continued his valuable services to the last, by acting as a volunteer at the trenches, on the occasion of the assault. Colonel Delancey, Lieutenant-colonel Bouverie, and my first aide-de-camp Captain Calvert, merit my thanks; also Lieutenant Gethin, 11th regiment, acting engineer, who conducted a Portuguese column to the attack, and took the enemy's colours from the cavalier. The despatch then concludes.

Your Lordship has, with attention extremely grateful to me, permitted me to name an officer to be the bearer of your Lordship's despatches home; and I beg to

recommend for that commission Major Hare, of the 12th foot, a gallant soldier of fortune, who has on many former occasions served on my staff, and is now attached to it as Assistant-adjutant-general.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. GRAHAM.

P.S. No return of artillery and stores has yet been sent in, and I fear the returns of the severe losses of the troops may not be quite correct.

Names of Officers Wounded and Missing in the Siege of St. Sebastian, from 26th July to 29th August.

28th August.—28th foot, 1st batt.—Capt. J. Withmore, severely.
10th August.—4th foot, 2d batt.—Lieut. J. R. Mason, slightly.
29th August.—9th foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. Chadwick, severely (since dead).
29th August.—Brunswick Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Schwarzenberg, missing.

Names of Officers Killed in the Assault and Capture of the Town of St. Sebastian, on the 30th of August.

Killed.—Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant-colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, Capt. Rhodes and Collyer.—1st Royal Scots, 3d batt. Ensign Boyd. 4th foot 1st batt. Lieutenants Macgregor, Carroll, Rawson and Jameson, Ensign Montford.—9th foot, 1st batt. Major Crawford (Lieutenant-colonel); Lieutenants F. Fraser, R. Lowyn, and R. Morant.—20th foot, Captain Rose (major)—27th foot, 3d batt. Lieutenant Hardinge.—38th foot, 1st batt. Captain Werge (major); Lieutenants M. Ogden, Lawrener, junr and Wheatley.—33d foot, 1st batt. Lieutenants O. Conquest.—27th foot, 2d batt. Major Kelly, Captain Hodgins, Lieutenants Short and Norris, Ensigns Blakewell, Campbell, and Bennett.—33d foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant Harcourt.—59th foot, 2d batt. Captain Scott (major), Lieutenants Han, W. C. Pery, Vernon, G. A. S. Fane, and Ensigns Knigge Pack, M. O'Hara, and B. Watson.—27th foot, 3d batt. Volunteers George Kestibon and John Cawston.

Wounded.—General Staff.—Lieutenant-general Sir James Leith, K.B., severely; Major-general Oswald, slightly; Major-general Rohrbach, severely.—Royal Engineers, Captain Harwayne (Lieut.-colonel) slightly; Lieutenants Barney and Marshall, severely.—1st Guards, 1st batt. Ensign Stewart, severely (since dead).—1st Guards, 3d batt. Ensign Bridgman, slightly.—Coldstream Guards, 1st batt. Ensign Chaplain, severely.—1st Royal Scots, 3d batt. Lieutenants Clarke and Holbrooke, severely; Lieutenants Suckling, Armstrong, and Macdonald, slightly.—4th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant-col. Piper, slightly; Captains Williamson and Fletcher, severely; Lieutenants Le Blanc, Haywood, and Ensign Hyde, severely.—4th

foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, slightly; Captains T. Ferrars, severely; John Shelton, severely (arm amputated); Lieutenants R. Dale and W. M. Adam, slightly; John Oble, severely.—Detachment 30th Regiment, Captain Murray, slightly.—33d (Fusiliers), 1st batt. Lieutenant Grif fith, slightly.—35th foot, 1st batt. Captain Hume, severely; Lieutenants Tills and Cross, severely; Sandwich, severely (arm amputated); Lawrence, sen. and Hopper, severely; Ensigns M'Alpin and Reddy, severely; Lieutenant Freer, slightly.—Detachment 40th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant Turton, severely (since dead).—41st foot, 2d batt. Captains Livesey and Oglander, severely; Lieutenants Power, Nason, and Johnson, severely; Keggall and Agar, slightly; Ensigns Hall and Barker, severely.—Detachment 48th foot, 1st batt. Capt Gray, slightly.—Detachment 52d foot, 2d batt. Major Hunt (Lieutenant-colonel) Captain R. Campbell, severely.—53th foot, 2d batt. Captains Pothergill and Pilkington, severely; Lieutenants Howden, Duncan Freese, A. Campbell, H. Hartford, severely; Stewart, Browne, Carinichael, slightly; Ensigns Edwards, severely; Robertson, slightly.—Detachment 55th foot, 1st batt. Lieuts. Hamblton and Percival, severely.—1st line batt. King's German Legion, Captain Hashe, severely; Lieutenant Kohn, slightly.—Brunswick Light Infantry, Lieutenant Hahn.—1st Royal Scots, 3d batt. Volunteer Dobb, severely.—4th foot, 1st batt. Vol. Bephet, slightly.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded in the Operations of the Army.

Killed.—August 31.—30th foot, 2d batt. Captain Mallet, deputy adjutant-quarter-master-general, attached to the Spanish army.—11th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant Richardson.—51st foot, Captain Douglas.—82d foot 1st batt. Lieutenant Welch.—25th foot, 3d batt. Captain Cadoux (on the morning of the 1st September.)

Wounded.—34th foot, 1st batt. Ensign Mint, severely.—33d foot, 1st batt. Lieut. G. Poillett, severely (since dead).—51st foot, Major Roberts (Lieutenant-colonel), Captain West, Kelly, and James Rose, severely; Captain John Ross, slightly; Lieutenants Frederic and Bagley, severely; Lieutenant-

Brook, slightly; Lieutenants Minchin and Dodd, severely; Ensign Thurlston, severely.—53th foot, Lieutenant Greene, severely; Ensign Gibson, slightly.—82d foot, 1st batt. Lieutenant Downman, slightly.—93th foot, 2d batt. Captain Hart, slightly; Lieutenants Jewell and Cochrane, severely.—Chasseurs Britannique, Lieutenant-colonel Huskiss and Major Dubantoy (Lieutenant-colonel) severely; Captains Murali and Lieutenant Blomur, slightly; Lieutenants Choimeul and Precorbein, severely.

Abstract of Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the belgr. Assault, and Capture, of the Town of St. Sebastian, from the 28th of July to the 31st of August, 1813.

British Killed.—36 officers, 31 sergeants, 504 privates.

Wounded.—70 officers, 54 sergeants, 978 privates.

Missing.—1 Lieutenant and 40 privates.

Portuguese Killed.—8 officers, 9 sergeants, 172 privates.

Wounded.—34 officers, 39 sergeants, 520 privates.

Missing.—4 privates.

Total British and Portuguese killed, 760; ditto wounded, 1693 ditto missing, 45. — Grand Total 2500.

Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Action with the Enemy on the 31st of August and 1st September 1813

British killed.—5 officers, 3 sergeants, and 43 privates.

Wounded.—25 officers, 25 sergeants, 264 privates.

Missing.—2 sergeants, 30 privates.

Portuguese Killed.—6 officers, 5 sergeants, 77 privates.

Wounded.—20 officers, 21 sergeants, 343 privates.

Missing.—1 sergeant, 53 privates.

Spaniards Killed.—18 officers, 12 sergeants, 231 privates.

Wounded.—82 officers, 69 sergeants, 1196 privates.

Missing.—5 officers, 66 privates.

Total British, Portuguese, and Spaniards, killed, 400; ditto wounded, 2065; missing, 137. — Grand Total, 2622.

Total loss in the above siege and actions, 5122.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DESPATCHES from the Marquis of Wellington have announced the entrance of the Allied Army into the French territory.

The park and tower guns were fired upon the receipt of the intelligence.

The British army under Marquis Wellington now has its right at Zugmornardi; from thence it extends by La Rhone to the Mon-

tagne Verte, and from thence to the sea; holding what the French government have invariably considered the strongest line of the Pyrenees, and what Cardinal Massieu is much praised for having induced the Spaniards to abandon to France.

It is expected that the Allied Army will winter on the line in front of the Bidasoa, if a further advance should not be deemed

admirable. The rule of the Emperor is perfectly sheltered from these extremes and severities of weather to which the elevated ridge of the mountains is subject.

In the 11th and 12th Bulletins of the Crown Prince, dated the 20th and 23d ult. from Zerbst, his Royal Highness holds out the most flattering prospects: all the powers of the confederation of the Rhine are said to be preparing to throw off the yoke of France. Bavaria and Wirtemberg are expressly mentioned as expected to join the cause of German liberty; and the Crown Prince anticipates that a national war will soon extend from the Elbe to the Rhine; the chiefs of districts, it is added, are only waiting the signal for collecting their forces, and the moment is not now far distant.—In one of the Bulletins it is stated, that intercepted despatches exposed the bad condition and demoralized state of the French army; and that the scarcity of forage was so great at Dresden, that 200 horses died daily. A calculation is made in one of the Bulletins of the losses of the enemy in the different battles since the opening of the campaign, amounting to 100,000 men and 250 pieces of cannon.

By accounts from the head-quarters of the allied army at Toplitz, dated Sept. 29, it appears, that the army of General Nugent had taken the strong points of Pola Capo d'Istria and Monte Maggiore, with fifty pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition. General Nugent was in communication with the English fleet, from which he received arms and ammunition for equipping the Istrians.

General Hillier has totally defeated the Viceroy of Italy, Braconnier, near Laybach, made 9000 prisoners, and took many pieces of cannon.

The Berlin Gazette states the receipt of intelligence from the head-quarters of the Allies at Toplitz, announcing the capture of Freyberg by the Allies, which is only thirty miles to the westward of Dresden; and a letter from Strassburg states, that the Allies had taken Pégau, a few miles to the south of Leipzig. Strittin, it is said, had offered to capitulate.

General Vandamme has been sent prisoner to the interior of Russia; he met, on his journey, the execution of the people for his cruelties at Bremen, Hamburg, &c. and his escort was scarcely able to protect him from their rage and resentment.

Buonaparte quitted Dresden on the 7th inst. to proceed to Leipzig; a movement rendered necessary by the advance of the Crown Prince of Sweden, whose army, in combination with that of General Blücher, passed the Elbe on the 3d and 4th. The former crossed at Rühn and Achen, the latter at Elster; and on the 5th they were directed to make a combined movement in advance in the direction of Leipzig. About the same time the Bohemian army made a flank move-

ment by its left, and it was calculated that it would be advanced as far as Chemnitz on the 13. These combined operations must have greatly embarrassed Buonaparte. He seems to have hesitated for some days in determining against which of the two menacing forces he should direct his personal efforts; but as he did at last proceed to Leipzig, we must suppose that he chose to meet the more formidable, which is doubtless that of the Crown Prince. A battle would probably be fought about the 10th of the 11th.

Besides this great operation of the passage of the Elbe, many other events of considerable magnitude have occurred. By the 24th ult. General Benigsen had completed his junction with the army of Bohemia; and it was this addition of strength which determined a movement towards Chemnitz and Freyberg. The Hessian Plälow had defeated at Altenburg a corps commanded by Lefebvre Desnoettes, consisting of 6000 cavalry and 700 infantry, and which included a squadron of Mamelukes and some Tartars of Buonaparte's guards. This motley force was completely routed by Plälow, who took 1500 prisoners, and five pieces of cannon. Among the prisoners were forty officers. After General Blücher passed the Elbe at Elster, he attacked the 4th French corps under the command of General Bertrand, which was intrenched at Wirtemberg. The action appears to have been obstinate, but it terminated in the defeat of the French. General D'York's corps, which was chiefly engaged, took 1000 prisoners, 10 cannon, and 70 tumbrils. Part of the enemy retired to Wirtemberg, and part towards Komberg. Dresden had been re-taken by the Crown Prince, and Ney had retreated to Leipzig.

There is an unofficial account of Bavaria having joined the Allies. This fact, it is said, has been notified publicly from the stage in the Grand Theatre at Berlin.

In private letters from Stettinburg, it is added, that Wirtemberg has connected herself with the same interest; and it is observable, that the news, as on the revolution in the policy of the first of these kingdoms, is corroborated from Vienna, where it is asserted that the interference with Augsburg is, in consequence, re-established; but there is not yet any official intelligence which we record.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 15, says, "the American commissioners having failed in their object, are preparing to take their departure."

A treaty, between Austria, Russia, and Prussia. A copy of it has been received in this country.

Lord Castlereagh has been invested by the Emperor of Russia with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, in return for the 100,000 roubles conferred on him by the Prince Regent; and Sir C. Stewart has had a similar mark of distinction conferred on him by the King of Prussia.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Maria Theresa.

In the French papers, the Crown Prince is made the subject of a piece of abuse, the most amusing we have read for some time. It begins by asserting, that Sweden, in choosing his Royal Highness for a successor to the throne, was directed by Buonaparte; then which, nothing can be more notoriously false. Buonaparte had not the most distant idea of such a choice, until after it was determined by the votes of the National Representatives. The next pleasant suggestion is, that the Crown Prince owes all his consideration to his having had the honour to fight under the eyes of Buonaparte, whereas it is well known that he was first distinguished and brought forward by a much better officer, as well as a better man, than Buonaparte, the late General Kleber; under whom the Crown Prince signalized himself as a general, long before that grand event which was the foundation of Buonaparte's fortune—his rising on the inhabitants of Paris in 1793. The character drawn for the Crown Prince is so exactly applicable to another person, that we shall make no scruple to apply it to him with the certainty that no one can mistake the portrait:—He "entertained, served, betrayed, in their turn, the factions which disputed for power; jealous of military talents which he despised of equalling; (last prior to 1804) uneasy amidst the re-establishment of order, secretly tormented by ambitious desires, ingrateful by character, taking his vanity for elevation, and his natural desires for genius," such a being was Buonaparte, when viewed on the favourable side of his character: from his "hidden crimes" we willingly avert our thoughts. The writer of the article in question exhibits some simplicity in asking how the Crown Prince will excuse himself in Sweden for having so greatly improved the state of her military and commerce: for having put her in possession of Pomerania, which Buonaparte had robbed her of; for having added to her wealth the rich and valuable island of Guadeloupe, for having brought victory under her banners, and taken her to a rank and consideration in Europe, which she had long ceased to enjoy. Truly, such conduct requires abundant excuse and apology! But it seems the hope which the Crown Prince has ventured to indulge, of contributing to the glory of Sweden, is the safety and happiness of Europe, and to the real advantage of his native country, by overthrowing the monstrous tyranny of Buonaparte, the "chimerical hopes." The denials of Buonaparte are unalterable. "Certain it is, that his Royal Highness has done something or other very much to settle the said Buonaparte, and we are rather inclined to think it may have happened at Jüterbock, or at Dennewitz.

The Emperor of Russia, on the 8th inst. repaired to the conservative Senate; and, after the usual address, delivered the following address to that body, requiring a new conscription of 100,000 men, to re-arm the French armies:

"Sirens."

"The principal powers of Europe, indignant at the pretensions of England, had last year united their armies to ours, to obtain the peace of the world, and the re-establishment of the rights of all nations. By the first chances of the war, the slumbering passions were awakened. England and Russia drew in Prussia and Austria to join their cause. Our enemies wished to destroy our allies, to punish them for their fidelity; they wished to carry the war into the bosom of our beautiful country, to revenge the triumphs which led our victorious eagles into the midst of their States. I know better than any one what our people will have to dread, if they ever under themselves to be conquered. Before I ascended the throne, to which I have been called by the choice of my august Spouse, and the will of my father, I had the greatest opinion of the courage and energy of this great people. This opinion was every day increased by all that I have seen pass under my eyes. Acquainted for four years past, with the most intimate thoughts of my Spouse, I know with what sentiments he would be agitated on a degraded throne, and under a crown without glory. Frenchmen, your emperor, your country, and your honour, call you."

After the speech had been delivered, Count Regnaud, one of the orators of the council of state, immediately presented to the senate, the project of a *senatus consultum* for raising 150,000 men, of which 120,000 are to be the classes of 1814, and the preceding years, in the departments which have not contributed to the last levy of 30,000 men; and 100,000 on the conscription of 1815. This was agreed to by the conserving senate, on the 9th inst.

Maria Louisa has also signed a decree relative to the island of Guadeloupe, by which it is declared, that no treaty of peace between France and Sweden shall be signed until the latter shall have renounced possession of that island; and is forbidden to every Frenchman in the said island, under pain of dishonour, to take any oath in the Swedish government, to accept any office under it, or to assist it in any appearance.

The most curious part of the contents of the French papers is a statement in one of them, that letters had been received from Bayonne, mentioning, that the armies were in presence of each other, and that no equal had taken place. Nothing can more clearly prove the error in which has seized the French government in consequence of the appearance of Hamilton in France, than this studied concealment of the fact.

By American papers, we learn, that the

conduct of the present war, in respect to the French decrees, has been approved of by the House of Representatives, and a law has passed for raising 7,500,000 dollars for the public service, until the meeting of Congress next year.

A packet from Halifax brings an account of the capture of the *Boxer*, of 14 guns; Captain Blyth, by the American brig *Saturn*, after a severe action off Boston. Both commanders were killed, and buried together at New York, at which place both vessels had arrived.

Mr. Mix, an American, lately attempted to destroy the Plantagenet man of war, while at anchor in Lynnhaven Bay, by a combustible machine, called a torpedo: an immense column of flame and smoke was thrown up by its explosion, but fortunately too distant from the vessel to effect its horrid purpose. One of these infernals was picked up by the Victorians, and described as fully equal to accomplish its object, if not timely discovered.

It is asserted in an American paper, that Christophe, on his return to Cape Francois, from his unsuccessful attack upon Port-au-Prince, put to death 1500 persons, including two priests, who had headed a grand procession, and sung *Tu Domine* for his defeat.

Early in July, Jamaica, experienced two visitations of that tremendous misery, an earthquake. A third took place on the last day of July, which was followed by a hurricane, which did great damage to the vessels in Kingston harbour, Morant bay, and other ports, and to the houses on shore, plan-

tations, &c. No hope of no lives being lost.

The *Mangalore* East India ship was totally lost by *Winter storm*, on her voyage from Calcutta to New South Wales; a *Lat-ear* was the only survivor on board.

JAVA. Governor-General Bantam contains an official account, by Lieutenant-Governor Raffles, of the operations of a detachment of troops, commanded by Major Meade, against the armed Sultan of Palembang. This Sultan, who arrested the ministers of the Dutch garrison, had collected numerous partisans, with whom he had impeded the communication between the capital and Fort Nagai, and prevented the latter receiving the usual supply of provisions. As he was collecting the means of attacking the garrison and capital, and re-organizing himself on the throne, military operations were commenced against him with promptitude and vigour, and they were conducted with a gallantry rarely surpassed in Europe; though the taste of the victory is clouded by the death of the commanding officer, Major Meade, who died of a wound he received in the attack, which proved successful to the enemy, whose loss was great, flying with the greatest precipitation. Nine brass guns fell into the hands of the victors; and among the prisoners is the Pangerang Wretado Raton, one of the chief instigators, and most active agents in the massacre of the Dutch at Palembang. The officers and troops at Fort Nagai are still very sickly, owing to the excessive heat of the day, and cold of the night.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEPT. 18.

DANIEL M'GROGORY, found guilty, at the last Cumberland assizes, of a burglary at Bird house, where he headed a gang of several desperadoes, suffered the awful sentence of the law on a drop, erected at the south east angle of the county gaol. About half after three, the criminal appeared upon the scaffold, attired in a black coat, vest, and small clothes; and white stockings, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, a Roman Catholic clergyman, of which community he himself professed to be. The manner in which he appeared at the fatal tree excited every one's astonishment. He ascended, not only without the slightest degree of trepidation, but with alacrity, bowing around to the assembled multitude in a manner which seemed to impress the idea of "a favourite stage-player about to act his part." He acknowledged a high being conducted in the burglary for which he was about to suffer; and, in answer to the justice of his sentence, though in some immaterial points, he declared the evidence against him was not altogether correct; and forgave his pro-

secutors, with whom, and with all men, he died in peace. A distressing scene now ensued. On the drop falling, the rope broke, and the unhappy man was precipitated to the ground, whereby his leg was broken. "I told you," said he, "this rope would never hold a man in my weight." It seems, that he had actually knotted the rope before coming out of the gall, and demonstrated against its soundness. After some delay, he was borne upon the scaffold in a chair; and another rope being procured, he was again tied up. Notwithstanding the trying scene, he maintained his fortitude, observed, that it was providential that the accident of the rope breaking had happened, since he had forgotten to notice the infamous character of Calvin, the King's evidence, who, he said, had sworn many men's lives away, and he feared, would do the like again. When informed of the bad luck, the rope partly gave way, and it was feared that he would come to the ground again: fortunately this was not the case.

20. At the Old Bailey, John Chalkley was capitally indicted under the Black Act,

& A.

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for stabbing a foul, the property of E. Kimpton, at Hormey. The prosecutor's mare and foal, it appeared, had been in the habit of straying into an adjoining field, belonging to a person of the name of Stringer, to whom the prisoner was servant; and the prosecutor had generally given the prisoner beer, or a glass of spirits, for driving them home. Being informed, however, that the prisoner turned them in himself, he refused him the usual present; on which the prisoner said, "It will be worse for them when they come in again. You had better take care of yourself." Next day the prosecutor found his foul in Stringer's field, with its entrails trailing on the ground. He took it home. The prisoner came an hour afterwards, and asked if his foul's entrails had been cut out; on which he said, "Yes, you old rascal, and it was you who did it." The prisoner replied, "I acknowledge I did it. I told you to take care of yourself." Mr Justice Hamper told the Jury, that the malice must be proved to be against the prosecutor, and not the foul, to produce conviction. He was found *GUILTY*. *Death*.

This morning, James Leary and John Denton paid the forfeit of their crimes before the Debtors' door of Newgate. From the time of his conviction, Leary was visited in prison by the Rev. Mr. Devereux, a Catholic priest, of Moorfields chapel, with whom he passed a couple of hours each day in earnest devotion. On Sunday, he parted with the woman who pined for his wife, and their child, and afterwards confessed, and spent the day in prayer. He also wrote a letter to his mother in Ireland. Sunday evening, he was visited by Colonel O'Kelly, who earnestly exhorted him to confess his guilt, and take off the stain that his charge against Mary Burke or Clifford, and Slattery, had left on the minds of the public against them. He particularly impressed on him, that he had only a few hours to live—that his persisting in his ignorance would avail nothing—that it would be unpardonable to appear before the Almighty Judge with a lie in his mouth. To these exhortations, Leary said, "I was present when the murder was committed, and might have prevented it, but I took no part therein. I have nothing to expect in this world; but, as I hope for mercy hereafter, it was Mrs. Clifford who murdered him. Slattery, who was waiting for her in the field afterwards threw the body into the pond. The clock was striking ten when we passed Gray's Inn gate, in Gray's Inn-lane. I did not inform against her, because I took compassion on her and her family of five children, and did not like to get myself into trouble. In the conversation with M'Carthy, not one single word of what he charges me with passed my lips." It was in vain represented to the infatuated man by Colonel O'Kelly, that five respectable witnesses had deposed, that

Slattery was at home at the hour he stated; and that his own attempt was at variance with his former declarations; he continued to maintain his innocence of actually committing the deed until the last; and seemed, by admitting that he was an accessory, to satisfy his conscience; saying, "his priest had forgiven him, and he trusted God would also." It is too prevalent an opinion among the lower class of Irish, that, unless they actually commit the deed, they ought not to suffer as accessories.

Early this morning, the two criminals, Leary and Denton, (the latter for the murder of Catherine Denton) were brought from their cells. Leary had tasted nothing but bread and water since his sentence; he nevertheless appeared to have a healthy complexion, and walked with a firm pace, frequently looking around him with the utmost composure. About a quarter before eight o'clock, the unhappy men were conducted into a passage adjoining one of the yards on the criminal side of the prison, to have their trons knocked off. During the time that this operation was performing, Colonel O'Kelly again addressed him, and conjured him, as he was then about to appear before the Almighty, to declare the truth. Leary listened to him with respect, and then exclaimed, "I declare most solemnly I did not commit the murder, though I saw it done." Colonel O'Kelly then produced a paper, drawn up by himself, of which the following is a copy: "I, James Leary, having received the sacrament, and being now on the brink of eternity, do hereby most solemnly declare, that although I was present, I did not commit the murder of Clifford." The colonel left a blank between the words 'did' and 'commit,' in order that he might leave them in that state, if he acknowledged his guilt, or that he should fill it up with the word *not*, with his own hand, if he still persisted in declaring that he was only privy to the murder, and had himself not perpetrated it. Col. O'Kelly then said, "Now Leary, as you will insist upon your former declaration, with your own hand write the word *not*." A pencil was put into his hand, and the paper was placed by Dr. Ford upon a hat, and held before him. Leary attentively read it over; and, upon the colonel pointing to the blank, and although his hands were tied at the wrists, and his arms pinioned, he wrote in a strong hand the word "not," and with the same firmness signed his name. The colonel then put this question—"Then, Leary, who did actually commit the murder?" Upon which the criminal seemed much affected, and with tears in his eyes, he said, "Oh! don't, Sir, don't! pray don't press me!" and turned his back.—The Catholic clergyman, who beckoned the colonel to proceed no farther, immediately after this, the sheriff and under sheriff moved forward towards the debtors' door. Leary walked with a slow step, and displayed the

some terrific commotion which he had experienced during his trial. The colour never left his cheek, and the few drops that had started into his eyes soon disappeared. Denton, his fellow-sufferer, appeared to be much affected, and deeply impressed with the awfulness of his situation. Leary ascended the platform first; and, as he stood with his leg resting on the upper step leading to it, and the other on the drop, Sir John Carr addressed him by saying, "Now, Leary, as you love the country that gave you birth, let me implore of you, to make a full confession of your guilt, and, by doing so, you will make it to the full the atonement in your power, and, as far as you can, do away the disgrace you have cast upon it." When Colonel O'Kelly exclaimed, "Do, Leary, your countrymen will bless you for it." This address had no more effect than every preceding one. Looking steadily at both of these gentlemen, he said, "I have nothing more to add to what I have told you: I did not commit the murder." He was then placed under the fat il beam, and became engaged in prayer with the Rev. Mr. Devereux, the Catholic priest, who had attended him from the time of his conviction, still preserving the same firm and composed countenance. Denton then followed and appeared scarcely able to support himself. After a few minutes, Dr. Ford gave the usual signal, by taking out his pocket handkerchief; when the platform fell, and the wretched men were consigned to another world. Both of them appeared to suffer a long time; particularly Leary, round whose neck the end of the cord having slipped behind the jugular vein, he was observed to be a full quarter of an hour in convulsive agony. After hanging the usual time, their bodies were cut down, and conveyed to St. Bartholomew's hospital for dissection. The concourse of people who witnessed the awful scene was immense. The windows and roofs of the houses in the Old Bailey were crowded with spectators.

22. A most atrocious murder was committed at Portsmouth. A waterman, named George Brothers, was hired by three persons to take them to Ryde, in the "Sole of Night," to which he agreed, and set off for that purpose; but before they had started more than five minutes, a scuffle was observed in the boat, and the waterman thrown overboard; he was almost immediately picked up, covered with cuts and bruises and quite dead. An alarm being given, the wherry was followed by a boat from his Majesty's ship "Columus," and several other boats; these succeeded in raising up the body, and securing the three men, but not till after they had made a desperate resistance. They were landed at Portsmouth, and the executioners of an alms-house took the prisoners, and examined at the Town Hall; when they acknowledged themselves to be prisoners of war, and to have escaped from

Forton prison. It appears, that they had been enabled, from selling toys, to purchase similar new clothes, by which they eluded the guards at the gate. Brother-in-law left a wife and two children, and the shock of his untimely end has occasioned her to give a premature birth to a third.

At about a quarter past three o'clock in the afternoon a shock of an earthquake was felt very generally by the inhabitants of Stamford, and at the neighbouring towns and villages from west to east. The notice to those who were within doors at the time, resembled the falling of furniture to upper rooms; and some persons were sensible of motion from the agitation of the earth. At Ketterton four mill west of Stamford, it excited considerable alarm; and it was felt about Uppingham, Oakham, Peterborough, Deeping and most of the inland and upland places. The duration of the shock was about two seconds, and the noise accompanying it very loud.

25. A gentleman of the name of Pinckney attended one of the thickest poplar trees in the Dane John field, Cambridge, in his endeavour to recover a cockatoo, which had escaped from the custody of his sister, Mrs. Milner, of the precinct. Unfortunately, at the moment he had caught the bird, and was about to descend, from the breaking of a branch, he fell to the ground, and was so much hurt on his back, that little hope was entertained of his recovery.

27. At some workmen, belonging to the Worcester Canal were digging a culvert under the city wall at Worcester, where formerly Victory Gate stood they found a sword supposed to have lain there since the battle of Worcester in the year 1051, and supposed to be the sword of Duke Hamilton, who fell there, and who lies buried in a parlour in the Commandery near the spot where it was found; part of the hilt was gold.

A melancholy accident happened. As the Rev. Mr. Patterson of Bath formerly of Newbridge, was riding on horse back, his horse fell right at a load of turfs at the half way house between Worcester and Kidderminster and he was unfortunately thrown and died almost instantly.

2d At the court of adjourn upwards of 1 million of gold and silver were sworn to as foreign precious to be exported.

99 A Citizens' Hall was held at Guild hall for the purpose of electing a lord in the for the coming year. First the women decorated the paper flags with willow. The common scribe having announced the names of the riders eligible for the office, that there might select two to be returned to the court of law, for their choice of to serve the office a show of hands took place, and the choice of the lords was placed to have fifteen on William Henry Esq. Alderman and stationer, and on Dr. Wood, Esq. Alderman and ironmonger. These gentlemen were returned to

the court of aldermen, their choice was shortly afterwards declared to have fallen on Alderman Donville. He was then invested with the chain of office as lord mayor for the year ensuing; and after he had returned thanks for the honours done him, the livery voted their thanks to the late sheriffs Hoys and Blades, for their upright conduct while in office. These gentlemen, likewise, acknowledged their obligations in appropriate terms; and the hall was then dissolved.

Windsor Castle, Oct. 2.—“His Majesty continues in a tranquil and comfortable state, but without any abatement of his disorder.”—Signed by the Five Physicians.

Oct. 3. Dr. Hawley was consecrated bishop of London, at Lambeth-palace, by the archbishop of Canterbury. Her Majesty was present at the ceremony, and was accompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Mary. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cuddard, late master of Winchester College. A superb collation was prepared in the principal drawing room, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, of which her Majesty and the princesses partook. Dr. Hawley retains his fellowship of Winchester College with the bishopric.

6. An alteration commenced in her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's establishment; all the tables being cut off, and the whole of her Royal Highness's household put on board-wages.

9. The Gazette of this day contained an order from the Horse-Guards, signed Frederick, commander-in-chief, stating,

“That, in consequence of the inconspicuity arising from the increased number of medals issued to officers, in commemoration of brilliant and distinguished events, it is herewith ordered, that officers, on being distinguished for their gallantry in one event, or action, shall wear one medal; for the second and third events, to carry a gold clasp attached to the ribbon to which the medal is suspended; for the fourth event a cross to be borne, in substitution of both the medal and clasp; and for every other additional distinction, a gold clasp shall be again added to the ribbon suspending the cross. The order concludes with giving directions regarding the mode of recommending officers for these distinctions, and a long list of officers entitled to wear the crosses and medals.

It is stated that not fewer than 6000 French prisoners employ themselves in making lace at Punchester Castle; which is now deemed need by an order of government, in consequence of its being prejudicial to the sale of British manufactured lace.

16. This evening, Mr. Read, chief-magistrate of Bow-street, resigned his seat, in consequence of ill health. On the Monday following, N. Conant, Esq. took his seat on the bench, having been appointed to the office of chief-magistrate, in the room of Mr. Read.

15. On forty-six persons leaving work at Mr. Maberly's, in Thames-street, nine of them were stopped, and cloth found concealed on their persons. Twenty-five pieces of cloth were dropped by some of the other workmen; and, in consequence, the whole were next day apprehended and detained until Tuesday, when they were all taken before the sitting alderman at Guildhall. The property found on the nine first mentioned being sworn to, they were immediately committed for trial: the others were charged with a conspiracy to rob Mr. Maberly. Several of them denied their guilt; but the Alderman (Birch) found it his duty to send them all to a jury of their country, for them to decide on their guilt or innocence. R. T. Kerridge the ward beadle, who headed the party of constables, and who apprehended the prisoners, stated, that one of the thirty-seven, Wedderburn, had said to him, in the presence of several of Mr. Maberly's clerks, that if they were to hang a dozen tailors every week, they would still continue to cabbage, and think it no crime. They imbibed it in the first six months of their apprenticeship. He also stated, that there was a piece-broker in White Horse-yard, who could supply a regiment out of materials so procured. In answer to this, Wedderburn (a man of colour), said he was conscious of his own innocence; but, not wishing to make a boast of uncommon honesty, he had said that tailors in general imbibed, during their apprenticeship, the desire of a little cabbage. That he himself was weaned from it, proceeded, not from an aversion to the thing itself, but from a knowledge of the consequences of it, and a regard to his own character and that of his family.

18. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in compliment to his Lordship's chaplain, the Rev T. Cherry, B.D. head-master of Merchant Tailors' School, invited the young gentlemen of that ancient and classical seminary to breakfast at the Mansion-house.—The whole entertainment was conducted with that urbanity which has distinguished the Worthy Magistrate throughout his Mayoralty. His Lordship had desired the Head-master of the School to furnish him with a list of all the scholars now receiving their education there, and sent a warm card of invitation to each of the young gentlemen, amounting to two hundred.—On arriving at the Mansion-house, under the care of the captain of their respective forms, they were ushered into the Egyptian Hall, where two tables were spread with whatever it was conceived might be most agreeable to the youthful palate, such as jellies, sweetmeats, and pastry, with abundance of rich plum-cake, tea, and chocolate. The young party appeared much delighted with their treat and the hospitality of their entertainer.—His Lordship, with characteristic delicacy, did not invite the masters to breakfast, but requested their company to dinner, where a

most complete entertainment was provided, consisting of every variety of the season. The compliment from his lordship was the more agreeable, as being unexpected, since his lordship had no other connection with the school than through his respectable chaplain.

50. John Telfor was brought before Mr. Nares, at Bow-street, charged with having committed divers robberies to the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. The prisoner was employed in the Theatre as a straggler, and had been on the establishment for twenty years. A variety of articles of dress, jewellery, &c. were produced, which he had pledged with different pawnbrokers, and were identified by Messrs. Taylor, Liden, Farley, Mathews, &c. He was fully committed for trial.

An honest baker, of Deptford, has been fined 10*l.* for having on his premises upwards of 1 cent. of calcined stone, finely pulverized, which, by his own confession, he had purchased to mix in his bread as a substitute for salt.

Mr. Whithread has liberally given 2000 guineas towards making the new bridge at Bedford free of toll; and 500*l.* has also been given by Mr. Long, mayor elect of that town, for the same laudable purpose.

J. C. Shadlock Esq. is reported, in the Reading paper, to have relinquished freehold property to the amount of 68 000*l.* left him by T. H. Newby, Esq. in Lincolnshire, in favour of the natural children of the said Mr. Newby; Mr. S. expressing, that "he could accept of no such gratuity by will, or otherwise, where there were either legitimate or illegitimate children."

Form of PRAYERS of Thanksgiving, for the recent abundant Harvest, ordered to be used in all Churches and Chapels in England and Wales:—

"O God our Heavenly Father, who of Thy bountiful goodness towards us, hast caused the Earth to give back to the labour of man, the fruits of his industry, with an abundant increase, accept, we beseech Thee, the praises and thanksgivings of a joyful people: And of Thy great mercy, O God, teach us so to abound, that we forget not, by reason of our many frailties, the source from which the abundance floweth: Thou hast looked down upon us, with tenderness and compassion; Thou hast listened to our supplications, and supplied our wants; dispose us, even now, to elevate our hearts and minds unto Thee, in praise and grateful remembrance of this Thy blessing, and of all other Thy manifold mercies, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

MARQUESS WELLINGTON.—The following list of the gradations through which this gallant hero has passed in the army, will, probably, be gratifying to our military readers:—

Ensign—22d Foot, March 7, 1787.
Lieutenant—26th Foot, December 25, 1787.
1st Foot, January 25, 1788.
18th Dragoon, June 25, 1789.
Captain—58th Foot, September 20, 1791.
18th Dragoon, October 31, 1792.
Major—33d Foot, April 30, 1793.
Lieutenant-colonel—33d Foot, April 30, 1793.
Brevet Colonel—May 3, 1796.
Major-general—April 19, 1806.
Knight of the Bath—1804.
Colonel—33d Foot, January 20, 1806.
Lieutenant-general—April 25, 1806.
Commander of the Forces in Spain and Portugal—June 14, 1808.
Created Viscount—1809.
Created Comde de Yngiersa—1811.
Local Rank of General in Spain and Portugal—July 31, 1811.
Created Marquis Wellington—1812.
Colonel Royal Horse Guards—January 1, 1813.
Elected Knight of the Garter—1813.
Field Marshal—June 21, 1813.

General Post Office, Sept. 1812.

The following are the forms to be used for every letter from a gentleman or soldier, and also to a seaman or soldier, whether in the United Kingdom, or in any of his Majesty's dominions abroad; without which it cannot pass for one penny, nor then unless the penny be paid at the time of putting the said letter into the Post Office, in conformity to the following articles:—

PAID.

From A. Bold, M.M.S. Victory.
(Here the direction of the letter to be inserted)
Charles Dauntless, (Captain (or other Commanding Officer) M.M.S. Victory.

To A. Bold,

Command, H.M.S. Victory,
(Here the direction to be finished).

PAID.

From A. Bold, Sergeant, (8*th* 60th Regiment of Foot.)
(Here the direction of the letter to be inserted.)
Charles Dauntless, Colonel (or other Commanding Officer) 60th Regiment of Foot.

To A. Bold,

Private 60th Regiment of Foot, (or Sergeant, Corporal, &c.)

(Here the direction to be finished.)

(Signed) FRANCIS FARRINGHAM,
Secretary.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

UNDER the sanction of the Grand Lodge of England: On Tuesday, the 22d of November, will be published, for the Bene-

fit of the Charity Fund, by J. Asperne, 22, Cornhill (price 5*s.* 6*d.* neatly done up for sale, or 7*s.* bound in Roan extra, with Tuck

and Pocket), **THE FREEMASON'S CALENDAR AND POCKET BOOK**, for the year 1814, being the second after Biscuit, or Leap Year, containing, besides 104 ruled pages for appointments, memoranda, and observations, the matters usual in other Almanacks, and a complete list of all the Regular Lodges, Meetings of Royal Arch Chapters, Knights Templars, &c. &c. &c. with their places and times of meeting, corrected from the books of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, with a great variety of articles concerning Masonry.

Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON, we have the pleasure to state, has just published the FIFTEENTH NUMBER of his very curious work, consisting of a collection of Plates of ANCIENT BUILDINGS, and some elucidatory of ANCIENT CUSTOMS, &c. together with Views of MODERN FABRICS, rendered important by their publicity, and the purposes for which they were erected. Of these, TREASURES, whether ancient or modern, form a very conspicuous part, as is evinced in this number; of which

PLATE I. is a beautiful architectural and picturesque View of the THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN, taken from Bow STREET, with a Plan, including in one, that of the THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE, and of the adjacent streets.

PLATE II. A View of the THEATRE IN ADELPH-STREET, GOODMAN'S-FIELDS, and its Environs, from a Drawing in the British Museum. This theatre was built upon or near the site of a farm house kept by one Goodman; where Shaw says, he, when a boy, used to be sent by his father to fetch a half-penny worth of milk. It was, about the year 1750, suppressed, in consequence of the petition of the LORD MAYOR and ALDERMEN of the city of LONDON, and others.

PLATE III. is a wledge of one of the most curious buildings of its kind that we have ever seen, entitled, A View of the ancient MANOR HOUSE of FAVERSHALL, or VAUXHALL, SURREY; engraved from a drawing in pen and ink, in the possession of Mr. John Simcoe, with a plan of the site and its environs.

THIS HOUSE, the front of which was of lath and plaster, or what the builders of ancient times used to term *brick noggin*, appears, in our judgment, to have been erected about the reign of HENRY IV. this opinion, indeed, seems to be established by a record in the Tower, in which "The mansion of FAVERSHALL, that had been granted to Richard Burego, and afterwards to Roger Dumarle, was confirmed to Thomas Burdett, heir to the said Roger, and his heirs for ever."

PLATE IV. The south view of LONDON-STREET, DOCKHEAD, in the north-side division of the parish of St. MART MANDAMAR, BRIMMONDSEY, SURREY, with the adjacent plain. This is a picturesque view of part of

a very ancient and interesting part of its history, and is taken in its Palace, of KING JOHN, a very famous parish. The street which is included in this plate was, in the reign of HENRY IV., mentioned as, among other streets, abounding with *stone merchants*, and the two streets of LONDON on the foreground show that it still continues its ancient trade.

Shortly will be published, in crowns 8vo. by T. A. LANTY, a Poem, entitled, *The Fair ISLAND OF CORNIC*; in six cantos. The scenes, chiefly the banks of the Tamar; the period, that of Queen Mary. The story is founded on the clashing interests of the protestant and the papist.

Mr. WILSON has in the press a Collection of Proverbs, chiefly taken from the Adagia of I. CRASSUS, with explanations; and further illustrated by corresponding examples from the French, Italian, Spanish, and English languages.

A Picturesque Delineation of the Southern Coast of England is preparing for publication, in two 4to. volumes; consisting of fifty quarto-plates and thirty vignettes, with appropriate letter-press. The plates to be engraved by W. B. COOKE and G. COOKE, from original drawings by G. M. W. TURNER, R.A. and other artists.

The Earl of Lauderdale will publish, in the course of next month, *Further Considerations on the State of the Currency*.

Mr. T. FALCONER is preparing *Supplementary Notes, &c.* to the Oxford edition of Strabo.

The Rev. H. MARIOTT, rector of Claverton, will soon publish an explanation of the Church Catechism, intended chiefly for the use of parochial schools.

British Biography of the Eighteenth Century, is preparing for the press, in three thick octavo volumes; contain the Lives, &c. of every person of eminence who flourished in England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the last century.

J. PHILLIPS, Esq. will speedily publish, in two octavo volumes, *The Northern Campaigns*, illustrated by maps and plates, and with engraved portraits of the Emperors Alexander and Buonaparte.

Mr. GILPIN, of Hereford, is preparing a *Journal of a Voyage*, in the East India ship Hope, from Gravesend, by the route of Madras, the Cape, Madras, Pulo Penang, Malacca, and Macao, to Canton, returning by St. Helena; generally introductory to, and descriptive of, a series of interesting and singular Views in India and China.

Mr. SINGER has in the press, *Elements of Electricity and Electro-magnetism*, being a synopsis of the existing state of electrical knowledge.

Mr. CROCKET, of Sunderland, has contributed to the press, a work on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, which has engaged his attention for many years.

Mr. W. Henley is preparing for the press a Series of Chymical Tables, &c., forming a complete abstract of the science of chymistry.

Mr. William Playfair will publish next month, Political Portraits, with explanatory notes, historical and biographical.

Mr. Hitchener has nearly ready for publication, the Towers of Raven-wold, or Days of Ironside, a romance, in three volumes.

Mrs. Holcroft will soon publish, the Wife and the Lover, a novel, in three volumes.

Mr. D. F. Haynes has to the press, Plover and Adeline, or the Romance of the Castle, in two volumes.

A Bachelor's Heiress, or a Tale without Wonder, by the authoress of the daughter of St. Onor, will shortly be published.

Mr. Griest is printing a new edition of his Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books.

New editions, with corrections without appear, of Mr. William Hutton's History of the Roman Wall; and of his Battle of Bosworth Field, with the addition of a Second Part by Mr. Nichols.

Mr. Gold's Translation of Ramond's interesting Travels in the Pyrenees, containing a description of the principal summits, passes, and valleys, will appear in the course of a few days.

Dr. Butler, of Shrewsbury has completed the second edition of his Sketch of Modern and Ancient Geography for the Use of Schools.

The third edition of Dr. Smith's Botany is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Malcolm's Historical Sketch of the Art of Caricaturing, illustrated by numerous engravings, will be published in November.

Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar, will publish in the course of the ensuing month, a small volume, entitled, Maternal Solitude for a Daughter's best Interest.

The second and third parts of the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum are in the press, and will be ready for delivery the 1st of January next. New editions of the History of St. Paul's, The Baronage, The Warwickshire, The History of Lambton,

ing, and the Minor Works of Sir William Dugdale, are in course of preparation for the press, in completion of the projected plan of printing uniform and enlarged editions of these valuable works.

The intention is, to publish them distinct, and unconnected with the series, that the public may subscribe to one or to the whole, as may be desired.

The first part of the History of St. Paul's, edited by Henry Ellis, Esq. keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, will be ready for delivery to the subscribers early in the spring, and continued quarterly until complete.

Mr. Dowling's Index to Peckard's London will be published in a few days.

The following works will appear early in November.

Medea of Gondoni, the celebrated Italian dramatist, written by himself, in French and English, 8 vols. 8vo.

Musical Biography, or Memoirs of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent musical composers who have flourished during the three last centuries.

A new novel, from the pen of Mrs. Hervey, author of the Mountjoy Family, entitled, Amabel, or Memoirs of a Woman of Fashion, 4 volumes.

Laura Valcheret, a Tale for Adolescence.

A new Italian Class Book, consisting of Extracts from the most Eminent Italian Writers in Prose and Verse. By M. Sautaguer.

Just published, Liberty and Prejudice, a Tale, by Eliza A. Coxe, in 3 vols. 18s.

Victoria, a Poem, by W. Herse, 1s. 6d.

Early in the ensuing month will be published, corrected and considerably enlarged, a new edition of Nicholson's Cambrian Traveller's Guide. He is also preparing for the press a Caledonian Guide on the same plan.

Bethel Dunby, of Hull, has in the press, the Proportions Arithmetician, or Preceptor's Arithmetical Class Book, for the use of Tutors.

BIRTHS.

IN the Isle of Wight, the Duchess of Bedford, of a son, which lived only a few hours.

At Catterbury, a poor woman of the name of Norton, the wife of a farmer, belonging to the 1st (or Royal) Dragoon, of three girls, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

Mrs. Dayson, of Dryden-lane Theatre, of a son.

In Kappel-street, the lady of Sir J. Lake, Bart. of a daughter.

At High Wycomb, the lady of Sir Edward Douglas, Bart. of a son.

At the Mushroom Glass house, near Newcastle, the wife of Isaac Scott, a poor man,

has already six small children, of three

girls; and all, with the mother, are likely to do well.

At Wansford-house, Mrs. Long Wellesley, of a son and heir.

The lady of Richard Scott, of a son.

The Right Hon. Lady Howland, of a son.

At Church-walk, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Weedon Butler, jun. M.A. lecturer of Brompton, of a boy, being their fifth child.

The wife of J. Brandon, Esq. of Covent-garden Theatre, of a daughter.

In Stratford-upon-Avon, the lady of R. W. Ellison, Esq. of a son, and sixth child.

MARRIAGES.

SIR William Hillary, Bart. of Dogbury-place, Essex, and of King House, Yorkshire, to Amelia, daughter of the late Patrick Tobin, Esq. of Kirkbradden, Isle of Mann. — Mr Humphrey, of Dephiga (the celebrated blind harper) to Mrs. Williams, widow of the late Mr. Williams, of the same place, who lamented finding she fourteen days before had conformed to the silent grave; for seven days she remained quite insensible; but on the eighth, being accidentally in company with the harper, she tones when he drew from his melodious instrument had the effect of, soothing her grief; and, after six days losing consciousness, this modern Orpheus had the felicity of conducting her to the altar of Hymen. — At Chelsea. H. Knowles Esq., Esq. of Cadogan-place, to the second daughter of Col. Morris. — S. R. Gausman, Esq. of Brookman's Park, Herts, to the daughter of the late W. Franks, Esq. of Bech-hill.

— W. Tenbrocke, Esq. of South Frith, to Mrs A. Schneidelle, of Rochester. — The youngest son of J. Larpent Esq. of East Shepp, Surrey, to the third daughter of W. Carroll, Esq. of North street, Westminster. — M. Thomas, Esq. of New Rowell-court, Lincoln's Inn, to the daughter of the Rev. T. C. Manning, of Gungate, Norfolk. — The Rev. C. Spencer, of Great Marlborough-street, to Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr Wm. Beechey, of Harley-street, Cavendish-square. — Rev. E. M. Peck, rector of Houghton and Wyton, Huntingdonshire, to the eldest daughter of the late J. Andley, Esq. of London. — W. H. Austin, Esq. of the General Post Office, to the daughter of the late Mr. F. Viret, of Wheatfield Farm, Oxon. — At Devonshire House, Piccadilly, the Hon Capt. Clifford, to the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Townshend, second daughter of Lord and Lady John Townshend.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Kilkenny, in his 91st year, Sir Adam Ferguson, Bart. In 1775, he commenced his career of public duty as a pleader at the Scottish Bar, and made a conspicuous figure in the grand cause, the extent of which secured the titles and estate of Northland to the lady who at present inherits those dignities. He repeatedly represented Ayrshire, his native county, in Parliament; and as a scholar and a senator, maintained an eminent rank among the members of that august assembly. In the decline of life, he withdrew from the double of political warfare, and devoted his attention to the improving and beautifying of his extensive domains. He succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, now Sir James Ferguson. — At Chatham, Mrs. Withy, wife of T. Withy, Esq. — On board his Majesty's ship Gorgon, which he commanded, of the discovery, Capt. de Crepigny. — Near Waterford, Miss Chetwynd, niece to the late Lord Chetwynd.

SIR 12. At Fribourg, near Melrose, Major-general Francis Gosselin, of the Hon East India Company's service.

14. At Fribourg, aged 74, W. Brauer, Esq. — At Rappahannock, Alexandria, aged 84, Mr T. Harrison, blacksmith. He left off working at his laborious employment only 10 months ago.

18. Suddenly, of a apoplexy in his 80th year, at Lincoln, on his way to London, Thomas Cochrane, Esq. M. D. of Bathurst, six days after he had witnessed the marriage of his only child.

16. At Bath, aged 38, Clementina, wife of Richard Perry Ogilvie, Esq. — In his 56th year, Mr. Henry Newman, of Snow-hill.

17. At Llangollen, George Stuart Wootley, Esq.

18. At Islington, in his 63d year, Mr. Livermore, watch-maker, of Tokenhouse-yard. At Crayford, Kent, aged 75, T. Smith, Esq. of Warren-st. Fitzroy-sq.

20. At Crofton Hall Lancashire, Elizabeth Trafford, eldest daughter of Thomas Trafford, Esq. — The Rev. W. Pemberton, rector of Rushbury, Salop. — At Ferny, in Ireland, B. C. Langley, of the Kent regiment of militia. This unfortunate youth lost his life in attempting to cross a ford, shallow, but running rapidly in flood water.

21. At Pennington-Worke, Hants, Robert Man, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

At Bath, Mrs. Gunning, eldest of the late J. Gunning, Esq. of Old Barling-street.

22. Mrs. Rowe, of St. Dunstan's-hill. — At Brompton, aged 32, Lieutenant-colonel H. H. Young, second son of Sir W. Young, Bart.

23. At Rochester, aged 76, Mrs. Pehega Mahlon. — At Park, near Limerick, in his 65th year, the Right Rev. Dr Young, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, for the last 20 years.

24. Near Maudmorency, the celebrated musical composer, Girelty. He was born at Lige, on the 11th of February, 1741. — Mr. George Phillips, many years

a chessman in Oxford street. — At Clifton, near Bristol, Harriet, wife of Capt. March Phillips, Esq. of Brandon, Warwickshire. — In Haas Place, W. Thompson, Esq. many years a commander in the East India Company's service.

25. Mrs. Nash, wife of Mr. Nash, baker, Drimthick. It is an extraordinary fact, that Mr. Nash has lost three wives in about 12 months: the first died in September 1812; the second in February 1813; and the third in September 1813.

26. At Farnham, of the scarlet fever, Miss Dashwood, only daughter of Captain Dashwood, of his Majesty's ship *Cressy*. — Margaret, wife of the Rev. R. Roberts, of Mitcham, Surrey.

27. Mrs. Pocklington, wife of Mr. J. Pocklington, of West Smithfield. — In Chancery-lane, aged 78, Mr. Druce, law-stationer. — In consequence of an injury occasioned by a fall from his horse, T. Ross, Esq. of Nether Windenham, Bucks. — At Moor Monckton, in her 103d year, Sarah, widow of R. Burckell, who was 80 years old. A fit of the palsy hastened her dissolution. It is remarkable, that her mother attained her 100th year. — The Rev. John Pattison, of Bath, formerly master of Stourbridge School. As this gentleman was proceeding from Ombersley to Southbridge, his horse took fright at a cart loaded with fern: and, after galloping a short distance, Mr. P. fell with great violence upon his head; some persons upon the road immediately conveyed him to the Half-way House, where every attention was paid him; and a messenger went with all haste to Mr. Jukes, surgeon, at Stourport, whose assistance, however, proved unavailing. — At her daughter's at Greenwich, in her 80th year, Mrs. Eustace, of the Tower, London.

28. Mr. W. Wright, wine merchant, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate-street. — Aged 48, Mr. J. Farrerster, wine-merchant, of Savage-garden. — At Deptford, suddenly, Mr. R. Mempter, nephew to Mr. Roberts, ship builder. He had been spending the evening in a literary society, and soon after his departure was found prostrate in Butt-lane, by a medical friend, who instantly used the restorative process, but in vain. — In Cambridge University, aged 78, the Rev. W. Grettton, D. D. Master of Magdalen College, archdeacon of Exeter, and vicar of Littlebury. — In St. Clement's, Norwich, aged 79, Mr. Michael Cratch, father of Dr. Cratch, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford.

30. In his 61st year, Mr. R. Bentley, of Bedford street. — At Finsbury, Mr. Chas. Howard, surgeon, R. N. — Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. T. Barnes, of Sutterley, Suffolk. — At the Police Office, Hatton-garden, Mr. Jakob Marchant, one of the clerks of that office.

Oct. 1. In Clarges street, Bonora, Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIV. Oct. 1818.

Cousins of Cayen, wife of Richard, Earl of Devon, and daughter of the late Sir Henry Gould.

2. At Burnfoot, Scotland, R. Malcolm, Esq. many years a civil servant of the High East India Company. — James Campbell, Esq. alderman and member of Windsor. — In Alfred-place, John Touchet, Esq. barrister at law, attorney-general of the Carwarthen Great Session.

3. At Brompton, Middlesex, in his 40th year, Mr. John Colston Doyle, a native of Bristol, and of much celebrity as a ball singer. He had dined out with some friends; and on his return home he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which terminated his existence. — At Ripon, in her 68th year, Mrs. Judith Derings, youngest daughter of the late Henrice Derings, LL. D. Dean of Ripon, and grand-daughter of the late Archbishop Shute. — Henry Turner, Esq. of Stockwell Common.

4. Margaret, wife of J. Early Chok, Esq. of Turnford, Herts. — At Stanmore, in his 61st year, Wm. Dwartie, Esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, and of Golden-grave, Jamaica. — At Yarmouth, in her 101st year, Mary Biggs. — At Sunderland, aged 95, Eliz. Russel. She went to bed in good health, and was found dead next morning. — At South Weald, Essex, in her 64th year, Elizabeth, the wife of J. Lodge, Esq. of that place.

5. At his brother's, (Admiral Bowater, of Hampton Court), in his 73d year, Lieut. General John Bowater.

6. At the college, in Hereford, aged 71, the Rev. Thos. Kilday, A. M. minor canon of the cathedral, and vicar of Canon Pyon, Herefordshire. — In Upper, Harley-street, aged 47, the Hon. Mrs. Strobe, relict of the late W. Strobe, Esq. of Northaw, Hertfordshire. — Aged 48, at her brother's cottage, near Shaw Hall, Saddleworth, Maria, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Ralph Whitehead, of the above place. Her death was occasioned by the hunting of a small cannon, fired by herself on Monday the 30th ult. which had been procured as an appendage to a pathetic entertainment intended to be given in the neighbourhood, to celebrate the recent successes in Spain under the Marquis of Wellington. The young lady was taken up speechless, in which state she remained, yet perfectly sensible to the last. The cannon had been frequently tried immediately before the catastrophe; and although there were present many young persons of both sexes, she was the only sufferer by the accident.

7. In Wimpole-street, aged 68, Sir John Crichton Forster. — The Rev. T. Farber, D. D. Rector of South Warham, Hants. was Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon.

8. At Cheltenham, of a rapid decline, the Rev. Robert Young, D. D. M. R. &c. &c. minister of the Scotch Church, Lan-

don-wall, and the success or both in ability and situation of the late very able Dr. Henry Hunter. If unaffected piety, illustrious talents, and unbounded benevolence confer a claim for immortality, the memory of Dr. Young must live for ever. In the hearts of his friends he has a memorial which time cannot destroy, and his faint tribute to his many virtues is traced by one, whose only consolation is the hope that they shall meet again! But like Elijah, his mantle yet remains; and to survivors he has bequeathed an example which must excite a wish "to lead the life of the righteous, that their latter end may be as his."—At Bungay, Suffolk, the Rev. J. Davie, D. D. master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and vice-chancellor of that university.—At Muncaster Castle, in Cumberland, the Right Hon. John Pennington, Lord Muncaster. His lordship, previously a baronet, was created a peer in 1782, by the title of Baron Muncaster. His lordship married Penelope Compton, co-heiress of James Compton, Esq. lineally descended from the earls of Northampton; and by her, who died in 1806, had issue a son and daughter, who died infants, and two daughters living, of whom Margaret married, in 1811, Lord Landsay, son of the Earl of Balcarroll. By his Lordship's death the title descends to his only surviving brother, Gen. Lawtlier Pennington, commanding the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion. We understand the Cumberland and Yorkshire estates amount to about 15,000*l.* a year.

9. At Clapham-common, in his 50th year, Caleb Blanchard, Esq. merchant, of Great St. Helen's, London. — In her 34th year, Mrs. Richard Chesebrough, of King-street, Cheshide.— In Poland-street, in his 80th year, A. Stedon, Esq.—Mr. John Marsh, of Hackney Wick, formerly of Bishopsgate-street.—The Rev. John Mills, upwards of 40 years minister of a dissenting congregation in Portsmouth called "General Baptists."—At Kirkbrachead, in her 93d year, Mrs. Alison Stuart, relict of J. Stuart, Esq. of Binend, formerly lord provost of Edinburgh.

10. Mr. Robinson, an extra-pilot of Deal. As he was walking with a friend or two on the road to Walmer, he complained of a sudden indisposition, and told his friend, who was going a short distance further, he would wait where he was until he returned; but before his friend returned, which was in eight or ten minutes, he fell down a lifeless corpse.—At Camberwell, aged 53, Capt. George Neal.—Edward West, Esq. of Gerard-street, Soho.

11. At Finsom, William Brunxay, Esq.—Miss M. Evans, of Brunel. The deceased had been confined to her bed upwards of 12 years, in consequence of having swallowed, at various times, a quantity

of needles, 13 pieces of which had been extracted from different parts of her body previous to her dissolution.—At Sidmouth, Devonshire, the Hon. Pelletia Jemima Lygon, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Ed. Beauchamp, of Madresfield-court, Worcestershire.—At Epsum, in the 92d year of his age, James Hamilton, Esq. deputy keeper of his Majesty's palace of Holyrood-House.—At Halifax, Ralph Clayton, Esq. sergeant at law.

12. At Baywater, Mrs. Pilkington, relict of the late W. L. L. Pilkington, Esq. of the 20th foot.—At Tunbridge Wells, in his 84th year, S. Beckingham, Esq.

13. In Wimpole-street, aged 61, the Rev. John Campbell, rector of St. Andrew's, Jamaica, where he had resided upwards of 30 years.—At King's Langley, Herts, in his 72d year, G. Crawford, Esq.—At his mother's, in Chelsea, in his 35th year, Joseph Lucas, Esq.

14. On board his Majesty's ship Dictator (on her arrival at Spithead from Spain), aged 18, Ensign Knatchbull, of the 1st Guards, second son of Wyndham Knatchbull, Esq. of Russell-place.

15. At his chambers in New Inn, K. Loxham, Esq.

16. At Cheam, in Surrey, aged 58, Mrs. Vardon.

17. At Hastings, Mr. G. Sparke, of the Bank of England.—At his seat at Hanwell, Middlesex, W. Baldwin, Esq. barrister at law, and for many years private secretary to the late Duke of Portland.

18. Lieut-general Sir Harry Burrard, at Calshot Castle, in the Isle of Wight, of which he was lieutenant governor. The immediate cause was an effusion of water on the chest; a complaint to which he had been for some time subject. He had had a party of friends to dine with him, some of whom were on a visit at the castle, and among them Mr. Charlton, surgeon-major of his regiment, who on the general's being taken ill at table, and removed to his bed, did every thing that medical aid could do for him. In the course of the night, the general feeling himself chilled by the effusion of the water, asked for something warm to drink, and had only time to take it from his lady's hand, and to drink it, when he fell back and expired. By Sir Harry's decease, the government of Calshot Castle becomes vacant, and the command of the brigade of Guards, he having been the senior lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Regiment.

19. At Durham, at an advanced age, Martin Wilkinson, Esq. 45 years town clerk of that city.

20. At Reigate, Capt. T. Jones, late commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship *Walthamstow*.—At Lee, in Kent (at Christopher Goddard's, Esq.) Mr. Searles, sen. of the Kent-road, in consequence of the overturning of his chaise, on

Sunday.—In his 61st year, the Rev T. Ripley, rector of Wootton Bassett, in the Welbeck street, Cavendish-square, C. Pelle, Esq. late of Bath.

21.—J. Rogers, Esq. solicitor, of Frith-street Soho-square. —In Gutter-lane, Mr. Roberts, one of the common council of the Ward of Farringdon Within.

—Murry, Esq. solicitor of the Board of Directors of Greenwich Hospital.

DEATHS ABROAD

At Grabowin, Germany, after a few days illness, in consequence of excessive fatigue, William Crutenden, Esq. deputy-assistant-commissary general.

While superintending the repainting of the fortifications at Moscow, aged 51, Major Anthony Young, engineer, formerly a militia-wright at Newcastle.

At Vittoria, in consequence of the wound he received in the battle of the 21st of June, Lieutenant Colonel C. Paterson, of the 24th regiment, fourth son of G. Paterson, Esq. of Castle Huntly.

Major Lawrence Arnot, of the 92d regiment but more immediately of the 12th Portuguese infantry, with which he served, at Vittoria, of the wounds which he received at the battle of the Pyrennees. He was the youngest son of the late Hugo Arnot, Esq. of Balcornie, in the county of Life, author and member of the Faculty Advocates. Returned from a service of seven years in India, in which climate and casualty combined sadly to condense him in the eyes of the Medical Board, a few short months of fitful labour in irresponsibility to his active spirit and he sought professional honour on the supreme field of our military glory, the Peninsula. The battle of Salamanca, at which his regiment lost upwards of 300 men, first broke the spell under which he had never before gone into action without a wound. He was wounded in two places at the siege of Burgos, upon which occasion, however, he saved his trenches, and only recovered a precious *lamina* to consecrate his memory on the rugged threshold of liberated Spain. An old brother officer proudly appeals to his associates in arms, *whether this is too much for him*. As a proof of the goodness of his heart, which ought not to be overlooked, a pension of 100l. a year, assigned him in recompence of his various wounds, he shared with an aged mother; but only one moiety of it had become due, when his destiny at once cut off her son and his dutiful allowance. He died in his 33d year; upwards of seventeen of which he had been in the service.

In consequence of the wound he received at the battle of Vittoria, in the 24th year of his age, Lieutenant Woodyeat, brigade-major of the royal artillery serving in the Peninsula, only son of Mrs. Woodyeat, of Lynton.

At Vittoria, of the wounds he received in that battle, Major Brodby, of the 20th regiment, nephew to the late Admiral Brodby,

At Privages, of a wound he received on the 21 of August, Lieutenant-colonel Wauchope, of the 20th foot, eldest son of Andrew Wauchope, Esq. of Nidrie.

Aged 25, in action with the French cavalry, near Villa Franca, on the east coast of Spain, Captain William Hanson, of the 20th light dragoons, eldest son of John Hanson, Esq. of Woodford and Great Bromley Hall, Essex. Captain Hanson fell at the head of his troop in a moment of the most brilliant success, which his gallant example had much contributed to obtain. His death was accompanied by a carbine-shot which entered his right breast, and he died in a few minutes after he was struck.

Lieutenant George Fraser Freese, of the 50th regiment of foot, in his 22d year, only son of Mr N. Freese, artist. As an ensign, he partook in the perils of the Walcheren expedition, in the memorable battle of Vittoria, as a lieutenant, his intrepidity was highly conspicuous, and claimed the particular attention of his lion commander, Lieutenant-colonel Craze, now no more; and at the storming of St Sebastian, he was mortally wounded whilst gallantly leading and cheering the brave company he had the honour to command, and which was one of the first that stormed the breach.

Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, Bart. In the last successful effort against St Sebastian. He was an officer of first rate abilities as an engineer, and his eminent services have more than once been publicly acknowledged by the illustrious Wellington as having, in the various sieges and battles of his shipboard, materially contributed to the success of the operations. For his distinguished conduct in the siege of Palmyra he was created a baronet; and his unwearied exertions in effecting the reduction of St Sebastian are the theme of unqualified admiration in all the letters with which we have been favoured from that interesting scene of the last acts of his heroic existence. He has been cut off in what may be termed the very bloom of youth, for though of veteran experience, and that too in every quarter of the world he was still a young man. Among other afflicted relatives, distressed relatives, are five young helpless orphans—for their mother, as well as their father, is, alas, no more.

Immediately after a severe wound received in the battle before St. Sebastian, Lieut. G. Follet, of the 43d light regiment, eldest son of B. Follet, Esq. of Ipswich.

Of the wounds received in the assault of the town of St. Sebastian Captain J. Luthergill, of the 59th regiment of foot, and second son of Colonel Luthergill, of Althorpe, near Pickering, Yorkshire.

At the early age of 23, Captain James

Stewart, of the 2d battalion Royal Scots, second son of the late Andrew Stewart, Esq. of Auchtermart, in the county of Banff. Captain Stewart's brilliant but short career was terminated in front of the castle of San Sebastian, while reconnoitring along with Major-general Hay, to whom he was aide-de-camp: he received a musket-ball in the head, and survived about an hour. Captain Stewart's conduct at Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, and throughout the different campaigns, was highly meritorious; but at the siege of San Sebastian, so conspicuously so (having, as Sir T. Graham expresses in the Gazette, greatly distinguished himself) that he was warmly recommended for a majority, after the successful attack of the fortress on the 31st of August. Major-general Hay, commanding the brigade storming San Sebastian on the 25th of July, when the Royal Scots were nearly annihilated, wrote to his friend, that, "after the men had been ordered to retire, the gallantry of Captain James Stewart, on the 25th instant, was only to be equalled by his humanity, in volunteering to carry a flag of truce to the bottom of the breach; and, although twice wounded, with perseverance exposing himself to the very heavy fire of both friends and foes; till, by his means, they were enabled to establish a cessation of arms for an hour, and get a number of brave officers and men carried into the trenches, or into the enemy's works, who otherwise must have perished by inches.

At the Naval Hospital at Halifax, of an inflammation in the heart, Lieutenant Ire-

land, of his Majesty's ship *Thistle*. His remains were interred with military honours. It is supposed the origin of his disease was a fright he experienced at sea, when there was a momentary expectation that the *Thistle* would be run down by a large ship.

At Halifax, Captain Lindham Douglas, of his Majesty's ship *Swift*, eldest son of Admiral Billy Douglas.

At Augusta, Maine, United States, Mr. John Gilley, aged 124 years, having enjoyed good health to the end, and his lamp, literally, continued to burn until the last drop of oil was wholly consumed.—He left a large family, his youngest child only in his 25th year.—*Halifax (N. S.) Paper*.

At Barbadoes, aged 23, Lieutenant Hart, of his Majesty's ship *Venus*, son of the late Admiral Hart. While receiving on board a new bowsprit, the heel of it struck his head, and so severely fractured his skull, as to occasion his death in about a quarter of an hour.

At Demerara, Mr. W. A. Dixon, late of Savage-gardens.

At Madeira, in his 64th year, S. Perkins Pritchard, Esq. commander of his Majesty's store ship *Dromedary*. He was buried with military honours.

On his passage home, after an absence of more than eight years in the West Indies, Captain J. Lill Watt, of his Majesty's sloop *Surinam*. He was eldest brother to the late much-lamented Lieutenant G. T. L. Watt, who was slain in the act of striking the American ensign on board the *Chesapeake*, when captured by the *Shannon*.

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

FROM TUESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, TO TUESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1813.

SEPTEMBER 29th.

Bankrupts.

- Rutherford, T. jun. Newington causeway and Ratcliffe highway, stay-maker, Nov. 9. [Gulldhall. [Taylor, Fore-st. Cripplegate.]
- Jones, J. Staveley, Salop, 67 1/2, Nov. 9. Cross Keys, Gwent-st. [Jones, Oswestry.]
- Stanley, G. Richeborne, Gloucestershire, clothier, Nov. 9. Horse and Ground, Gloucester. [Chilpin, Clun-st. 14.]
- Shorpe, G. Southwick, Southampton innkeeper, Nov. 9. King's Arms, Portsea. [Townsend, Staple-inn.]
- Baker, Joshua, Nottingham, shoe-manufacturer, Nov. 9. King's Arms, Derby. [Lambert and Co. Bedford-row.]

OCTOBER 1st.

- Burns, J. Spalding, Lincoln, merchant, Nov. 15. [Peacock, Be-st. 10. [Hartley, Gray's Inn.]
- Gaultier, J. Manchester, druggist, Nov. 15. [Whitby, Be-st. Manchester. [Blacklock, Be-st. 10.]
- Mutner, T. Manchester, dealer, Nov. 15. [Tillot, Manchester. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-st.]
- Town, R. Wall, 10, Northumberland, butcher, Nov. 15. George, North Shields. [Settles and Co. Be-st. 10. [Widdess.]
- Ravinton, J. C. Lancaster, merchant, Nov. 15. King's Arms, Can-st. [Goson, Aldersgate-st.]
- Newby, W. Stock-st. [Liberty, Lark-st. 10. Nov. 15. Castle, Stock-st. [Mills and Co. Temple.]
- Burke, R. Birmingham, shoemaker, Nov. 15. Talbot, Stourbridge, Worcestershire. [Baxter and Co. Be-st. 10. [Inn.]

- Pratt, R. Coventry, printer, Nov. 15. Craven Arms, Coventry. [Harvey, Currier-st. [Gorton-lu.]
- Mahew, J. Koppel-st. Russell sq. upholster, Nov. 15. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]
- Fletcher, J. Oldham, Lancashire, hatter, Nov. 15. [White Bear, Manchester. [Mills and Co. Temple.]
- Stroud, R. Brentford, Middlesex, baker, Nov. 15. [Gulldhall. [Kiss, Gloucester-build. Walsworth.]
- Yewens, W. Somerset-pl. Commercial-road, coal-dealer, Nov. 15. [Hort, Lawrence-lu. Chapsdale.]
- Gentry, R. Upper Thornhill-st. Bedford-sq. builder, Nov. 15. [Lawrence, Walbrook.]
- Crossman, W. Union-st. Southwark, carrier, Nov. 15. [Gulldhall. [Stratton and Lu. Shore-ditch.]
- Gleuz, G. jun. Tottenham-court-road, and Mount-row, Lambeth, picture-dealer, Nov. 15. [Hartman, Piazza-chambers, Covent-garden.]

OCTOBER 1st.

- Stynes, T. Barking, Essex, tallow-chandler, Nov. 15. [Gulldhall. [Suberg and Co. Camber-st.]
- Prichard, J. Easing, Ingham-st. Nov. 15. [Elephant, Easing. [Palmer, Be-st. 10.]
- Von Doornik, W. E. M. Well-street, Godman's-fields, soap-manufacturer, Nov. 15. [Wild and Co. Castle-st. Falcon-sq.]
- Heath, G. Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, clothier, Nov. 15. Castle, Bath. [Williams, Be-st. 10.]
- Stevenson, J. Manchester, telegraphist, Nov. 15. [and 100 Globe, John-st. Liverpool. [Bentley and Co. Bishopsgate-st.]
- Schroder, F. J. jun. Crutched-frars, merchant, Nov. 15. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]

716 *Weekly Statement of the London Markets.—State of the Navy.*
WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS.
 FROM THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER TO THE 25TH OF OCTOBER, 1813, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	September 27 to October 4	October 4 to October 11.	October 11 to October 18.	October 18 to October 25.
BREAD , per quarter - - - - -	1 94	1 34	1 24	1 44
Flour, Fine, per sack - - - - -	85 0 8 00 0	87 0 8 85 0	80 0 8 85 0	80 0 8 85 0
Second - - - - -	80 0 8 85 0	75 0 8 80 0	75 0 8 80 0	75 0 8 80 0
Wheat, per quarter - - - - -	70 0 8 05 0	84 0 8 100 0	84 0 8 95 0	82 0 8 91 0
Barley - - - - -	50 0 8 04 0	48 0 8 04 0	49 0 8 05 0	48 0 8 04 0
Oats - - - - -	36 0 8 35 0	38 0 8 38 0	38 0 8 36 0	36 0 8 35 0
Rye - - - - -	40 0 8 45 0	40 0 8 45 0	40 0 8 45 0	40 0 8 45 0
Malt - - - - -	28 0 8 58 0	28 0 8 58 0	28 0 8 58 0	28 0 8 58 0
Beans, Horse - - - - -	28 0 8 55 0	24 0 8 52 0	24 0 8 50 0	24 0 8 54 0
Potatoes - - - - -	84 0 8 96 0	80 0 8 96 0	80 0 8 92 0	84 0 8 88 0
Onions, per bushel - - - - -	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Potatoes, Ware, per ton - - - - -	3 10 8 4 10	3 15 8 0	3 0 8 5 0	3 0 8 0 0
Middling - - - - -	3 10 8 3 0	3 10 8 5 0	3 10 8 3 0	3 0 8 5 0
Beef - - - - -	4 10 8 10	4 0 8 8	4 0 8 5	4 0 8 8
Mutton - - - - -	4 4 8 0	4 4 8 5	4 0 8 7	4 0 8 7
Lamb - - - - -	0 0 8 0	0 0 8 0	0 0 8 0	0 0 8 0
Vreal - - - - -	6 0 8 7 0	6 0 8 7 4	6 0 8 8	6 0 8 8
Pork - - - - -	7 0 8 0	6 4 8 0	7 0 8 8	7 0 8 8
Beef - - - - -	4 0 8 5	4 0 8 4	3 9 8 5	3 8 8 4
Mutton - - - - -	4 8 8 4	4 8 8 4	4 8 8 5	4 8 8 4
Lamb - - - - -	5 0 8 4	5 0 8 6	5 0 8 5	5 0 8 6
Vreal - - - - -	6 1 8 0	6 1 8 0	6 0 8 5	6 0 8 4
Pork - - - - -	6 5 8 0	6 5 8 0	7 0 8 0	6 8 8 0
Sugar, Raw, per cwt - - - - -	3 2 8 0	2 19 8 7 1/2	4 15 0	4 18 0
Tallow, per ditto - - - - -	98 0	98 0	94 0	96 0
Candles, store, per dozen - - - - -	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Ditto Would - - - - -	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt - - - - -	104 0	102 0	102 0	104 0
Ditto, Mottled - - - - -	119 0	119 0	114 0	114 0
Ditto, Curdled - - - - -	110 0	110 0	118 0	118 0
Coal, Newcastle - - - - -	47 8 8 58 0	56 0	56 0 8 61 0	57 0 8 60 0
Ditto, Sunderland - - - - -	40 0 8 55 0	56 0	54 0 8 56 0	55 0 8 54 0
Hops, in bags - - - - -	5 0 8 9 0	5 0 8 9 0	5 10 8 9	4 0 8 9 0
Sussex - - - - -	5 0 8 9 0	5 10 8 8 0	5 0 8 7 1/2	4 0 8 7 0
Saxa - - - - -	7 0 8 9 0	8 0 8 11 0	8 10 8 11 0	7 10 8 10 0
Kent - - - - -	9 0 8 10 0	7 7 8 10 10	9 0 8 10 10	7 10 8 10 0
Ditto, in pockets - - - - -	7 0 8 10 10	7 10 8 10 10	7 7 8 10 0	6 7 8 10 0
Kent - - - - -	14 0 8 16 0	15 0 8 15 0	0 0 8 0 0	12 1 8 10 0
Hay - - - - -	11 4 8 4 1	11 0 1	7 5 8 4 1	7 5 8 4 1
Cher - - - - -	11 1 8 1 1	1 1 8 1	7 5 8 4 1	7 5 8 4 1
Straw - - - - -	11 1 8 1 1	1 1 8 1	7 5 8 4 1	7 5 8 4 1
Hay - - - - -	11 1 8 1 1	1 1 8 1	7 5 8 4 1	7 5 8 4 1
Cher - - - - -	11 1 8 1 1	1 1 8 1	7 5 8 4 1	7 5 8 4 1
Straw - - - - -	11 1 8 1 1	1 1 8 1	7 5 8 4 1	7 5 8 4 1
Hay - - - - -	11 1 8 1 1	1 1 8 1	7 5 8 4 1	7 5 8 4 1
Cher - - - - -	11 1 8 1 1	1 1 8 1	7 5 8 4 1	7 5 8 4 1
Straw - - - - -	11 1 8 1 1	1 1 8 1	7 5 8 4 1	7 5 8 4 1

Amount of Cattle & Horses Smithfield from September 27 to October 25, 1813.

	1 day	1 day	1 day	1 day	1 day	1 day	1 day	1 day	1 day
Beasts	711	1,350	1,410	90	90	1,410	90	90	1,410
Sheep	4,700	1,550	1,550	1,700	4,700	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
Cattle	171	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Pigs	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER.

Stations.	Line	Ships	Ships	Ships	Ships	Ships	Ships	Ships	Ships
Downs - - - - -	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Sea and Baltic - - - - -	2	4	11	4	4	4	4	4	4
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irish Station - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	20	1	23	10	2	1	0	0	0
Coast of Africa - - - - -	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	11	1	22	18	4	1	0	0	0
West Indies & Leeward Islands - - - - -	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Indies & on Passage - - - - -	0	1	8	5	0	7	2	1	2
South America - - - - -	5	0	11	5	0	8	1	1	2
Cape of Good Hope and Southward - - - - -	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	4	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	61	21	175	78	6	134	98	4	148
In Port and Flotilla - - - - -	80	0	35	35	1	1	0	12	130
Guard Ships - - - - -	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c. - - - - -	39	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	41
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	180	24	240	117	7	140	109	16	284
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	27	0	28	31	3	12	1	1	80
Building - - - - -	24	0	21	28	1	0	0	0	80
TOTALS - - - - -	231	24	509	256	11	252	218	32	444

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DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM SEPTEMBER 27, TO OCTOBER 25, 1913, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

[illegible]

• Bank Stock 3 per Cent. Reduced. and 4 per Cent. Consols with Dividend for the Opening.

* All Exchange Bills dated prior to September 1812, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

A. R. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the *Course of the Exchange*, &c. originally published by John Calsen, in the year 1791, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the *Bank of England*, by

On application to whom, the original document, for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR NOVEMBER, 1813.

[Embellished with a Portrait of His Royal Highness CHARLES-JOHN, CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.]

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N.B. All Letters must be POST PAID, and a Reference for the Payment in England.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIV. Nov. 1813,

S C

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Neantikos has been again unavoidably postponed; but shall certainly appear in our next.

* Having given insertion to the remarks of *F. candour* and justice demand room for the reply of *Melampus*, which shall appear next month; but we feel no disposition to continue the altercation.

Praziteles—Continuation of the *Old Ballads*—and several articles of Review—are only deferred for want of room.

We think with *Crito*, and shall be glad to hear further from him.

The vast influx and importance of the London Gazettes have led us again to give sixteen extra pages of letter-press in the present Number.

T. B. is under consideration.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from November 6 to November 13, 1813.

MARITIME COUNTIES						INLAND COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Bart.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Bart.	Oats	Beans
Essex	83	0 11	0 47	4 33	0 56	Middlesex	84	9 50	0 17	10 32	8 54
Kent	85	8 00	0 18	8 13	10 34	Surrey	85	8 53	0 48	0 34	0 53
Sussex	82	0 00	0 19	0 35	1 03	Hertford	81	0 55	0 49	2 26	0 70
Suffolk	80	5 44	0 46	10 30	9 51	Bedford	78	8 48	0 44	2 21	0 51
Cambridge	73	9 00	0 40	10 20	5 55	Huntingd.	77	8 00	0 16	6 28	8 53
Norfolk	78	0 43	5 43	11 29	5 51	Northampt.	81	8 00	0 14	8 33	4 70
Lincoln	78	4 42	4 14	11 25	7 79	Rutland	81	6 00	0 15	3 33	6 62
York	81	8 57	0 16	7 29	7 77	Leicester	88	6 00	0 48	11 33	9 68
Durham	78	5 00	0 17	0 30	0 00	Nottingham.	85	8 52	0 18	8 13	10 72
Northumb.	72	10 64	0 43	11 30	8 00	Derby	93	6 00	0 51	2 55	2 72
Cumberl.	85	4 62	0 50	11 32	4 00	Stafford	91	8 00	0 57	5 55	6 00
Westmorl.	90	0 68	0 48	0 32	9 00	Salop	99	1 74	0 38	0 38	8 00
Lancaster	94	1 00	0 00	0 33	2 74	Hercford	89	7 60	8 32	7 34	3 54
Chester	88	11 00	0 62	8 37	1 00	Worcester	93	7 00	0 55	7 44	11 69
Gloucester	91	10 00	0 48	11 36	6 58	Watwick	97	6 00	0 57	7 45	5 83
Somerset	93	11 00	0 53	8 51	0 60	Watts	79	0 00	0 16	5 33	2 73
Monmouth	92	10 00	0 60	0 00	0 00	Berks	85	7 00	0 45	2 35	0 55
Devon	94	10 00	0 52	7 50	2 00	Oxford	82	10 00	0 43	10 35	1 05
Cornwall	96	0 00	0 44	9 29	6 00	Bucks	83	0 00	0 43	0 32	2 60
Dorset	83	2 00	0 48	1 54	8 70	WALES.					
Hants	81	1 00	0 45	6 36	0 62	N. Wales	98	8 00	0 54	8 27	8 00
						S. Wales	83	8 00	0 38	7 22	0 00

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1813	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	1813	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.
Oct. 25	29.77	55	NE	Fair	Nov. 10	29.62	48	S	Fair
26	30.06	40	NE	Ditto	11	29.64	46	W	Ditto
27	29.79	41	NE	Rain	12	29.19	54	SW	Rain
28	29.73	40	NE	Fair	13	29.46	46	SW	Fair
29	29.83	39	N	Ditto	14	29.50	34	S	Ditto
30	29.61	35	SW	Ditto	15	29.14	40	W	Ditto
31	29.05	42	W	Ditto	16	29.35	35	W	Ditto
Nov. 1	29.20	40	W	Ditto	17	29.05	42	NW	Rain
2	29.60	37	W	Ditto	18	29.42	34	W	Fair
3	29.94	43	N	Ditto	19	29.58	36	SW	Rain
4	30.27	35	SW	Ditto	20	29.72	50	W	Fair
5	30.25	37	E	Ditto	21	29.84	50	S	Ditto
6	29.96	38	NE	Ditto	22	29.87	50	S	Ditto
7	29.63	43	SW	Rain	23	29.92	43	SE	Ditto
8	29.34	48	W	Fair	24	29.94	44	E	Rain
9	29.42	44	SW	Ditto					



THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1813.

MEMOIR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
CHARLES-JOHN, CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN, &c. &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

Europe, astonished, saw a ROYAL LINE
Emerging from a Dalecarlian Mine;
Whence VASA, armed with native thunder rose,
And hurled destruction on his Cimbric foes.
Resistance withered at his father's roar,
And the fell Tyrant sunk to rise no more.
Victorious Vengeance fired each Patriot's soul,
From proud ALBATIA to the ARCTIC POLE!

M.

"IF GOD BE FOR US, WHO SHALL BE AGAINST US?"

"MARS SWAYS THE SWORD AND THEMIS THE SCEPTRE."

THE former of these mottoes, allusive to the perils, the sufferings, and, ultimately, the triumph of GUSTAVUS VASA, the *Deliverer of his Country*, a prince who seems to have arisen at the "great call of Nature" to check the growth of one of the most sanguinary tyrants that ever outraged the laws of God, and oppressed surrounding nations, requires no apology for its introduction; the two latter, the *insignia of Gustavus Adolphus the Great*, appear to us equally appropriate. The first of these adorned his *standard*, the second identified his *banners*; and both combined to display the character of a hero who was, in his pious, moral, and military conduct, exemplary: and who, especially in war, is said to have performed the duty of a soldier, as well as that of commander in chief, he being of opinion, that if generals did not personally act, they could not achieve that immortal fame to which his wishes pointed: adding, that "those who shrink from death, meet it much oftener than those that seek it in the front of battle;" that "*Julius Cæsar* was never wounded, although he always fought in the foremost rank of his troops; these, with many other axioms of the like nature, not only encouraged his soldiers, but produced in their bosoms

an attachment towards him almost filial, they, foreigners* as well as natives, thought him invincible, and that victory, through the influence of the pious allusion of its motto,

"Would ever follow where his standard flew."

These prominent traits of the character of *Gustavus Adolphus* combine so intimately with the military ardour, consummate prudence, and general philanthropy of his great precursor, *Gustavus Vasa*, and these again, together with many of the circumstances of their fortune, assimilate so correctly with the various threads which tissue the life of the illustrious *Crown Prince of Sweden*, that we deemed a short retrospection necessary to the introduction of his brief Memoir.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, rolls on to fortune."

* Among these were a number of Scots, who were much distinguished and relied on by Gustavus. To the second brigade of the Scottish regiment, he ascribed his victory at *Leipzig*. Their defence of *Stralsund*, taking of *Frankfort on the Oder*, and other exertions of heroism, induced him to mention them with an enthusiasm which involved in its praise the highest honour to their character, and that of the British nation.

On such a full sea, does not only the affairs of the hero to whom we have adverted, but, in some degree, under his influence, the affairs of renovated Europe, seem to be now afloat. Let us, therefore, as a grateful sacrifice at the shrine of Liberty, a tribute to the god of war who sways the sword, and the goddess of Justice who directs its efforts, a spontaneous offering to those illustrious and elevated heroes who are now labouring to restore, with the *rights of nations*, the *rights of royalty*, record in our pages the few short notices of one who has, by that divine impulse, that god within us, by the force of genius, and the fruition of courage and fortitude, ascended to that sublime acme.

CHARLES-JOHN BERNADOTTE, Prince Royal, or, as he is, according to the *Pandalic* idiom, termed, CROWN PRINCE of SWEDEN, was born on the 26th of January, 1763, at Pau, the capital of *Beaune*, the most southern province of France, a place immortalized by the birth of the great monarch, HENRY IV. The inhabitants of the *Pyrenean Mountains* have, from the time of *Cæsar*, been historically distinguished for their military excellence; robust, active, courageous, patient, and persevering, sober, yet vivacious. The southern Gauls first defeated the *Roman legions*, and afterwards the *Carthaginian cohorts*. BERNADOTTE inherited the indigenous properties and hereditary virtues of his country. His father, a gentleman of moderate circumstances, took care to inspire him with noble and elevated sentiments. This anxious parent, who was of the profession of the law, wished also to educate his son with a view to the same scientific employment; but this the constitutional vivacity of young BERNADOTTE, who, probably, took much greater delight in the active exercise of arms than the solitary study of *pandects*, opposed; the father urged; the son rejected. Every day increased the aversion of the latter to the monotony of classic lore, and consequently more strongly excited his ruling passion, which pointed to a military life. This was a struggle, the event of which might have been easily foreseen. Hardly had he attained his fifteenth year before, like *Cæsar Marius* (who afterwards led that horrid tyrant *Jugurtha* in triumph through the streets of Rome), he eloped from his father's

house. The world was now before him, and he began his career by enlisting into the regiment of *Royal Marines*; in this corps, one of the most distinguished under the ancient *regime* of France; he honourably served in the *East Indies* during the *American war*, under the command of *M. de Rusby*, and with the squadron of *Bailly de Suffrein*; in this excursion he was present at the *Battle of Cuddalore*. The present situation of *Bernadotte* shews, that the tide of his affairs has rolled on to fortune; yet, in contradistinction to the doctrine of the fatalists, it also conveys the moral lesson, that nature and genius combined to procure his present elevation. From nature he enjoyed a frame, active, vigorous, and well-proportioned; exercise, privations, and fortitude, had enabled him to endure much, energy of mind to attempt more. His address is prepossessing, his social amenity as pleasing as his professional deportment is strict; easy of access, he is consequently, like the great *Gustavus*, adored by the army. "His looks to us," said a serjeant of grenadiers, taken prisoner at *Neumark*, to the *Archduke Charles*, "are like an eagle's; and he has often proved to you, that he has the heart of a lion."

To return, however, to the military progress of our hero. Talents like his could not long be obscured by his situation; soon was he, by his officers, distinguished from their military mass. He was made a *Corporal* the year after he entered the army; and, on his return to France, in the year 1783, raised to the rank of *Serjeant*. By this time, the vivacity of his juvenile imagination was repressed by the solidity of his maturer judgment, and the natural brilliancy of his character burst through the clouds that had obscured it. His promotion to the post of *Adjutant*, therefore, followed of course. His regiment was then in garrison at *Marseilles*;—the *Bastille* had just been dilapidated;—the *Jacobins* began to expand, and one of the first unconstitutional measures to which, in 1789, they resorted, was, their endeavouring to unite the soldiers in the south of France to an insurrection against their officers: a diabolical scheme, which was, alas! in that district, once too successful. The mob, inflamed to a degree of enthusiasm bordering upon insanity, surrounded the hotel of Colonel the Marquis d'Am-

berts, resolved to decapitate him, and display his head as a trophy of their victory over the *Aristocrats*.

Bernadotte, who had marked the progress of the *insurgents*, for the event of which he stood prepared, and, with equal keenness of mental penetration (for he manured to avow his opinion), also discovered that the soldiers of his regiment participated in his sentiments, resolved to protect the person and residence of the colonel; he, therefore, tampered with the passions of the malcontents, while he made his men still more sensible of the horror of the crime to which it was sought to make them accomplices. His honourable exertions gained him moral strength, which infused into his bosom military confidence. He, consequently, dropped the suppliant and assumed the commander, and, in a tone which at once excited respect and insured obedience, exclaimed, "*Marseilles*, as you assure me that I possess your confidence, I will prove to you that I deserve it. I, therefore, declare, that I will not suffer you to dishonour yourselves by a base assassination. If the colonel is guilty, the law will render justice. Citizens and soldiers are not executioners! I request you therefore to retire; as, before you will obtain the head of the colonel, you must deprive me and these brave men of ours!"

Rebellion shrunk from the energetic words and resolute countenance of *Bernadotte*. His comrades seconded his efforts; *assaultants* had now become *protectors*; the savage multitude was overawed and dispersed. Heaven rewarded the Hero for this noble act. Passing with rapidity through the several subordinate stages of promotion, he soon obtained the rank of *Colonel*; and when, in the year 1793, he was appointed to act in the army of the *North*, he commanded the 72d regiment of infantry of the line.

The fate of his friend, General *Coguet*, murdered by one of his own soldiers, afforded *Bernadotte* another opportunity of displaying that superior strength of mind, and intrepidity of character, with which nature had endowed him. The day on which the general fell, he went to the regimental camp, in which the assassin, protected by his officers, deemed himself secure. He demanded the murderer of his friend, both chiefs and soldiers refused to deliver him, as they had unanimously

agreed that he was not guilty, having only repelled force by force. *Bernadotte* insisted upon his demand:—his firmness and rhetoric prevailed; the murderer was arrested, tried, condemned, and immediately shot.

In the year 1794, some discontent prevailed in the advanced-guard of the army stationed on the right bank of the *Sambre*. A series of rain had rendered the place a morass; a deputation of twelve sergeants was sent as *agitators* to the general (*Kleber*) to state their grievances; A serjeant-major was appointed orator. He spoke well; *Kleber* heard him with attention: but, without making any reply, sent for their commander, *Bernadotte*; as soon as he arrived he said to him, "*Colonel*, teach your grenadiers that a camp is not a club." At this time his presence of mind forsook him, and, forgetful of the fate of his friend *Coguet*, whose death was the consequence of a similar transaction, he dealt the deputies several severe strokes with his sabre, and ordered them to be reconducted to the camp, where the ridicule with which they were treated by their comrades, repressed in them any future inclination to change their quarters; or, at least, if disgust existed, prevented its avowal.

Soon after this transaction, we find *Bernadotte* acting as a General under *Kleber*, in the army of the *Ardenne*s; and although the latter was rather sparing of praise, he most unequivocally bestowed it upon the former for his skill in manœuvring, by which he observed, he "had shewn himself worthy to command his brave grenadiers. From this time the exploits of General *Bernadotte* are so well known, so long have they become history and mingled with the annals both of *France* and *England*, that it is unnecessary to trundle the mazes of their military details.

The siege of *Charleroy** must, however, form an exception to this general rule, not only for its important consequences, the fall, in most rapid succession, of all the "*impregnable*" fortresses in the *Netherlands*, but because it forms an epoch in the life of General *Bernadotte*, and displays an extension of his military genius, which places his character in a new light. At the battle of *Eleusis*,† the concomitant consequence of this celebrated

* Captured June 26, 1794.

† Fought June 27, 1794.

siege, Bernadotte maintained the reputation that he had before acquired; nay, such was his activity, that

"The Dutch exclaim'd, the Devil was in arms!"

when, hard pressed, he cheered his troops, and the word given along the line was, "No retreat to-day;" which, it is said, operated like electricity upon the French soldiers, who had, for a moment, dreaded the ignominy of being driven across the *Sambre*.* At the siege of *Maastricht*† a concatenatory link in this chain of operations, Bernadotte had no knowledge of *subterrene tactics*: thus he frankly acknowledged, and confided entirely to his artillery and engineer officers: but such is the force of *genius*, that, in the art of *mural attack and defence*, he soon rose superior to any of them. He every day, whatsoever might be the state of the weather, visited the trenches, and encouraged the workmen. They entreated him to retire, observing that his risk was great, and the advantage he could derive little. He replied, that "he considered his soldiers as his children; therefore it afforded him the greatest pleasure to share their dangers, and witness their zeal in the execution of his orders." This kind of behaviour endeared him to his officers and men, who frequently exclaimed—Let us be of good cheer, and work double tides, to shelter our brave General, who exposes himself as one of us—sentiments which, it is said, have sometimes affected Bernadotte even to tears.

Respected by the *Generals*, and beloved by the *soldiers of France*, in the ensuing campaign Bernadotte greatly distinguished himself. Superior both in arms and politics to *Jourdan*, under whose orders he acted in 1799, commanding an army of observation, and conducting the blockade of *Philipsburg*, he every day gave fresh proofs of his talents.—The undecided battle of *Stockach*‡ induced him, as he saw the situation of *Gallic affairs* was critical, to push forwards his army of observation; but before he could effect a junction,

he was, for once, once-generalised by the Archduke Charles, whose troops, flushed with what they termed the success of the day before, attacked the French on all sides; and having, with great rapidity, forced some posts in the valley near *Villengren*, Bernadotte, notwithstanding his celerity, could only witness, for it was out of his power to counteract, the disorderly retreat of his countrymen, although his covering army repressed the *Germanic* ardour, and prevented the slaughter that might otherwise have ensued.

The rise of Buonaparte called the talents of Bernadotte, who served under him through the campaigns of 1796–1797, we think, to the Treaty of *Leoben*, more immediately into situations where they could be displayed to still greater advantage: his popularity in France was universal; but among the *Parisians*, he was, in their hyperbolical diction, said to have been adored.*

Promotion follow'd where he led the way.

* To shew that Bernadotte knew well how to maintain his dignity, and force respect from a man whose arrogant temper would seldom suffer him to concede it, we conceive the quotation of the following anecdote will be appropriate:—When he was serving with Buonaparte in Italy, the latter invited him to dinner, and requested him to come early; Bernadotte did so; he saw Duroc, his captain aide-de-camp who stated that General Buonaparte was busy finishing his post, and requested him to wait awhile; to which he replied, 'I tell the commander-in-chief that it does not suit General Bernadotte to wait in an anti-room at the army, since, at Paris, directors themselves are never exposed to a similar mortification.' Duroc was going to reply, when Buonaparte suddenly made his appearance. He saluted Bernadotte in a smiling manner, and proposed to take a walk in the garden before dinner. He there said, 'I am sorry, general, that, instead of sending in your name, you did not come straight into my closet. You need not doubt the pleasure I should have felt. The officer told me that two generals requested to speak with me, without giving me their names; but as soon as I heard your voice, which I well knew, I was anxious to repair my mistake.' To this Bernadotte replied, 'I am, my general of a country where the men have as warm heads as good hearts; I have only to congratulate myself on your goodness towards me, and it was upon that account I could not help expressing surprise on hearing Duroc tell me to wait.'

* A curious circumstance occurred at this battle. A balloon was let loose, which, it is said, hovered over the field, and from which some *aerostatic officers* gave the signals!

† *Maastricht* surrendered November 5, 1794.

‡ May 25, 1799.

He was appointed to the elevated situation of *Field Marshal*: yet, as it to verify the opinion that he only ascended half-way toward the apex of preferment, he was subsequently raised to the dignity of *Prince and Duke of Ponte Corvo*.^{*} From this period, it is said that *Buonaparte*, either from admiration of his talents or fear of his popularity, appeared to be extremely attached to him; though it is probable the latter passion prevailed, because it is natural for a tyrant to envy, dread, and be overawed by his favourites.† However, be this as it may, while *Buonaparte*, contemplating in idea the disposal of one of his friends, by the elevation of *Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel*, to the throne of Prussia, and the consequent depression of the house of *Brandenburgh*, the death of *Prince Augustenburg*, in the year 1811, afforded him an opportunity of really getting rid of a rival whom he at once hated and feared.

The event we have just recorded rendered the election of a new Crown Prince of Sweden absolutely necessary. Various candidates for this high dignity offered themselves; but *Buonaparte*, sedulous in the cause of his friend, exerted himself with a zeal so much beyond even his usual energy, that he bore down all opposition, and *Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo*, was consequently elected. At this event the Swedes wondered, because they had understood that a coolness had existed between *Buonaparte* and *Bernadotte*, in consequence of the former having, with the impetuosity that distinguishes him, adverted to his having been a private soldier: this assertion, which the tyrant has since connected with personalities equally false and contemptible, in his proclamations repeated, was, consonant to his mild temper and consummate prudence, smiled at by the latter, who must have been diverted in seeing him, like a tiger in the toils, lashing himself with his tail, and shewing his teeth, without being able to tear the surrounding hunters.

A short time after *Bernadotte* was elected *Crown Prince of Sweden*, (an event which occurred while he was in Denmark), a deputation of the bishops waited on him, and presented to him a solemn renunciation of the Roman

Catholic religion, and also an acknowledgment that he had embraced the tenets of the Lutheran Church. He was then baptized by the names of *Charles-John*. He immediately sailed for Sweden. When he landed at Stockholm, he was attended by a nobleman whom the *Dut* had commissioned to receive him. As soon as they met they embraced. By some accident their stars entangled, so that when they attempted to separate, they found it difficult. "Monseigneur," said the nobleman, "nous nous sommes attache."—"J'espere," answered the Crown Prince, "qu'il est pour jamais."

The present King of Sweden, in consequence of age and infirmity, is unable to appear in public: therefore, the management of the affairs of government has, of course, devolved upon the Crown Prince. His first care, therefore, was, to restore the military strength of the country, which had not only been greatly reduced, but disorganized, during the unfortunate wars that had preceded. He raised the national army to 50,000 men, besides the supplementary corps, which is supposed to amount to 30,000 more. He introduced among them French uniforms and French tactics. The progress that they have made under so able an instructor may be best estimated by the events that have lately occurred, and by their conduct not only in the BATTLE but in the CAMP.

Born to revive in Sweden the age of heroism, the soldiers follow the Crown Prince with an enthusiasm such as has not animated their bosoms since the reign of Gustavus the Great, whose example he seems to have adopted, and of whose military talents, courage, prudence, and fortitude, he seems to be completely the possessor.

The Crown Prince, when a colonel in the French service, and quartered at Marseilles, married MADAME ELISE CLARY, the daughter of a respectable merchant of that city, by whom he has one son, Prince Oscar.

THE PORTRAIT which precedes this short notice is said to be a correct likeness of the Hero who stands in the foremost rank among the Royal Deliverers of Europe. A SUBlime, A GLORIOUS, A SOUL-CHEERING EVENT, WHICH, PERHAPS, WILL BE FULLY ACCOMPLISHED BEFORE THESE PAGES (SHORT AS THE PERIOD IS) MEET THE EYES OF THE PUBLIC!

* 14th December, 1806.

† This the publication in the *Moniteur*, dated Paris, October 14, 1813, has rendered certain.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Τμήμα 46.

Σὺν δὲ σφί μῆτι φίλοις ἰχθρὸς ἐν στρατῷ,
 Ὀρκίους κρατῆσας καὶ λιταῖς γουνασματων,
 Νῆας, πλαναίσι πάντ' ἱριότηας μυχόν
 Ἀδὼς τε, καὶ γῆς· σὺν δὲ διπλῶχοι τόποι
 Μουσῶν ἀνακτος, εὐ πῦρ Ὀικουρὸς δόρυ
 Γνάμψι Θέοιους, γυῖα συνδύσας λύγους,
 Τάρχων τε καὶ Τυρσηνὸς, αἰδωνεῖς λυκοί,
 Τῶν Ἡρακλείων ἐκγεγῶτες αἰμάτων·
 Ἔνθα τραπέζαν ἰδάταν πλήρη κίχων,
 Μνημὸν παλαιῶν λήψεται θροισισμάτων·
 Κτίσει δὲ χωρὰν ἐν τόποις Βοιωτῶν,
 Ὑπὲρ Λατινοῦς Δαυσίους τ' ὤκισμάτη,
 Πύργους τρεῶσιν, ἑξαριθμῶσας γυνὰς
 Συὸς κτερινῆς, ἥν ἀπ' Ἰδαίων λοφῶν,
 Καὶ Δαρδανίῳ ἐκ τόπων αὐθλωπεται,
 Τσηρίδων θρίπτειται ἐν τοκοῖς κάπρων·
 Ἡς καὶ πάλαι δίκηνλοι αἰδέσσει μίχ
 Χαλκῷ τυπύσας, καὶ τακῶν γλαυγοτρόφον.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Sec. 61.

Ulysses forms an alliance with Æneas, who accompanies him to Italy—is joined by Tarchon and Tyrrhenus, sons of Telephus—the prophecy, that they should devour their tables, fulfilled—Æneas builds thirty cities, the number of the sow's litter.

The hostile chief, whose wanderings shall command

Each hidden track of ocean and of land, shall suppliant sue, and oaths with prayers shall blend,

That he once hostile may be deem'd a friend, And join the friendly band; and with him bring

Two sons, the gallant sons of Mysia's king, (Whose spear was broken by the god of wine,

Whose feet were fetter'd in the tangling vine)

Brave Tarchon and Tyrrhenus, wolves untam'd

Who from Heracleian blood their lineage claim'd.

What time he saw their tables stor'd with meat,

And ev'n those tables his starv'd comrades eat,

His memory, thus aided by the event, Shall catch the ancient oracle's intent.

In places not-born, far beyond the plains, Till'd by the Phrygian and the Latian swains,

He in one district thirty towns shall build; So many young the teeming sow shall yield.

His ship, from Dardanus' and Ida's height, He with his dark prolific dam shall freight;

Her brazen figure in one town bequeath, And here in brass her milk-fed young shall breathe.

NOTES.

In places northern] The purport of this passage is to aggrandize the fame of Æneas, Cassandra's relation. By him, says she, and his immediate successor, the Alban kings, shall thirty cities be built, and a country peopled, in a direction north of the Latins and Danniens. See Boissier's explanation in *Remarks on Lycophron's Cassandra*. R.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, — Coll. Oxford, Nov. 16.

THE following is a correct statement of the number of degrees taken by every College and Hall in this University during the last year, extracted from the Oxford University Calendar:—

Christ Church College	38
Brazen-Nose	32
University	19
Oriel	17
Trinity	16
Jesus	16
Magdalen Hall	15
St. John's	12
Exeter	11
Worcester	11
Edmund Hall	11
Pembroke	11
C. C. C.	10
Balhol	9
Wadham	8
Lincoln	8
Queen's	7
Magd. College	7
New	6
Merton	5
All Souls	4
St. Alban Hall	2
St. Mary Hall	2
Hertford College	1

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Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to enquire, who was the wife of Sir Thomas Eliot, Knight, who died A. D. 1516, and was the author of "The Governour," and other works, and what were the armorial bearings of his own family, and, likewise, that of his wife? An answer to these queries, and a communication of any particulars respecting the persons here alluded to, will confer an infinite obligation on,

SIR,

Your constant reader,

INQUISITOR.

London, November 15, 1813.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANGLESEY, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOLES, ESQ.

New Series. No. XXVIII.

INNS IN BISHOPSGATE-STREET AND ITS VICINITY.

AMONG the ANCIENT HOUSES in this important civic avenue, that, having escaped the devastating flames of 1666, and, with respect to their architecture, remained in their pristine state (which some of them still retain), the INNS, most unquestionably, claim more notice than has yet been taken of them. Upon the DOMAINS we have already expatiated, but the WRESTLERS* has not been mentioned: yet, although it has long since been razed from its foundation, its antiquity certainly renders it worthy of a retrospect. THINGS stood on the south side of *London Wall*, Carpenters' Hall, formerly a fabric of timber curiously ornamented, was erected on its site, and a court adjacent retained, and, perhaps, at present retains, its appellation. This building, connected by a line of houses ranging along *Northwood-street*, of which some, viz. the curious fabric at the north-east corner of *Winchester-street*, and the *Rose and Crown* public-house on the north-west, still remain, was rather dedicated to pleasure than business. Before the reign of HENRY VIII† it commanded a full view of Moorfields, the *Campus Martius* of the ancient metropolis; and, although not decorated

with buildings, like the *Roman* field of *Mars*, was not divested of other houses for refreshment, besides the celebrated WRESTLERS. To return, however, to BISHOPSGATE-STREET: the *RETT* is stated to be one of its most ancient *hostels*. Perhaps an *inn* upon the site of the present might be traced to times very little subsequent to the revival of the University of *Cambridge*, with which it certainly had such an early connexion as to be first known by the appellation of the *Cambridge Inn*, and to be considered as the *hostel*, or town residence, of its principals, when business or pleasure compelled, or induced, them to visit the metropolis. The building we are considering was, in former ages, small in comparison to the present. Its ample site was then laid out in gardens, &c. The *RETT*, its symbolic distinction, stood detached from the house on a kind of pro-

Vermin—cock fighting, foot ball races, *St. James's* *Latin sports*, a rude kind of tournament in which the prize was a *wool's girdle*, probably delivered to the conqueror by the fair *hildemadal queen*—an honour which rendered him conspicuous at least till the next Sunday. All these, and many other sports peculiar to that wide *arena* *Moorfields*, were most conveniently viewed from the *sidelines* of the WRESTLERS' which, as the spectators stood out of the reach of danger, was, in tradition, a place to which resorted to (a)

Inn 1110.

(a) On *St. Bartholomew's Day*, 1483, according to ancient custom, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of *London* being present in the Wrestling Place, Moorfields, to give the prizes to the best wrestlers, it happened that the prior of *St. John of Jerusalem* was also there to see the sports; when one of his servants, not brooking to be disgraced before his master, would have wrestled again. This the prior denied, because it was contrary to the custom of the place. The prior, as obstinate as his man, ordered his retainers to be summoned from *Cherkenwell*. A battle was fought, and some slaughter ensued; the mayor's, Sir John Norman's, cap was shot through with an arrow; he ordered his banners to be displayed, the citizens flew to his relief, victory was the consequence and they brought him home in great triumph. (*Baron's Chronicle*). Sir John Norman, fishmonger, was a great favourite with his fellow-citizens, a song "Row thy boat, Norman," &c.

* So termed from the sign. Signs, in those days, were often carved in stone, or wood, in relation.

† The founder of Bethlehem Hospital, *anno* 1253.

‡ According to every profane city, the *Roman* dedicated large fields to the God of War, who was honoured as the patron of martial exercises, feats of strength, and efforts of activity. This practice was continued in *London* centuries after *Augusta* had crumbled to its native dust. Several portions of *Moorfields* were set apart for *Astus*, or wrestling. Wrestling was, among other athletic sports, a summer amusement of the citizens. This is observed by *Christopher* who says, "Upon holidays, all summer, the youth exercised in leaping, shooting, wrestling, casting of stones, and throwing of javelins." They had also their *Lutrop*, *May*, *Vol. LXV*, *Nov* 1811.

destal,* supported by two highly-erected posts, where it stood over the passengers' heads like *Taurus* in the *Zodiac*. This sign, though it formerly crossed the pavement, was nearly attached to the last *hostel*, which was, a few years since, taken down, and the present convenient and elegant mansion erected. The *Bull Inn* has, it is said, given birth to many a college pun,† though certainly not among the *Pythagoreans*,‡ who, if they strictly adhered to the rules of their pristine master, must, for two years, have continued profoundly silent; three years more they were only allowed to whisper monosyllables; and then, perhaps, permitted

to prattle *ad libitum* §. The *Bull Inn*, Bishopsgate, in former times, acquired great celebrity in consequence of its *Cambridgean* connexion with that very singular character, THOMAS HOBSON, the famous carrier; a man who has had the honour of giving birth to one of the most excellent of our English idioms, "Hobson's choice: *this or none*;" and the still greater honour to have his memory recorded by Milton.¶ Hobson, who might, for aught we know to the contrary, have been a *Pythagorean* too, for he certainly was

Figura Mortalem atque silenti;

or, in plain *English*, a man of few words, kept what was then, and has ever since been, termed a *hackney-stable*|| that is to say, in addition to his business of a *carrier*, he used to supply the juvenile students of *Cambridge* with *hobby-horses*, which, it is well known, were, at certain periods, much in request of these, it is said, he had *forte*, but how they were sometimes *adren*, it is not necessary here to inquire: however, this was a circumstance to which *Hobson* paid very particular attention, and, in consequence, formed the benevolent resolution that each of his *cattle* should have its due portion of rest as well as its frequently *medice* portion of labour; he, therefore, so systematically arranged them, that every horse was in his proper station, from which he would not suffer it to be taken until it was its proper turn to be put in motion, or (perhaps unlike some others in the university) till its *stall* was the nearest in occupancy to the *stable-door*, however great the offer that might be made to him for a *steep-hunting* ride

* This great *Bell*, which has long since been destroyed, was, it is said, of a size truly *English*, the present animal, which is removed into the yard, secums, from its domination, more like the *tytus* of the *Leptans*, or a *bulbulo* of *Bengal*.

† *g* With pocket-quill-foot
I slept at our *Host*;
Dreamt of notes in store,
Which indu'd me to rove,
And the waters to scold;
Expecting in state
To pass *Bishopsgate*,
At College *University*
I met a course,
And to find down light,
Neither *Wit* nor *Wit*

THE STUDENT AND TUTOR

S *g* "No longer in pursuit of knowledge
Will I be cou'd in dusty college
I'll marry!" (*Tutor*) "That may prove
as dull;
Avoid, young *Bachelors*, the *Pit*!"

‡ *Milton* has, we do not know why, been termed the *Pythagorean* College; yet when an *appellative* *kat is tacet*, we like to attempt to *unfetter* it: probably, this designation, in very ancient times, arose from the superior celebrity of its students. It might, by a periphrasis truly their *tactful*; or, from its commendatory allusion, indicate their *Socratic* attention to *mathematical* studies; or it might emanate from the choice made by the sage of the epithet *Philosophus*, rather than that of *Sophus*. From one of these causes it unquestionably arose, though we must, in point of candour, admit, that so far as our researches have reached, we have not discovered that it has ever been *legally* adopted: therefore it remains rather *capitulative* than *significant*, a mere titular word, that is not to be found in *deeds*.

§ It is singular enough, that a professor of rhetoric should use, what classic authors have termed, an *easy penname*, enjoin to his disciples so long a *silence*.

|| See *Milton's Poems*, with Notes, by *Warton*, p. 418, 2d edit 1791.

¶ We think, in *Trumpington-street*, *Cambridge*, an avenue leading to *Trumpington*, a parish on the *London-road*, about two miles distant. This place is immortalized by *Chaucer*, in his *Priest's Tale*, entitled "The Miller of *Trumpington*." The family of *Philippa Peward*, the wife of *Chaucer*, to which the minor, in time, succeeded, and that of *Trumpington*, were connected; which was, probably, the reason why the hard chase the village for scenes and characters which are depicted with all the skill, accuracy, and beauty of the *Italian school*.

on a favourite *max*. In this resolution he was so inflexible, that his refusal became a *fact*, and its result a maxim still in operation, from which many *economical* and *practical* advantages have been, and are at present, derived. The frugal adage, "*take care of the pence*," "*Neque the shillings, and the pounds will take care of themselves*," were never more particularly exemplified than in the life and character of *Thomas Hobson*, a man who, from a very small begining, by his industry, care, and economy, was first enabled to purchase one *pair* *horse*, and at length, by perseverance in the same regular course, became master of several teams, the *town* and *university* *carriers*, and, indeed, the engrosser, as it may be termed, of the greater part of the road business, betwixt *Cambridge* and *London*. Success seems to have attended all his undertakings, because he never undertook too much, and never *hazard*ed any thing: the consequence of this steady conduct was, the accumulation of an ample fortune, with the highest character for integrity and benevolence. he was, we remember an inhabitant of *Saffron Walden* to have said, many years ago, "though sparing with respect to himself, charitable to man and beast." * *THOMAS HOBSON*,

* Here a few elucidatory notices may not be deemed inopportune. — 1614 *THOMAS HOBSON*, the carrier, erected a conduit in *Cambridge*, to which the water was, and is still, conveyed by leaden pipes, a work that was, in its pristine state, not only considered as extremely useful, but extremely curious. He also founded an almshouse for six poor widows. In 1627, he, by purchase, became possessor of a small priory, which had been founded by *HENRY I.* together with its appendages, which had annexed to the Rectory, been in the possession of a flat tract of *land* *acres*. It is curious to remark that collectors of property in that sort, *consequent* to *modern* times. The two principal monuments of *Cottonham*, a place rendered famous by the circumstance of its being the *parish* to which the university of *Cambridge* *spring* had, in remote ages, belonged to *Urbain*, an independent *Thane* and *Landlord*, who, although a priest, was of the royal blood of the *Saxon*, were purchased by *Thomas Hobson*, the *Cambridge* *carrier*, and descended to his grandson, by his daughter, who married *William Thynne*, Esq. *Hobson* it also appears, was a kinsman of the *crane*, the manors of *Waterbeach* and *Donny* which the *Abbey*: all these estates are situated in *Cambridgeshire*, and near the town of *Cambridge*, and the latter,

a man who, if he had not been so rich, would have probably been deemed a peripatetic philosopher, died the 1st of January, 1650, and was buried at *St. Benet's* church, an edifice situated on the north side of *Benet College*, a house toward the east end of *Trumpington-street*, *Cambridge*. "He was," says the *Spectator*,† "a very honourable man, for so I shall ever term the man who gets an estate honestly;" he was, also, "a man of great abilities and invention, and one that saw where there might good profit arise, though duller men overlooked it. This ingenious man was the first in this island who let out hackney-horses. He lived in *Cambridge*; and observing that the scholars ran hard, his manner was to keep a red stable of *horses*, with boots, bridles, saddles, and whips, to furnish the gentlemen at once, without going from college to college to borrow, as they have done since the death of this worthy man." This man, memorable for his singularity, still more memorable for his benevolence, used all his life to make the *BURNING*, *BISHOPS-GATE-STREET*, his metropolitan residence, there the whole of his very extensive trade, so far as related to carrying, was conducted; he began, says tradition, as we have before observed, with one horse, and continued until he had, at times, near fourscore, all of which were occasionally stabled at the *Bull*, which, in consequence, acquired the appellation of *Hobson's Inn*; where his picture, painted in fresco, was formerly to be seen, with a hundred pound bag under his arm, to which was labell'd this inscription, "The fruitful mother of a hundred more."

The GREEN DRAGON INN, *BISHOPS-GATE-STREET*, which seems to be a house of great and extensive business, still retains many vestiges of its antiquity, but the most correct idea of the interior of an ancient inn will accrue

By *Waterbeach* and *Donny*, wife, at the expiation of his lease, granted to *Sir George Whitmore*, of *Baume's House*, *Horton*. By his will, dated 1629, *Thomas Hobson*, in addition to the funds which he had devoted for his almshouse, the conduit, and other benevolent and patriotic purposes, left lands and a mansion; the profits of which were to be applied to the support and maintenance of a house of correction for the town and district.

† See No. 309.

from a contemplation of the yard and galleries of the FOUN SWANS, also on the west side of *Bishopsgate-street*; an inn, the traffic of which appears to be very considerable, and which is in its construction, like other buildings of the same nature and date, in a small degree, *theatrical*,* and, consequently,

* The mode of building these ancient inns was extremely curious: they were termed *Hospitia*, and instituted for the reception and refreshment of *travellers*: their interior yards were square, and galleries, frequently two stories high, were carried along their three sides; while the mansion, consisting of eating and *conversal* apartments, occupied the front. This was the plan upon which these houses were erected, not only in *England*, but in *France*, *Germany*, and other parts of *Europe*: a plan that is said to have been derived from the *caravanserais* of the *East*, and to have been brought into the West by the *Crusaders*. In this country, it was very generally adopted, before the restrictive statute 5 and 6 EDWARD VI. which compelled every innkeeper, &c. to obtain a licence from the justices. There is in the *ichnography* and interior elevation of these ancient inns, something as we have observed, *theatrical*, something that seems to connect them with that very numerous class of public performers that have, at least since the reign of HENRY I. been distinguished by the appellation of *minstrels*, who were, in their different characters of *players*, *musicians*, *singers*, *dancers*, *posture-masters*, and *professors of legierdemean*, the almost constant attendants at inns: and it is curious to observe how liberally customs descend: the now degraded representatives of those once much-esteemed jocular characters haunt their court-yards to the present hour. In many, the "nose of *Snark*," (a) the *street minstrel*, may still occasionally be listened to; nay, the *Bull*, had he been animated, would have roared in concert, had he heard and seen those *grotesque figures* and *chromatic torturers* under his very nose, as we have lately heard and seen them. The practice of *histories* and *mini* performing in the yards of inns, &c. for which their characteristic forms, vocal exertions, and instrumental appendages, were peculiarly adapted, may be traced from a very ancient date, both in *France* and *England*. The pieces that they exhibited, of which the only vestiges now to be found are a few songs, borne by their popularity upon the pinions of tradition. Here, it appears, like their legitimate progeny, the *Batholomew drolls*, to be rude, and marvellous; in some instances composed, like a modern pantomime, of lyric effusions, inexplicable dumb show, and unaccountable noise: yet so well were they

of the form that, at certain periods, especially before actors fixed themselves in tennis-courts, was deemed the most convenient for the exhibition of dramatic pieces.

THE PARISH-CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH,
BISHOPSGATE.

The ancient fabric that occupied the site of the present elegant church, the original foundation of which is

received by the people, that they not only, in the twelfth century, excited the indignation of John of Salisbury, (b) and other monastic writers, almost innumerable, but (a proof of their antiquity) had been denounced by a series of councils, from that of *Eltham*, A D 805, to that of *Milan*, A D 1560, in which plans performed at inns and taverns were expressly prohibited: yet they, notwithstanding, continued not merely to be the amusements of the people down to the period of the Reformation, and through the subsequent reigns of EDWARD VI. and PHILIP AND MARY, but during a considerable part of that of ELIZABETH, who, it appears, in the year 1571, upon a strong representation from the mayor and aldermen of LONDON respecting theatres, one of which was, at that time, erected for hebdomadal performances at an inn in Bishopsgate-street, suspended playing for a time, and absolutely prohibited Sunday recreations of that nature. The credit of having procured these regulations was given to the Puritans: it so, the latter certainly did them honour. However, as every thing, whether right or wrong, became, with respect to them, a subject of contention, the total suspension of dramatic performances produced, strange as it may seem, a controversy between the church and the conventicle, which was, at length, settled by a little concession on each side. The mouth of the dramatic *Luxathan*, it was quaintly said, in Black-friars was once more opened to belch fire and brimstone, he was, however, under the restrictions to which we have alluded, allowed to roar for more than half-a-century longer, subject only to literary molestation. The price of admission to the theatres, such as were, as we have observed, numerous, we learn, from authentic records, were extremely low: at the Hull, Turnmill, or Turnbutt, street, once famous for its *Grange* and *Manor of Pick Hatch*, it was only from one to three pennes. At the Ram, Smithfield, one and two pennes. In the Hope, Bank-side, was a *swapping gallies*: and so of many others; in consequence of which, those places were resorted to by company that rendered them disreputable.

(a) See Shakespeare's Henry IV. Part II.

(b) De Nugis Curialium, l. b. i. c. 6, 7, 8.

effectually shrouded in the mist of antiquity, it may, from the vestiges of remote ages that have been, at different periods, discovered beneath or near its walls, be fairly conjectured, rose upon the ruins of a *Roman temple*, the general concomitant to their *portals*. It was built in the *Saxon style* of architecture. It had a massive tower at its western end: and, as appeared from its plan, which had not been materially altered until it was taken down in the year 1726, an altar window at its eastern. The patron of this and several other churches in the metropolis, whose appellations are similar, was *St. Botolph*, also designated the *Briton*: he was born in *Cornwall*, and, as tradition states, became very famous for working of miracles, about the time of *Lucius* in this island the first *Christian king*. Zealous in the propagation of the gospel, he, it is said, travelled, for this purpose, with some missionaries, into *Lincolnshire*, where he was, in his ministry, so successful, that he made many converts, and founded a monastery at *Leaforth*, in the *Holland* division of that county, and within the boundaries of *Boston*.* In this monastery he resided until his death, and was buried in the church of his establishment. The fame of *St. Botolph* was so great, and the miracles that were performed, even by his tomb or relics, so numerous, that the town of *Boston*, which, probably, increased around his church, was, for centuries after his death, called *Botolph's Town*: and we further learn, that in consequence of its wool staple, a guild of Hanseatic merchants was formed there, who became connected with those of the metropolis, and, from

their having their tenter-ground and woollen manufactories in the *Bishop of London's* manor of *Isleworth*, not only patronized the civic church before adverted to, but contributed to the erection and support of *Bishopsgate*, which was, as an instance of great confidence in the opulent members of that commercial company, placed under their direction. Near this gate (says *Mr. Weever*) was buried *Nennius*, Duke of *Loecris*, the son of *Helic*, brother to *Lud*, and *Cassibelaun*, Kings of *Britain*: *Nennius* was, it appears, a great warrior, and displayed most extraordinary courage in the course of the Roman invasion. With his own hands he killed *Labienus*, the tribune, and, to his immortal honour, disarmed even *Julius Cæsar* himself; but not before he had received a wound of which he died. His body was rescued by the *Britons*: he still grasped the sword of *Cæsar*, which, with every funeral honour, was, in his coffin, placed by his side †.

Nennius is said to have been buried near *Bishopsgate*: but it will be recollected, that, at the time of the battle in which he is supposed to have been killed, which was soon after the Roman legions passed the *Thames*, and, marching from the west, environed the north side of *Trinovant*, this town had neither gates nor walls, nor had the island any bishops: the town walls were built by *Constantine the Great*, about A. D. 300; at which time, it is supposed, *Bishopsgate* was erected, by *Hestulutes*, Bishop of *London*; a prelate who assisted at the council of *Arles*, and subscribed after the Bishop of *York*. But although the northern side of the metropolis was a thick forest, there is, from the antiquities discovered in the part of it that we are now contemplating, reason to believe, that it was a cemetery of the ancient *Britons*, as it afterwards certainly was of the *Anglo-Romans*, who used to erect their funeral piles, and inter the ashes of their dead, without the gates of their cities; whence *Fanum* has, in contradistinction to *Templum*, been supposed to signify a cemetery ‡.

* This MONASTERY, from which, under the influence of *St. Botolph*, had, in the progress of time, arisen a priory, four friaries, and three colleges, was, with these establishments, suppressed by *HENRY VIII.* and the lands with which they had been endowed given to the town, probably for the support of the *Beacon light*.

† The church of *St. Botolph*, *Boston*, though built in 1309, is still an elegant specimen of the Gothic style of architecture. It is the largest parish-church in England: it is in length 300 feet, in width 100 feet. It has in its tower, which is in height 282 feet, 365 steps, and in its body 32 windows: its roof is supported by 12 columns: on its top is a beautiful lantern, which serves as a mark in those dangerous channels the *Tyne* and *Boston* deeps, where many a tall ship has burned.

‡ *Fits. de Illust. Angl.*

§ In these places the Romans erected their second kind of altar, which was called *Ara*, either *at arando* because of their sacrifices, or from their imprecations used at that time. It was like the altars of the *Druids*, square, generally a block of stone rudely cut into

That *Nennius* was buried in this field, or burial-place, is, therefore, very probable, because at remote periods, even when the first sewer was formed, there was found, in or near the spot alluded to, several coffins of stone, evidently of *British* and *Saxon* manufacture, containing the bones, as appeared by their vehicles, of eminent persons, and also scattered in different parts many human bones, which it was supposed had been buried in coffins of wood.* To the east of the hospital of *St. Mary Spital*, and in the field, which has been before noticed, called *Lofesworth*, it happened, about the year 1576, when the earth was excavated for the purpose of making bricks for the new erections in *Spital fields*,[†] many earthen

urns were found, containing ashes and burned bones, evidently of the Roman inhabitants of the district. In each of these urns was found a medal of the emperor in whose reign it was interred; some of those, which are engraved in series, were of *Claudius—Vespasian—Aero—Antoninus Pius—Trajan*, &c. Vases were also found, made of a white earth; *lachrymatories*, and other glasses, curious with respect to their forms and workmanship, and still more curious as they contained *olive* and *aqueous* liquids, which must have lain in the earth perhaps *fourteen centuries*; *plates* and *dishes*—of a beautiful composition resembling coral were also found, *lumps*, *lairs*, one of which was a *pullaturn*, and others of forms which seemed to have been copied from the *Penates* of the *Egyptians*. Many articles of the same nature, such as a *scapulium*, a *patena*, &c. have since been found in digging in the same field; and even so late as the year 1707, a tessellated pavement was discovered under the foundation-walls of some ancient houses which were taken down in *Camomile-street*, which is immediately adjacent.

ROBBY'S BELL.

The *tenor bell* of this parish was, it is said, given by a very worthy inhabitant, *Mr. William Hobby*, ale and beer brewer, who lived at a brewhouse called *Le Scot on the Hoop*, vulgarly *Cork a Hoop*, near the lodgings of the prior of *M.*

that form, and from two to three feet in height; upon this they, whenever a *corpse* or *an* *man* was interred, sacrificed to the terrestrial gods, by laying on it a fresh pulled turf of earth and grass—a circumstance that gave *Virgil* occasion to term them *Aræ graminæ*, green altars.

* How apt is excessive fancy to suggest the marvellous and credulity to give it credence; *Story tellers* and *stage catchers* are paired like knives and forks; the former carve the dismal portions of *narrators*, and the latter convey them into the mouths of the people, who swallow *tale* after *tale* with the greatest avidity. This was evinced in turning up the *native earth* near *Bishopsgate*. Human bones in great numbers were found, intermingled with large *nails* and *spikes*—this phenomenon was, by some *wonder-monger*, strictly explained to have arisen from many persons having been murdered, either by having had nails driven into their skulls, or having, like *Regulus*, been put to barrels spiked for the occasion—no period was assigned for these horrid cruelties, which, had they occurred in times however remote, would have tinged the pages of our *criminal stories*. The legend obtained general belief, and in that state would have continued, had not *Dr. Voss—Camden*, who looked further beneath the surface than his *wondering companions*, discovered that the bones adverted to had been buried in *wooden coffins*, probably clumsily made; that the wood had mouldered, while the nails and spikes, undoubtedly as *climbers* as the planks they had held together, remained, and, consequently, had mingled with the bones they had once assisted to enclose. The wonder, on this explanation, ceased; but the story was too good to be entirely lost, therefore it still, though in rather formal shape upon the pinnacles of *cat* *fantasy* and tradition.

† At this period famous for its *iron* *manufacture*, and the erection of the

House Company, who exported vast quantities of cloth to *Antwerp*. The new buildings on this spot were intended for the accommodation of the manufacturers. They were, for a time, suspended by the proclamation in 1580, and by the act of 1593, though not so effectually but that it was deemed necessary to issue another proclamation, 1602, which operated for a short period, and then, like its predecessors, fell into disuse. The restrictive acts of 1615, 1619, and 1630, had the same fate, except so far as regarded their *regulating* clauses. The first house built according to the rules enacted in those statutes, which formed the basis of the 11 Geo. III. was in the *strand*, it was erected by *Colonel Cecil*—to this succeeded one near *Drapers' Hall*; also a *Clothsmith's* in *Chapel-street*; and a *Leatherseller's* near the *North Gate*, *Pauls*, who contumaciously persisted in building his house of *wood*, which he was suffered to finish, only for non-compliance with the statute compelled to pull down, and rebuild with *brick*.

Mary without Bishopsgate. This benevolent citizen was, it appears, so extremely fond of *ringing*, and took such pains in regulating the *new bells* in the old tower of *St Botolph*, that they were, even in his time, brought to great perfection: at present,

————— a peal more tunable
Was never listen'd to, or cheer'd with plaudits.

Commemoratory of the founder, the *tenor-bell* of this church was, for centuries perhaps, called *Hobbs's Bell*, and, from the man who subsequently used to ring it, and had it for a sign, *Bell's Hobbs's*.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PICTURE OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE, CHARLES, IN THE CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE, EMBLEMATIC OF HIS VIRTUES AND HIS SUFFERINGS.

PICTURES upon the subject above stated are said to have been displayed in many of the metropolitan churches, very soon after the Restoration; several of which, it may be supposed, remained subsequent to the fire of London; although that dreadful conflagration might, and probably did, destroy a far greater number. The principal reason why pictures of this nature obtained distinguished situations in the ecclesiastical fabrics of London is very obvious—they were offerings at the shrines of *loyalty* and *peace*. How the churches had been contaminated, how their congregations had been *mixed*; and how, under impressions the most deceptive, the inhabitants of many, nay most, of the metropolitan parishes exerted themselves in a *cause* which could never have been successful without their concurrence, are circumstances too well known to render dilution upon them necessary. At the fall of the *blood-stained regicides*, conviction flashed upon the eyes of all wise and good men, a revulsion took place in their minds, and they became as zealous converts to *loyalty* as they had before been to the *holy rite of insurrection*. Action is in its principle strong; but it has been sometimes found, that *reaction* is still stronger—this was fully evinced at the restoration.

* The name of this person was *Bell*; he kept a public-house adjacent. By the will of the donor, this *bell* was ordered to be tolled gratis at the death and funeral of every parson-officer and vestryman.

tion of royalty to this distracted kingdom: in the first ebullitions of which every mean was employed to attain and display the *first step* toward amendment, *repentance*: the *royal martyr* was *idolized*, his sufferings lamented, and his persecutors, such as remained within the reach of the law, most properly punished. Statues of the unfortunate CHARLES crowded the exterior of the public buildings of the metropolis; while pictures symbolizing his person, his virtues, and his sufferings, adorned their interior. Among these, the allegorical representation in the church of *St. Botolph, Bishopsgate*, which still remains, is, in its display of graphic excellence, perhaps, one of the most important; and, therefore, is the *embellished picture* to which we have titubly adverted. This curious piece adorns the wall of the stairs that lead to the north gallery of the edifice already mentioned; and although, which is singular, there is no trace in the annals of the vestry, or the registers, of the parish of *St. Botolph, Bishopsgate*, which can lead to a discovery how it came there, yet it was generally described in "*The New View of London*, 1703," and seems, except in one instance, to have been passed by unregarded ever since: yet that it deserved regard will appear evident, from

† The obvious motive for hanging the wall of churches with pictures of this nature has been generally stated; yet there was another, *latent* but still operative, which must also be adverted to. The dislike, disgust, abhorrence, and what not, which formed in the denunciations of the Puritans against *paintings, emblems, and images*, descended to their legitimate representatives, the *bad pondulists*, who frequently exclaimed to thus direct:—

"Paintings are a house of *gaules*; their themes I extract from the *deed*, *actions*, *Whole images* are sacred done. Are *land* *unholy* in types of *Rome*."

and, consequently, not only undecorated the *seats*, but removed the *pictures* and *statues* so obnoxious to them from the churches. Thus the revolution in the public mind, to which we have above alluded, induced the people, in their eagerness to make *churches* as unlike *conventicles* as possible, to take every occasion that offered to rectify. Such of the statues of *Queen Elizabeth*, to whom a most uncourtly application had been applied, as could be found, were returned to their pristine situations; and indeed, in every possible point, *restoration* filled the void of *decoration*.

the few observations its description will elicit, and the comparative remarks with which it will conclude. The picture alluded to, if we consider the low state of the graphic art at the recession of its disloyal enemies, is, in what may be termed its general ordonnance,* sufficiently technical; the principal object is the portrait of the King; of consequence, the strongest light beams on him; the other lights, which are many, and which would, were they not, as the painters say, *scumbled down*, be termed *catching*, are so managed as to harmonize with the general effect of the picture; the countenance of his majesty is composed; he appears

More in sorrow than in anger.

He is kneeling before an altar covered with crimson and embroidered. On it is an open volume, inscribed, *In verbum tuum,—Sper mea*. His mantle is of blue velvet. The right hand of this royal figure is spread on his breast; in his left he holds a *crown of thorns*. On an entwined label is written, *Asperitum at levem*. Betwixt the fingers another appears, with *Christi tracto* written on it. Below the cushion on which he kneels lies the crown of England; behind which, on a label, are these words, *Splendidam at gravem*: from his right foot proceeds another, inscribed, *Mundi Calco*.

The back ground of this picture, on the right hand, is illuminated with a brilliant ray, which, streaming towards the monarch, displays his countenance, and, in its course, the pedestals of two broken columns; while, in the aerial space whence it emanates, is a celestial crown, inscribed, *Psaltm coronum*. On two other rays, darting in the same direction, are inscribed, *Cæli spectro*, and *Clarior tenebris*.

In the distance on the left side, the King is again represented seated on the deck of a ship of war, apparently of the largest size: this vessel, abandoned by its crew, seems to be left to the mercy of the winds and waves, and the unhappy monarch to

—“bide the pelting of the pitiless storm.”

This allegory is a correct allusion to the *Sunb Maviy*, which, although in

the Dutch war it enabled our navy to triumph in the *Narrow Seas*, was the base on which the republicans *surgents* fixed themselves when they took their fatal aim at the head of all that was illustrious, noble, honourable, and virtuous, in the country; they abandoned the Ship in the hour of distress, which their *cupidity* had produced, to plunder the *Pay-office*: they left the royal standard to follow a *white apron*, which is said to have been exhibited at the end of a pole.

On the clouds are labelled, *Imotum triumphans*, and *Nescit Naufraaum vitus*. At the bottom, on the left, is inscribed, *CAROLUS I. a. ex 70 a. 1649*, Heb. xi. 38. On the right, *Eccæ spectaculum dignum ad quod respiciat Deus operi suo intentus, vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compositus*. Sen. de Provid. c. 2.

This picture is in a great degree self-explanatory. It was, like many others, a commemorative tribute, and pointed to circumstances too recent to be misunderstood, and, in their result, too dreadful to be unthought: it raised the character of the royal sufferer, soothed the minds of his friends in their devotional hours, and, as it was in the ancient church placed in a more conspicuous situation, infused compunction into those of his enemies, which, we hope, ultimately produced repentance.

That there were these kind of graphic monitors in other churches is certain. We have now before us a print from one of those: the subject is the same as of that we have described: the royal suppliant is nearly placed in the same situation; on the celestial ray which darts from his eye is labelled, *I see a blessed and eternal crown of glory*; on another, which expands into a clouded sky, *Brighter out of darkness*; in the thorny crown which he holds is, *I bear*; over it, on a label, *By the grace of Christ*; and under it, on a table, a scroll inscribed, *A crown sharp but light*. Before the monarch, the unfolded book displays, *My hope is in thy word*. He treads on a terrestrial globe, and near his foot lies the British crown; over which is a label with these words, *Despise this earthly Crown, glorious but heavy*. The middle and back grounds of this curious piece differ from the former in their symbols rather than their sense. The distance exhibits the waves of a turbulent sea dashing with

* We do not much object to the repetition of the person on the same canvas, because instances of it are to be found in the works of artists much superior to the painter of the picture alluded to.

say, situated in a garden, and
 against a pedestal of marble, and
 over which is a small inscription, a
 triumph, awarded to the whole
 ground is planted a palm-tree, on each
 side of which is suspended a large
 weight; over these is this motto, *Virtus
 vincit under oppression*. The palm,
 it is well known, is a symbol of
 indeed the only emblem in the picture,
 and which, we presume, would not
 have been admitted, but for its origi-
 nal allusion that connects it with
 the other parts, and renders the whole
 of the gemological history just and ap-
 propriate. Immense numbers of the
 impressions of this plate must have been
 circulated in the three kingdoms; and
 we have no doubt with the happiest
 effect; at the bottom it contains the
 following explanatory verses, which
 are applicable to both, indeed to all,
 the pictures upon this melancholy sub-
 ject:—

“ Though clogg’d with weights of misery,
 Pain-like, wear I a higher rise,
 And as th’ unmov’d rock outbraves
 The boisterous winds and raging waves,
 So true am I, and sink no more;
 In sad affliction’s darksome night,
 That spreads, but yet tortuous, grows
 Regardless, I trample down;
 With joy I take this crown of thorns,
 The sharp, yet easy to be worn;
 That heavily crown’d, already lame,
 I wear with ease of this machine,
 I slight vain things; and do embrace
 Grief, the just reward of pain.”

His sufferings and his death with truth pro-
 claim;
 For so his story, but this nation name.”

It is but fair to state, that the pic-
 ture in the church of St. Botolph,
 Bishopsgate, appears to be, in its gra-
 phic execution, much superior to that
 from which the print we have de-
 scribed was taken. This, indeed, seems
 at the English masonry and the ex-
 planation given, to have been par-
 ticularly intended for circulation among
 the lower orders of the people; though,
 perhaps, the different degrees of merit
 exhibited in handling the same sub-
 ject, arose from the different degrees
 of genius possessed by the particular
 painters.

ESSAY ON GAMING.

Of all the various passions by which
 the human breast is actuated, none
 are so mischievous in their effects as the
 love of Gaming; a passion which, while

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it is confined to the pleasures of the
 table, is a harmless diversion, and
 up to its beneficial influence, when it
 ceases to be such, not only of its own
 happy victims, but many who depend
 upon him for support, and who are
 as much plunged, too frequently, into
 the same, comfort, and happiness
 into the most miserable situation that
 poverty can produce.

Many have been the instances of persons
 who have fallen victims to the
 snares laid for them by experienced
 gamblers, and who have, by the fal-
 lacious hope of being able to retrieve
 their lost fortune, made a last and
 desperate effort, and, by consequence,
 throw, have irretrievably lost their all,
 and have then become hateful to them-
 selves, and a burthen to their friends;
 and when no other resource has been
 left to hide themselves from the taunt
 and scoffs of an insulting world, and
 perhaps, to escape from the distressing
 objects of their offspring supplicating
 them for bread, then have they arrived
 at the summit of their grief, and hasten
 their miserable career by rushing un-
 called into the awful presence of the
 offended Deity.

To what cause to attribute the love
 of gaming, it is difficult to say;
 but that one cause, and the principal
 one, is avarice, no one can doubt; or,
 in other words, the desire of gaining
 that from another which does not be-
 long to us, and which, do we succeed
 in obtaining possession of, seldom affords
 that satisfaction we had anticipated it
 would have produced.

Superstition may be named, as an-
 other incentive to this destructive ha-
 bit; for what but the very height of
 superstition could have such an effect
 upon the minds of men as to make
 them believe that they are the favorites
 of Fortune; that they must be the chos-
 en objects on whom the sickly goddess
 has fixed to lavish her favours? What
 but the rankest superstition, joined to a
 false idea of their worthiness and su-
 periority, could induce men, for a mo-
 ment, to entertain ideas so hostile to
 good sense and sound judgment? and
 what but the most inveterate avarice
 could induce a man to risk the loss
 of that fortune which is the support
 of his family, and which, should he be
 deprived of, would inevitably plunge
 the unhappy and innocent sufferers into
 a state of the most unbounded misery?
 —and all this is hazarded for the at-

tempt to attain that, which, if attained, would, perhaps, not tend to augment our comforts, or to promote our welfare in this world, and undoubtedly would not tend to the promotion of our happiness in that to come.

Gaming, as well as being one of the most destructive pursuits that human nature is prone to, is also one of the most ancient: the love of gaming may be traced to the earliest time; among the ancient Romans it prevailed in a most unbounded degree, when that nation had arrived at that state of refinement, luxury, and dissipation, which are ever attendant on each other; which was amongst the principal causes of the decline and ultimate fall of that great and mighty nation from a state of the highest power and of the most resplendent glory, to that of the most abject misery and dependence; which is ever the result of causes so destructive.

That the vice of gaming was considered, in those early days, as a practice highly injurious to the welfare of the state, and hostile to the well-being of society, appears abundantly evident, from the severe restrictions that were placed on it. But they appear to have been of no avail. Indeed, penal laws will never have the effect of completely eradicating the destructive passion; it is to the heart we must apply our exertions; it is from that receptacle of all the human passions we must root it, before we can ever hope completely to chase it from society.

Gaming seems to be the vice of all nations and of all ranks: the noble and the peasant of enlightened Europe, and sable tribes who live under the burning sun of Africa, are alike subject to its baneful influence. We see the peer hazarding thousands at the faro table, and the poor man staking his last shilling at the alehouse at a game of cards; and even the industrious housewife cannot resist the powerful passion, but, in the hope of attaining that which should place her in a state of independence, risks her little savings by a share in the lottery.

FIRE and WATER; or, the ADVANTAGES of ELEMENTARY CONJUNCTION.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

BEFORE I proceed to the principal object that, "with all unlab'ring pen," induced me to address you, permit me to observe, that, in ancient times, our city was publicly lighted by *watchmen*.

moving force: You will probably stare at this assertion; let me therefore explain. The *clivie watchmen* used to perambulate the streets in *gairs*; one carried a *will*, a well-known instrument of police mentioned by *Dogberry*, who desires his *sleepy troops* to "take care that their *bills* be not *stolen*;" the other bore a *crest*, which was composed of several lights, suspended by short chains from a long pole. These, you will observe, were rather calculated to discover *robbers* than *thieves*, especially as they left passengers in the dark. *Fast-staffs*,* and all other nocturnal rambles, followed *links* and *torches*, which at sometimes *guided*, at others *misguided*, their steps. These, with the addition of *blue candles* at the doors of the *ordinaries*, *porch-lanterns*, *alldam-lights*, the *beacons* at the *watch-stations*, and the *glims* at the houses which, as *Pope* says, had

"No character at all,"

were, we believe, all the *illuminations* dispersed over the wide-extended metropolis of *England*. On these an improvement was certainly made about the latter end of the reign of the second Charles, by hanging *globe lamps* in the centre of ropes extended cross the streets: a further improvement occurred, by the adoption of *convex lights* placed against the houses, by a company that, at the beginning of last century, had an office in *Pall-mall*† to this succeeded the present *public and parochial* system of lighting our *streets*, *bridges*, and *roads*. With this, under the correction and coercion of the numerous *committees* and *commissioners* that, *collectively* and *individually*, attend to this important branch of *police* and *political economy*, had I not been informed of the superior advantages of illuminating our *streets*, *alleys*, *highways*, *bridges*, and *houses*, with *gas*, upon the *general properties* of which I shall not at present expatiate, I should have been perfectly satisfied: but having observed, lately, that works of a very extensive nature were carrying on

* "Thou hast saved me a thousand marks in links and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern."—*Shakespeare's Henry IV. 1st Part. Act III. sc. 5.*

† This Company, we would hint to Mr. Smoke, had likewise an office at the *White Hart, Broad-street, London*, established 5 & 6 W. and Mary, c. 10. In or about 1703, there was also the *Conic Light Company*, *1704*, in 1705's *condemned*;—terms, *four months*, a *pen* for the *whole* half-year;—*Europe*.

in the northern part of this metropolis, I had, yesterday, the curiosity to peep into some of the trenches, which are opened for the reception of pipes for the conducting of gas. It struck me that, by this important measure, an advantage may be obtained by the inhabitants of any illuminated district that has not hitherto been thought of; which is this, viz. the numerous conducting pipes of the numerous water-companies, lying, in most instances, within a very few feet of the surface, have so crowded the first *terrene stratum*, that they have left no room for the *fire pipes* to range by their sides; the pioneers in the service of VULCAN have, therefore, been forced to place their *machinery* under them. *Warm, perhaps, but ug, water* is at all times of the greatest use in families, for culinary and other domestic purposes; I, therefore, have the most ardent hope, that through the medium of the *fire pipes* being placed under the *water-pipes*, exactly like a *boiler* upon a kitchen range, the water will, by its subterranean neighbour, be thoroughly heated, and come smoking into our *stairways*; so that, especially if it be upon the main, our servants will only have to carry their tea-kitchens from the *lock* to the *breakfast-table*, or their meat to the *water-tub*, where it will, probably, *boil*, as they say, "*like a piece of beef*." Were your readers less intelligent, I could enumerate other advantages to be obtained from gas; but as, in the present instance, I consider a word to the wise as sufficient, I shall leave those for their future contemplation.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours, &c. SMOKE.

EPISTOLARY ESSAYS

ON THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS.

No. VI.

(By the Author of "*Fables for the Fireside*.")

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
 DID your Correspondent, nearly approaching a very advanced age, possess as lively a foresight of reaching an end of his English idioms as he does of the term of his worldly existence, he would, while his health allows, continue their Analysis; but this idiomatic region seeming to him interminable, both his occupation, and his amusement in it, must, with the present Essay, give place

to more urgent concerns. Since, however, he cannot believe this object to be without some use among philological disquisitions, he would gladly see it pursued by some able Essayist. But should that not be the case, he may still occasionally resume his task, while he feels any hope of doing it with success; and whenever he may solicit, in future, the attention of your readers, his contribution shall always reach you about the tenth of the month in which he would wish its appearance in your elegant Repository of Miscellaneous Literature. He flatters himself he has thus far confined his attempts to those peculiar forms of speech which are properly idioms; for he thinks we ought not to admit into that class any of those merely vulgar, and often proverbial, phrases, infinitely numerous, which debase the language of conversation, and often find their way into the letters of persons of little taste; such, for instance, as, when speaking of too much advantage being taken of a man's good nature or generosity, these persons would say, "*This is riding a free horse to death*"; or, when having extricated themselves from some weighty or difficult business, they tell you, "*They have slipped their neck out of the collar*"; or, if talking to some one who has made a fortunate conjecture, they compliment him with his having "*hit the right nail upon the head*." Such sayings as these should be consigned to the use of country farmers, horse-dealers, carpenters, and joiners, from whom they have been borrowed.—But certain inelegant words, if not phrases, sometimes get most unaccountably into vogue, and are heard for a course of years in the conversation of persons the most polite, till, at length, they fall into disuse. Whether our long active hostility to the French has had the effect of nearly banishing the expressive word "*Ennuï*" from the fashionable circles, may not be easily determined; but the word, "*bore* or boring," which has succeeded it with universal currency, though expressive enough, is surely a very coarse metaphor, and, in the mouth of a lady, seems never well chosen.—"*Quiz*," which has generally usurped the place of "*Odd Fish*," has as little to recommend it as its forerunner; and when used verbally, "*to quiz*" any one, it renders the "*quizzer*" at least as ridiculous as the "*quizzée*." But to resume my more professed object of analysis.—

1. *A matter at issue.*—*Translation.* A matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties put their cause to the trial of a jury. This, according to Cowell, is one of the legal senses of this phrase; but had it not become idiomatic, and generally applied to any affairs, which different parties mean to determine by some agreed trial or experiment, I might, in attempting to interpret it, have been thought adventurously invading the mysterious province of the law; from which I have ever wished to keep at a safe distance.—*Analysis.* But how comes “at issue” by the sense in which it is commonly applied, whether in law or in the world? Is it not probable, that it has obtained it by allusion to the state of female pregnancy? It cannot be determined, what some doubtful matter really is, till put “to or at issue;” in other words, “till produced into the light of day, or into the state of a creature newly born;” in which the object produced is called “issue.”

2. *What are you about?*—*Tr.* What are you doing? or, as it must originally have meant, What are you going to do? or, equally, What are you nearly finishing?—*Anal.* The whole meaning of the idiom depends on the sense of the preposition “about,” which, according to the spelling, is more probably derived from the French words “à bout,” meaning, “at either end or extremity of any thing,” than from the Saxon “abutan.” When, therefore, translated into “What are you doing?” which applies to any part of a transaction, as much to the middle as either end, as we use the idiom now, it can have obtained this larger and more indefinite sense only from the meaning of our preposition “about” being much extended beyond the strict use of the French phrase “à bout.”

3. *They fell out.*—*Tr.* They quarrelled, or disagreed.—*Anal.* They fell out.—Out of what?—Of order, or of that state of agreement, in which they had previously been, into a state of confusion and disagreement. When Joseph dismissed his brethren, in order to return to their father with the good things of Egypt, and their asses laden with corn, and admonished them “not to fall out by the way”—they were departing, no doubt, in harmony and good humour with each other, and by their “falling out” he could have meant nothing but their falling out of that regular state of fraternal agreement into the opposite one of hostile contention or

quarrel. There may have been something of metaphorical allusion in this idiom: a number of pieces of money in a purse, or a quantity of corn, or fruit, or other small articles, in a sack, are thus enclosed in a compact and united state; but when suffered “to fall out,” do it always into a state of disunion, irregularity, and confusion.

4. *He runs a risk.*—*Tr.* He puts something to hazard, or danger.—*Anal.* The word “runs” here constitutes the idiom. Why then is a man said to “run a risk,” unless because a prudent person ought never to proceed in any affair with so much haste as to occasion a chance of danger? “He that walketh circumspectly,” says the wise man, “walketh surely;” and, he might have added, “slowly;” for, by the circumspection and slowness with which he makes his movement or progress, he exposes himself to no probable risk. His risk being caused, therefore, by too much precipitation in his movements, he is said “to run a risk.”

5. *He sets great store by it.*—*Tr.* He values it much.—*Anal.* Store is any thing of value hoarded, or laid by for future use; as, “store” of provisions, of wealth, of ammunition, &c. These things are collected for their permanent value, and deposited in safety for future use, as occasions demand them, and are called “store.” If, then, you wish to express your particular value for some article or other, you are said to “set store by it.” But why are you said to “set” store “by it?” A juxtaposition of your “store” by something with which you may mean to compare it, is supposed to pass imperceptibly in your mind; that the comparison may the more easily be made by thus placing them, as it were, side by side.

6. *To be close with a person.*—*Tr.* To decline a longer intimacy or friendship with him.—*Anal.* The word intimacy or friendship being inserted between the verb and the preposition, clearly resolves the idiom.

7. *Let things alone.*—*Tr.* Don’t touch, or meddle with them.—*Anal.* While we are at a distance from things, or not near enough to touch or disturb them, we consider them left to themselves; and things, or indeed persons, left to themselves are often said to be, *alone*; that is, other things or persons are not *with* them.

A question of some curiosity, of which a solution, however, is not at present necessary, might be asked—how comes the word “let” to have two meanings, diametrically opposite; as “let” signifying to allow or permit, and “let” to oppose or hinder?—“Let” in the above idiom plainly means *leave*.

8. *To make a point of doing it.*—*Tr.* Particularly to intend it.—*Anal.* What is “making a point?” As a natural act, it means raising the hand, and directing the forefinger to some object you wish another to see. When, therefore, you make a point of doing some particular thing, you hold your mind stretched out, as it were, directly towards that matter which you intend doing, and this in allusion to the natural act of pointing above noticed.

9. *To put upon a man.*—*Tr.* To impose upon him.—*Anal.* A phrase plainly metaphorical, and taken from laying not simply a burthen upon another man’s shoulders, but a greater burthen than he had reason to expect, or than had been agreed upon. Whether this be done physically or morally, it always imports an act more or less unjust.

10. *He’ll get over it.*—*Tr.* He will surmount the obstacle, or he will recover from an illness.—*Anal.* A phrase equally metaphorical with the former, and derived from the corporeal act of getting over a gate, a hedge, or a stile, &c.

11. *He is undone.*—*Tr.* His affairs are in a state of ruin.—*Anal.* This idiom was first suggested by packages of different or of like articles, tied or “done up” together, being, through accident, unloosed, and in consequence damaged, if not spoiled or destroyed.

12. *He is made.*—*Tr.* His good fortune is secured.—*Anal.* This is nearly the converse of the preceding; an expression conveying the idea of a state of permanent prosperity. We say, analogically, such a thing was “the making of a man,” in allusion to his being nothing or nobody before; so that, physically speaking, he is created or “made,” and morally become, the substantial being, or person, he and his friends had wished.

As I think it rather doubtful, whether I shall find time occasionally to resume my task of Analysis, I would beg, Mr. Editor, to conclude this Essay with bidding to any abler philologist (and one may soon be found) who shall be

disposed to pursue it, that it might be useful, previously, to collect the numerous verbs in our language, which are idiomatically used to serve almost any purpose we please, whether in writing or conversation. They might be well enough characterized under the title of “servile verbs.”—The following occur to me at this moment, and will suffice to shew what I mean.—“Make, take, get, put, turn, come, go, stand, fall, lie, lay, bear, hang, prove, &c. &c.”

To determine all the different senses which Johnson, so much more copiously than any other of our lexicographers, has given them, and other verbs of the same character, would tend much to facilitate the task of analyzing our idioms.

Did I know that some able philologist were likely to succeed me in this analytical business, I might, to use a commercial phrase, turn over to him a small stock of idioms which I have upon hand; but well aware that he will have no difficulty in providing himself with the article in plenty, and longer, perhaps, than you and your literary connections may be disposed to be his customers, I shall lock up my magazine for the present. I will, however, spare him here a couple of idioms from my stock, requesting you to offer them for the first exercise of his talents, if he chooses to make his *debit* upon them; and I will venture to say, that his success will merit no contemptible share of credit. Though, at first sight, they may appear so small and inconsiderable as scarcely to be worth attention, I am willing very humbly to confess, that having paid them some share of my own consideration, I have found more difficulty in analyzing than ease in translating them. Nothing can, indeed, be easier than to assign their meaning; but how they have happened to obtain it, still remains a problem with me. The two phrases in question are no more than—“Be the-by, or bye!”—and “by-and-by.”

But why, after all, should I suppose that what has puzzled my slender portion of sagacity may not easily yield to some better-gifted undertaker? Though I may be forced, on this occasion, to cry “*Davus sum, non Oedipus*,” an other may not find himself a single moment perplexed.—With my thanks, Mr. Editor, for your kind reception of these trifles from my senile pen,

I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

J. LITTLE

To the Author of "Epistolary Essays
on the Analysis of English Idioms"

SIR,

EXACTLY in the proportion that I have been disgusted with the *accurate* accounts that have frequently disgraced our *daily* and *evening* papers, respecting those truly *infamous* assemblies called *boxing-matches*, which, I am sorry to observe, all the exertions of the *country magistrates* cannot suppress, I was pleased with your observations both upon the *detestable subject* and its *appropriate jargon*, which seems to be an *improvement* upon our *indigenous barbarisms*, and, therefore, *correctly adapted* to the *millling fancy*. If further observations upon this *disgraceful diction*, and the *wretches* that gave rise to it, to whom nothing can be *inferior* but their *historians* and those that *encourage* them, would not lead me from the principal object of this address, I could easily be more diffuse: but, therefore, leaving some *exhorting bastinadoes*, which I have in store for those modern *Alfas*, and, at least, one *Gracchus*, their protector, till another opportunity, let me, upon your general subject, remark, that the *Analysis of English Idioms*, once a favourite pursuit of *Swift*, is not only a pleasing, but a very useful study, inasmuch as, by the easiest gradation in nature, it leads the mind to ages far remote, and, eventually, makes us acquainted with *ancient manners and customs*. The *vernacular language* of former times, like the *common law*, is that *medium* in which it is, I think, both by Dr. Johnson and Sir Matthew Hale, stated, *good sense, wisdom*, which is, probably, the reason why it was so frequently adopted by *Swift*, whom I have before noticed. Still, however, sir, this is leading you, by a kind of *chancery circuit*, from the *real cause* of the present address, which is briefly this:—

A woman in *Long-alley, Moorfields*, the other day, asked a *Jew-boy*, why he had disposed of some article of trash so much below the *common price*. To this the lad, with great vivacity, replied; because "*A QUICK SENSE OF VALUE IS BETTER THAN A SLOW SELLING.*"

* Query, Is not this the idiom of A NINETEEN C practically applied?—
EDITH

At *Frindsbury, Kent*, I observed a sign to a *public-house*, on which was depicted an enormous *MUSCLE* gaping on the shore, under which was written, "*There's life in a MUSCLE.*"

I have, in the course of my peregrinations, picked up abundance of other *idioms*, with some of which I may, in future, trouble you: but if, in the mean time, you will, sir, favour me with an *Analysis* (which includes explanation) of those, you will oblige the Public in general, and particularly, Your humble servant,

A WORD-CATCHER!

MISCELLANEA.

No. IV.

SWEARING.

MANY words in the old English language (some of them now in use) are nothing but corrupt abbreviations of the most serious and solemn appeals and asseverations, as we must suppose them to have been originally, in the times when the Roman Catholic religion was prevalent in this nation. Thus by the word '*Odoons* and *Zouns*, *Zoons*, or *Zounds*, was meant originally by *God's wounds* and *His wounds*. So likewise by *Obud*, and *Blood-an-ouns*, or *Blood*, was designed, *By God's blood*, and *His blood and wounds*, or *His blood*. *Osdodkins* is also nothing more than a corruption, or abbreviation, of *God's body and skin*. '*Seath* means *His death*, as *morbleu*, or *morbleu*, in the French language, is (*par la*) *mort de Dieu*.—*Thornton's Plantus*, vol. i.

POPE'S POWER.

Καὶ ἔα πορὶ ἰὸ' αἰ τοῖς καδίζετο, καὶ λαΐν
γῆρυν
Σκαῖν—

Il. B. i. 500.

Sitting on the ground was the usual posture of supplicants, whether to man or to the images of the gods, whose knees they embraced all the while. It is remarkable, that Pope, though the word is καδίζετο, which the Latin very properly renders *sedet*, and the Italian *sedente*, should translate the passage thus:—

Suppliant the goddess stood: one hand she plac'd
Beneath his beard, and one his knees embrac'd.

T. Parnes, vol. iii.

Παλαμῖμοι κατὰ θυγάτηρ ἐπὶ γὰρ ἔδρασαν χιτῶνα
οἷον ἀποβαλὼν ἐν περὶ αἰγυρίῳ.

IL. ix. v. 486.

When you an infant sate upon my lap,
Oft have you stained the garment on my
bosom,
And cast the wine you drank upon my
clothes.

Phoenix is addressing Achilles. Pope, though he owns he has no authority to say these verses were foisted into the text, yet thought them so unworthy of Homer, and his delicacy was so much offended at them, that he has omitted them.—*T. Plautus*, vol. v.

— Ἀχιλῆος θαλερῶ πεπλήγυτο μηρῶ
Χιτῶσι κατὰ περὶ νίσσ', ἀλοφύζομεν δὲ
προσκιδα.

IL. xv. 113.

— Mars smote his brawny thighs.

Mr. Pope has rendered the passage,
Stern Mars with anguish for his slaughter'd
son
Smote his rebelling breast, and fierce begun.
v. 126.

The same translation of this phrase is to be found in other parts of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. If my memory does not deceive me, it is, in one instance, rendered correctly, "smote his thigh."

The difference between plagiarism and imitation seems to be, that the one is acknowledged, the other is not. Plagiarism is proscribed, imitation is fair game. I do not wonder critics should dislike plagiarism; for it is no small blot upon any one's knowledge and sagacity to be drawn into praise, as new, what has been written centuries before.

In Gray's posthumous Ode "Upon the Pleasure arising from Vicissitude," occurs the following stanza:

See the wretch, that long has tost
On the thorny bed of pain,
At length repair his vigour lost,
And breathe, and walk again:
The sweetest flow'ret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common straw, the air, the skies,
To him are opening Paradise.

There is a remarkable beauty in the epithet *common*; but I am inclined to think, this diligent imitator of the ancients borrowed it from a fragment of Alexander, ἡ τῷ ΤΙΟΒΟΑΙΜΑΙΩ.

Τὴν αὖτε εὐτυχίαν λόγῳ,
ὅστις, θάψαντα δάκρυα, Πλάτωνα,

Τὰ σμῖνα ταῦτ', ἀνέλας, οὐκ ἔλας ταχῶς
Τὸν ἥλιον τὴν κοινὸν, ἀντὶ
ὑμῶν, μέγας,

Πορ————

So Nat. Leo, in the first act of his
"Theodosius, or the Forces of Love,"
has these lines:

By heav'n! it joys me too when I remem-
ber

Our thousand pastimes when we borrow'd
names,

Alcides I, and thou my dearest Theseus,
When thro' the woods we chanc'd the foaming
hoar

With hounds that open'd like Thessalian
bulls,

Like tigers slud, and sanded as the shore,
With ears and chests that dash'd the morning
dew.

Who does not recall to mind the
words of Shakspeare?

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan
kind,

So flow'd, so sanded, and their heads are
hung

With ears, that sweep away the morning
dew;

Crook-knee'd and dew-lepp'd like Thessa-
lian bulls;

Slow in pursuit, but match'd in mouth like
bulls;

Each under each——— *M. N. Dream.*

Pope's obligations to Crashaw, Donne, and others of our earlier poets, are well known. It appears too, that he was indebted to Swift for the first idea of the *Dunciad*; the poetry, I am inclined to think, was his own. Parnell's *Hermit* is a story which has passed through many editions. Gay's *Mock Pastorals* (intended as a caricature of Phillips and a defence of Pope) were written at the suggestion of Swift, as may be partly collected from his correspondence. And Thomson, in his *Autumn*, June 1212,

O knew he but his happiness, of men
The happiest, &c. &c.

pillages, without remorse or acknow-
ledgment, from Virgil's second *Geor-
gic*:

O fortunati nimium, sua si bona nouit
Agricolæ! &c.

Uxor inuicti Jovis esse rebus

Hon. Od. lib. iii. 27

The French commentator, in the edi-
tion "In usum Delphini," explains this
as a Greek idiom, *Uxor fur uxoris*,
as if the meaning of the passage was,
"Knowest thou not that thou art the

wife of unconquered Jove?" But it appears to me to allow of another and better interpretation, with which the syntax will correspond, viz "Knowest thou not how to be the wife," or, "to act as the wife of Jove;" agreeably to which he afterwards says, *Bene ferre magnam Disce fortunam.*

* "THE QUEEN OF HEARTS."

The Queen of hearts
She made some tarts
All on a summer's day:
The knave of hearts
He saw those tarts,
And stole them all away.

The King of hearts
Call'd for those tarts,
And beat the knave full sore:
The Knave of hearts
Gave back those tarts,
And swore he'd steal no more.

Translated, in Greek hexameters, by an eminent scholar of the present day.

Ὅτις ποτ' ἐποίησεν Κραδίων Βασιλισσα
πλάκκοντας

Ὄρα νῦν θήριν στί ζῆ σθενος ἡλίοιο.

Δεδο, του' ἰποίησεν, ἀνὴρ ἐλφωια ἰδὼς,

Καὶ μὴ κλιπτοσύνῃ κτῆται, καὶ παῖτα;
ἀπαίτει

Δεδο, δ' ἀργυρίου βασιλεὺς τρακοντας
ἀπαίτει,

Καὶ Δεδο μαστιγὴ μεταφρεῖται ἐπὶ κατ'
ῶμοιο.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὰ βων, ὅλη μαστιγὴ ἀ-
μασθίει.

Κλειστομένη τ' ἀπιδυκε καὶ ἐκ μυγαν
ῖαν ἐν ἑσέτι,

Μεποτε χιματ' ἐπ' ἀλλοτρῶν α. χιμας
ἰσιάζει. A. B.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

ON INSERTING the correspondence of P. T. and M. P. in your Magazine for May and June last, as to the different way in which the name of the immortal Shakspeare has been spelt, I recollected to have seen something on this subject in the remarks on Pope's Dunciad, and, referring, I made the following extracts:—

"The Dunciad—sic MS.—It may well be disputed whether this be a right reading; ought it not rather to be spelled *Dunciad*, as the etymology evidently demands? *Dunce* with an *c*, therefore *Dunciad* with an *c*. That accurate and punctual man of letters, the Restorer of Shakspeare, constantly observes the preservation of this very

letter *c*, in spelling the name of his beloved author, and not like his common careless editors, with the omission of one, nay, sometimes of two *ce's* (as Shakspear), which is utterly unpardonable."—"THEOBALD."

"This is surely a slip in the learned author of the foregoing note; there having been since produced by an accurate antiquary, an autograph of SHAKSPEARE himself, WHEREIN IT APPEARS THAT HE SPELLED HIS OWN NAME WITHOUT THE FIRST E. And upon this authority it was, that those most critical curators of his monument in Westminster-abbey erased the former wrong reading, and restored the true spelling on a new piece of old Egyptian granite."—"BENTLEY."

M. P. observes, that "Shakspeare is the mode now almost generally adopted"—but if the great author himself really wrote it "Shakspeare"—why should his method be departed from?

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Reigate, Oct. 1813.

G. M.

THE CROUP.

A PRIZE of 12,000 francs was offered, in 1807, by the French Government, to that physician who should produce the best memoir on the disease called the Croup: two have shared the prize, being of equal merit; three are distinguished as extremely honourable to their authors; and a sixth memoir is marked by the proposal of a remedy that is said by the writer to be a specific in this malady, and in the whooping-cough. It is liver of sulphur calcined, a sulphat of pot-ash, recently prepared with honey, and sometimes with sugar. The dose from the attack of the croup to the decided diminution of the disorder is ten grains, morning and evening, to be diminished as the disorder abates; and towards the close, the morning dose only to be given. The mixture of sulphat and honey to be made at the moment of using. Young children will suck it off the end of a finger; but it may be given in a spoonful of milk, or of syrup thinned with water; or as a bolus: grown children take it best in this form. It usually relieves in two days; but it must be continued till the cure is completed, and often beyond that period, for fear of a relapse.

NUGÆ.

No. XXIII.

IN England "any strange monster makes a man." The "wonderful performances of the Indian Jugglers" seem, at present, to form the main object of attraction to all the gaping and idle world. The trick of *swallowing the sword* is really very surprising; and though in India it is sufficiently common, it is not on that account, even there, considered the less wonderful. The following extract from Forbes's "*Oriental Memoirs*" gives so accurate a description of this astonishing trick, that to those who have less money than wit it may probably prove so satisfactory as to induce them to save their *three shillings*, and yet enable them to conceive a very sufficient notion of the prodigy.

"I have elsewhere mentioned some feats of the Indian Jugglers; at Zinoré I saw one which surpassed every thing of the kind I had before witnessed, I mean the *swallowing a sword up to the hilt*. Had I not afterwards met with the same set on the island of Salsette, exhibiting before the English chief at Tannah, I should have doubted the evidence of my senses. I witnessed the fact more than once, and was convinced there was no deception. Finding my tale generally disbelieved in Europe, I suppressed it; but having since read a clear and satisfactory account of this extraordinary transaction, drawn up by Mr. Johnson, surgeon in the navy, who in the year 1804 was an eye witness of the performance, and having described it as a professional man, I shall transcribe the account from his Memoir—

"Having been visited by one of these conjurors, I resolved to see clearly his mode of performing this operation; and for that purpose ordered him to seat himself on the floor of the verandah. The sword he intended to use has some resemblance to a common spit in shape, except at the handle, which is merely a part of the blade itself, rounded and elongated into a little rod. It is from twenty-two to twenty-six inches in length, about an inch in breadth, and about one fifth of an inch in thickness; the edges and point are blunt, being rounded, and of the same thickness as the rest of the blade; it is of iron or steel, smooth, and a little bright. Having

• *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXIV. Nov. 1819.

satisfied myself with respect to the sword, by attempting to bend it; and by striking it against a stone, I firmly grasped it by the handle, and ordered him to proceed. He first took a small phial of oil, and with one of his fingers rubbed a little of it over the surface of the instrument; then, stretching up his neck as much as possible, and bending himself a little backwards, he introduced the point of it into his mouth, and pushed it gently down his throat, until my hand, which was on the handle, came in contact with his lips. He then made a sign to me with one of his hands, to feel the point of the instrument between his breast and navel: which I could plainly do, by bending him a little more backwards, and pressing my fingers on his stomach, he being a very thin and lean fellow. On letting go the handle of the sword, he instantly fixed on it a little machine that spun round, and disengaged a small firework, which encircling his head with a blue flame, gave him, as he then sat, a truly diabolical appearance. On withdrawing the instrument, several parts of its surface were covered with blood, which shewed that he was still obliged to use a degree of violence in the introduction.

"I was at first a good deal surprised at this transaction altogether; but when I came to reflect a little upon it, there appeared nothing at all improbable, much less impossible, in the business. He told me, on giving him a trifle, that he had been accustomed, from his early years, to introduce at first small elastic instruments down his throat, and into his stomach; that by degrees he had used larger ones, until at length he was able to use the present iron sword." *Oriental Memoirs*, Vol. II. pp. 515—517.

In the splendid work from which the above extract is taken, Mr. Forbes informs us that "One of the gardens [at Coimbatour] contained a large polished tank, stored with *tame fish*, which were taught daily to repair to the steps for food; and perform certain evolutions. We regaled them with sweetmeats from the bazar, and were much amused by their docility." Vol. IV. p. 97.

On reading this passage, an epigram of Martial's was immediately brought to my recollection, commemorating the docility of some fish in days of yore,

and the terrible vengeance inflicted on a reprobate for disturbing their peace.

"Ad Piscatorem.

Balano procul a lacu monemus,
Piscator, fuge, ne nocens recedas.
Sacris piscibus hæc intantur undæ,
Qui norunt *Domitium*, manumque lambunt
Illum, qua nihil est in orbe majus.
Quid, quod nomen habent, et ad magistri
Vocem quicquid sui venit citatus?
Ille quondam labrys impius profundo,
Dum prædam calante tremente ducit,
Raptis luminibus repente cæcus
Captum non potuit videre piscem:
Et nunc, sacrilegos perosus hamus,
Balanos sedet ad lacus rogator
At tu, dum potes, innocens recede,
Jactis simplicibus cibus in undas,
Et pisces venerare dedicatos."

Epig. Lib. iv. 30.

I think the following extract from Athenæus may be considered equally characteristic of the present age as of his own. Effeminacy is not limited to any place or time.

"Ἡξῆται δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν ὀλοποιῶν περιεργία, καὶ ἡ τῶν μυρμηκῶν. In his days, no one was considered a "complete gentleman" who was not thoroughly versed in "*L'Almanach des Gourmands*," nor was any lady conceived to be full dressed, unless she had "a casting-bottle" of perfume dangled from her neck. Ἀνδρῶς δὲ καὶ αἱ τῶν περὶ τὰ πρῶματα δημουργίαι, καὶ αἱ περὶ τὰς συνουσίας περιεργίαι. It is evident the learned author is describing a fashionable *dall* and *supper*, as he mentions specifically "*WALTZING*," or at least the consequences of it: and, though the conversation takes place in the house of a Roman, he cannot refrain from a *fling* at the *Italian Opera*. Ἡξῆται δὲ οὖν καὶ ἡ τῆς μουσικῆς διαστροφὴ καὶ ἡ περὶ τὰς ἰσθητικῆς καὶ ὑπερβολῆς ἐπὶ ἡμασι πολυτέλεια. Lib. i. p. 68—69, Vol. i. edit. Schweighæus.

In the first edition of the authorized translation of the Bible, in 1611, in the heading to the 50th chap. of Genesis, we find, Joseph "dieth, and is eulogized." Some subsequent editions have changed this uncommon phrase into, "*and is put into a coffin*." But this was the phraseology of that age. In the "*Relation of a Voyage to India* in 1616, &c. by Edward Terry, M.A." who went out as Chaplain to Sir Thomas Roe, we have, "In the afternoon, we chested our slain commander, and committed him to the deep." p. 11. edit. 1655.

"The Spanish Tragedy; or, Hieronymo is mad again," was "the common butt of railery" to all the dramatic poets from its earliest representation down to a very late date. Dryden is the last writer by whom I find it quoted for the purpose of ridicule, in "The Wild Gallant," Act ii. Sc. 1. "Brave man at arms, but weak to Ralhazar!" *The Spanish Tragedy*, Act 1. Dodsley's Old Plays, Vol. iii. p. 124. 1786. Commentators in elucidating a dramatic author are generally very accurate in pointing out the passages from this play which are quoted by the poet whose works they are illustrating: but Whalley, in his edition of Ben Jonson, has not noticed that this line in "The Alchemist,"

"Yes, say lord general, how fares our camp?" Act iii. Sc. 3.

is a quotation from "the common object of ridicule," poor "Hieronymo," in which it occurs Act i. Dodsley, *ut supra*, p. 122. And in Ben Jonson the burlesque is heightened by applying to "a cheater" from "his punk" a question which in the original is put to a victorious General by the King of Spain. T. E.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE OFFICE OF POET LAUREATE IN ENGLAND.

BY THOMAS WARTON, B.D.

MR. WARTON, in his "History of English Poetry," observes, that in the reign of Edward the 11th the first mention occurs of the appellation of Laureate, which was originally bestowed upon John Kay. This ingenious writer was of opinion, the title arose from the degrees taken in the university of Oxford; on which occasion a wreath of laurel was presented to the new graduate, who was styled Poeta Laureatus. His account of the institution of this office will, no doubt, be acceptable to the curious reader, and is delivered in the following words:

"With regard to the Poet Laureate of the Kings of England, an officer of the court remaining under that title to this day, he is, undoubtedly, the same that is styled the king's versifier, and to whom one hundred shillings were paid as his annual stipend in the year 1251. But when or how that title commenced, and whether this officer was ever so-

lunely crowned with laurel at his first investiture, I will not pretend to determine, after the researches of the learned Selden on this question have proved unsuccessful. It seems most probable, that the barbarous and inglorious name of versifier gradually gave way to an appellation of more elegance and dignity; or, rather, that, at length, those only were in general invited to this appointment, who had received academical sanction, and had merited a crown of laurel in the universities for their abilities in Latin composition, particularly versification. Thus the King's Laureate was nothing more 'than a graduated rhetorician employed in the service of the King.' That he originally wrote in Latin appears from the ancient title versificator and may be moreover collected from the two Latin poems which Bæton and Gulielmus, who appear to have respectively acted in the capacity of royal poets to Richard the 1st and Edward the 1st, officially composed on Richard's Crusade, and Edward's siege of Striveling Castle.

"Andrew Bernard, successively Poet Laureate of Henry the VIIIth and the VIIIth, affords a still stronger proof that this officer was a Latin scholar; he was a native of Thoulouse, and an Augustine monk. He was not only the King's Poet Laureate, as it is supposed, but his historiographer, and preceptor in grammar to Prince Arthur. He obtained many ecclesiastical preferments in England. All the pieces now to be found, which he wrote in the character of Poet Laureate, are in Latin. These are, 'An Address to Henry the VIIIth for the most auspicious Beginning of the Tenth Year of his Reign, with an Epithalamium on the Marriage of Francis the Dauphin with the King's Daughter;' 'A New Year's Gift for the Year 1515;' and 'Verses wishing Prosperity to his Majesty's Thirteenth Year.' He has left some Latin hymns; and many of his Latin prose pieces, which he wrote in the character of historiographer to both monarchs, are remaining. I am of opinion, that it was not customary for the Royal Laureate to write in English, till the reformation of religion had begun to diminish the veneration for the Latin language; or, rather, till the love of novelty, and a better sense of things, had banished the narrow pedantries of monastic erudition, and taught us to cultivate our

native tongue. In the mean time, it is to be wished, that another change might, at least, be suffered to take place in the execution of this institution, which is confessedly Gothic, and unaccommodated to modern manners; I mean, that the more than annual return of a composition on a trite argument would be no longer required. I am conscious I say this at a time when the best of Kings affords the most just and copious theme for panegyric; but I speak it at a time when the department is honourably filled by a poet of taste and genius, which are idly wasted on the most splendid subjects, when imposed by constraint, and perpetually repeated.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE.

A TALE.

BY J. J.

(Continued from page 312.)

MR. EMERSON'S reception by the Baronet was marked with an extraordinary degree of politeness—

"Is her ladyship at leisure?" said Mr. Emerson.

"She is not at home, sir," replied the Baronet.

"Out so early?"

"She set off this morning for London, sir—on some private business."

"On some private business—with all due deference to her ladyship's judgment, I think her business sometimes rather more private than it should be.—I understand there is a serious difference between her and Mortimer, the farmer—why was not I allowed to take a part in it?—but, perhaps I am mistaken in the subject of it—I will thank you, Sir William, to inform me."

"Sir, you can be no stranger to Mortimer's poverty."

"It is as I thought."

"Should there have been any other motives to my mother's conduct in this case, than a just consideration of my interest, and the most delicate conception of your feelings in consequence of my brother's faux-pas, I am an utter stranger to them."

"Faux-pas?" replied Mr. Emerson; "and is adultery no more in your morality?—in mine, Sir William, it is a plunge into the abyss of vice!—but enough of that!—The consideration of your interest, Sir William, is just and natural; but as the subject on which my feelings had been so delicately com-

sidered by her ladyship may be supposed as intimately connected with her own, I am somewhat surprised that she should have been more disposed for business than she thought me—besides, what immediate occasion was there for resorting to legal measures—the farmer's effects would have been little less valuable, nor would his arrears have been much increased by the delay of a few days—and why attach his person with his goods?"

"His person was attached, sir, by a different action: and as it was impossible he could either defend it, or discharge it, without rendering himself insolvent to us, her ladyship thought it most prudent to attach his goods as a security for our claim."

"Poor Mortimer!—could thy ruin have been more complete, it would have been effected by the prudence of her ladyship."

"Sir, I am not more surprised at this aspersion of my mother's character, than at the inconsistency of your own—it has not lately been your custom to espouse the interest of Mortimer so warmly."

"To answer your charge of inconsistency, Sir William, it is only necessary to observe, that I now appear not merely the advocate of Mortimer, but as an executor of your father's will."

"And what is there in my father's will that contradicts my mother's conduct—did not my father reserve a rent for the farm occupied by Mortimer, and has he any where expressed that it shall be discontinued?"

"Very true, Sir William, what you say, and what has been done, may be very just; but I believe, had your father been the executor of his own will, in a case like this, he would have tempered justice with a little mercy—pray, Sir William, can you inform me at whose suit this unfortunate man was arrested."

"I do know, sir; but as I am not authorized by the party to answer such a question, I must beg you will excuse me."

"Most certainly, Sir William; 'the man who has not a conscience in every thing, trust him in nothing.'"

Mr. Emersly then wished the Baronet good morning, and bent his course towards the prison, determined in his mind, that should the result of a fair inquiry leave Mortimer an honest man, he would release him from all his pecu-

niary difficulties, and make the Cottage of Hawthorn once more the seat of contentment to its aged possessor.

The reader may have known by experience, that repentment in a good man's breast long operating on a passive object, is, at length, succeeded by a sense of sorrow for the sufferer.

—In the passage which led to Mortimer's room, Mr. Emersly was met by Betty—

"Where are you going, my dear?" said he.

The girl turned round, and, half-choked, exclaimed, "Oh, sir! my poor master!"

"Well, well, thou art a good girl, Betty; but don't take it so to heart, child—let me see him."

"Ah, sir," said the poor wench, as she opened the door, "there he is!"

Mr. Emersly entered; and seeing nobody in the room but the gaoler's wife, who sat by the bed-side, concluded the girl had mistaken it, and was drawing back; when the woman asking if it was Mr. Mortimer he came to see, drew the curtain, and exposed his pale and breathless corpse!

"Good Heaven!" cried Mr. Emersly, clasping his hands, "what do I see?"

"Ah, sir," said the woman, "he is dead indeed;—he died between five and six this morning—poor soul!—he suffered a great deal, sir—I know little of him but as being a prisoner here—but it made my heart ache to hear him—'Where was his daughter? Where was his daughter?—His daughter Ellen?—all night long.'"

"And where was his daughter?" said Mr. Emersly.

"I do not know, sir; the girl that introduced you came here very early this morning, expecting to find her here, as she had left home yesterday morning to see her father; and I really think, sir, that her absence, his confinement, and his troubles at home (for I understand there is an execution in his house for rent), have altogether broken the old man's heart."

Mr. Emersly looked on the countenance of Mortimer; and, recollecting his mild manners and his meek demeanor, wept!—"In ira locum successit estimatio, modo personam mortuam, modo causam mori, nō considerans."

"Did he express any particular de-

sire, in his last moments?" said Mr. Emersly, still looking at Mortimer.

"Once, sir (but I think he must have been light-headed). 'Ellen,' said he, faintly, 'when I am dead, as I soon shall be, inform Mr. Emersly (I think that was the name, sir), inform Mr. Emersly of my death, and do justice to my character, so far as he has mistaken it.'"

"Indeed?—Were those his words."

"As near as I can recollect, sir."

Mr. Emersly was about to put some other questions, when Mr. Richardson entered the room, followed by Kent; and seeing Mr. Emersly by the bedside, went up to him—his eyes were still fixed on the body, and the visible emotion of his countenance evinced the most sincere concern.

"Death, sir," said Mr. Richardson, "has been beforehand with us in the release of Mortimer, and has, perhaps, effected it more happily."

"I hope so, Mr. Richardson."

"And as it is as natural to age as sleep to the weary, should be rather acquiesced in than lamented."

"As the consequence of age, it is as natural as you represent it; but Mortimer's death was, I fear, premature—Mr. Richardson, I have mistaken the man—wounded his feelings by a misplaced suspicion—and, by withholding that protection which, by my brother's will and my own word, I was bound to afford him—have hastened the period of his days."

"How far, sir, *your* conduct may have tended to that effect, Heaven only knows—but from the information of this man (pointing to Kent), I am more inclined to suspect that of the Baronet."

Kent then came forward; and being desired by Mr. Emersly to state all he knew relative to the Baronet's conduct to Mortimer, he began as follows:—

"Mortimer was first known to me by a circumstance which I am now ashamed to think of—I had, by a course of idleness and extravagance, so outrun my means, that I was arrested for a debt far beyond my ability to discharge; being well aware that an application to those who knew me would be a fruitless attempt for bail, and having heard of Farmer Mortimer, as an easy good-natured man, I represented my case to him, through the medium of a friend, whose son, I knew, was, with

the old man's consent, honourably inclined towards his daughter); and stating it in the most favourable, but fictitious, light, as the consequence of misfortune, induced him to subscribe his name to that of my friend in a bail-bond for my release.—So far there was no harm done—it afforded me time to apply to an uncle in London for some assistance; who having answered me like an unfeeling miser, as he is, I had determined to make a due surrender of myself; when meeting, one day, with the young Baronet, whom I had been accustomed to poach for, in a certain kind of game, he recognized me in that character, and asked me if I knew the man at Hawthorn.

"Mortimer, Sir William?" said I.

"Ay," replied he,

"He's one of my bail."

"Bail?—What do you mean?"

"I am arrested, Sir William; and the very man you mention has come forward to bail me."

"Well then," said he, "you know his daughter?"

"I know he has one, Sir William."

"I must confess, sir, his application confounded me for the moment—I felt myself inferior—the man had done me a signal kindness, and to return it by purchasing his daughter for such a purpose staggered me."

"She is a shy bird, Sir William," said I.

"A better price," said he."

The blood that had left the countenance of Mr. Emersly at the sight of Mortimer now suffused his cheek, while indignation spurred its course through every channel of the heart—turning to Mr. Richardson—"Can such a character exist?"

"It is not yet complete, sir," replied Mr. Richardson.

Kent went on—

"I have no doubt, Sir William," said I, "that the pay would be very good; but unless it could save me from limbo, I am afraid I should not have time to finish my job if I undertook it."

"What's the sum?"

"Five hundred pounds! Sir William."

"Hah—and Mortimer bound for you?"—he clapped his hand to his head—

"Well—and what do you mean to do?"

"Surrender, Sir William, when my time is up."

" 'You do—you are a d—d honest fellow—but you shall do better than that—be off.'—"

" 'Off? Sir William—my honour—my bail.'—"

" 'As for your honour, Kent—d—n that—and for your bail, leave it to me—my business must be done—I will have the girl if the devil has craft—be off—I only desire it may be soon—and that your tongue be still.'—"

" 'I shall never forget his look, sir—no avidity of purpose, but deep-laid design scowled upon his brow—he thought long before he spoke again—then recovering his usual countenance, clapped a ready purse into my hand, and once more bid me—be off.'—"

" 'It is unnecessary to relate the various degrees of compunction that assailed me, on deserting the post of honour in which I had been placed by my friends Williams and Mortimer—I shall, therefore, bring up my story to the time of my return.'—"

" 'Should it excite your astonishment, that I could face my friends again after having injured them so atrociously, I can only say, that I had, in the mean time, married a devil in an angel's form, and desperately thought a prison a paradise to home!—"

" 'I immediately surrendered myself to my friend Williams; and having excused my conduct by a candid relation of what passed between me and the Baronet—he shook his head—perhaps he did not believe me—"

" ' 'Ab, Kent,' said he, 'your conduct has cost me the one half of your debt, and the friend who joined me all he was worth.'—"

" 'I expressed my sorrow, and asked him whether I was to be considered his prisoner, or as a man willing to liquidate the debt as far as a course of industry and reformed application to business could effect it—He looked at me—"

" ' 'Kent,' said he, 'as to myself, I can still live, although I am two hundred and fifty pounds the worse for you, and would rather see you work out of a prison, than starve within one; but I have another reason for encouraging your industry—Mortimer is a ruined man, and if it can supply any thing in the way of compensation to him, it will be well and justly applied—his spirit has induced him to decline my assistance, on account of his unavailing influence on his daughter's mind respecting the solicitation of my

son; but as I am well convinced he has done all in his power to obtain her consent, my friendship for him is still the same—let your endeavours, therefore, be directed to his relief, and I shall be satisfied.'—"

" 'I readily consented, and requested he would inform me, how the ruin of Mortimer had not sooner happened, as the consequence of my desertion—he told me, that as far as Mortimer's effects could answer, he had readily produced them; but they being insufficient, the young Baronet had voluntarily supplied the rest on a bond, which he had taken merely to satisfy his mother, till he became of age to spend his money in his own way: but some time after, having staked more freely at the table than his means could answer or his skill ensure, he had made an assignment of the bond, that his deficiency might be honourably supplied—Thus it appears to Williams and the world—but not to me—Mortimer is dead; and though the scheme might not have comprehended his death, as necessary to its success, the bond was certainly meant to be the future means of his daughter's ruin—She is gone, sir; and you may depend on it that she is in the power of the Baronet somewhere, who, by promises or threats, will effect the purpose for which his scheme was laid—so far as I have contributed to it, I am heartily sorry for—my conduct has, however, met its punishment—I stand cursed with a termagant wife, whose extravagance has fixed me here with a load of consequent debt, which it is impossible for me ever to discharge.'—"

Kent having ended his relation, Mr. Emersly put a guinea into his hand, and thanked him for so much of his information as was vouched by facts.

From this account he drew an inference materially in favour of Mortimer, the propriety of whose conduct he now no longer doubted—while the duplicity of the Baronet, by which his own towards him had been biassed, did not vex him more as an impeachment of his mental penetration, than as an occasion of regret for his implicit acquiescence in the charge and condemnation of the accused without that necessary investigation which is due to justice, and which should invariably precede every instance of actual resentment—the unambitious honesty which, in the character of Mortimer, was a prominent trait—that spirit of grati-

ude and contentment which Mr. Emersly had witnessed in him when assured that he should be assisted in the means of discharging the arrears of rent which had occurred by his unfortunate confidence in others as the result of his benevolence—and that mutual and pure affection which seemed to connect by so strong a tie the father and his child—now occurred to his mind as arguments of Virtue neglected, with a force of conviction and poignancy of application that could not be parried or suppressed, and were admitted in the breast of Mr. Emersly with the due effect of error acknowledged, and a determined purpose of correction, as far as correction could then be possible—to Mortimer it could now avail nothing!—no longer subject to human necessities, he was superior to human aid—the hopeful triumph of the poor!

Mr. Emersly took a last view of his benign countenance, which spoke his character more favourably than the most flattering epitaph; and having given the necessary directions for the interment of the body, consigned it, in the mean time, to the care of Betty, after exhorting her to an attentive performance of this last duty, as she valued the consequence of his approbation or displeasure.

Poor Betty needed not the stimulus of either Hope or Fear, in her affection to her old master—her attachment, founded in gratitude for a long course of kindness, was such as required no future interest to confirm.

The body was interred in the same grave with that of his wife and son, whither it was attended by Mr. Richardson, Farmer Williams and his son, with a number of his poorer neighbours, by whom his life had been respected, and his death deplored. Over the grave was placed, by Mr. Emersly's desire, a stone with the following inscription:

Here lie the remains of
WILLIAM MORTIMER!
On whose humble life
The sacred virtues of
Benevolence and Integrity
Shed a lustre
Which the deep shade of Death
Shall eclipse but for a time,
As the passing cloud obscures the solar
rays,
Emerging with augmented glory from
its transient gloom!

END OF THE SECOND PART.

THE ADVANTAGES OF UNIFORMITY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a maxim, held by most people who have studied Nature, that
"We are all creatures of habit:"
habit of mind as well as of body.

This, I believe, is admitted for a truth, which no man of observation will attempt to bring into controversy with any view of success: and, under this impression, I am well assured, that those who, in the contemplation of effects, are disposed to search diligently after causes, will, at all times, give encouragement to such endeavours as have for their tendency the cultivation amongst mankind of an *uniform habit of thinking*, on every matter wherein the mind, *left to itself*, is liable to be drifted into various and contrary courses.

No man, who is for having the community advanced in knowledge, can have any possible objection to the *mode* adopted for the education of youth, that has lately been reared into practice by the valuable and indefatigable labours of our friend LANCASTER. It is of no consequence to the public, whether he, or who else, was the inventor of that scheme; he, certainly, is the most entitled to reward who takes on him the labour of advancing it.

It is, however, a question of doubt with many, who are much conversant with life, whether a greater diffusion of knowledge amongst the lower orders does, in any degree, promote the happiness, or improve the general condition of mankind. Yet admitting, for the sake of argument, that the facility afforded to the extension of knowledge be of essential benefit in society, I have, nevertheless, one great *radical defect* to point out in the mode pursued, and recommended, by our friend Lancaster. The defect I allude to is, the omission of instilling into the minds of youth, in the course of their education, any *prescribed rules of Faith*; leaving them, *unguided and untrained*, to take up, as it were by chance, and adopt their own creed, from the *naked proposition* of a fundamental principle, to be laid before them.

In this defect, and especially on that account, he is encouraged, patronized, and supported, by men of the first weight in the state. In these men it passes for *liberality*, but, if we sift it

to the bottom, I think it will be discovered, that this liberality is merely another term for the *absence of principle*.

I should wish to put the question, Upon what principle do men, having the credit of being the most enlightened in this very enlightened age, presume to have discarded from the elementary training of youth the old and approved practice of raising up in their minds, *by a table of rules*, an uniformity of religious sentiments?

Can it possibly be entertained, for a moment, by any one of learning and capacity, that, without such aid, the bare reading of the scriptures shall produce in men's minds this desired uniformity?—The contrary is so evident, that it is almost absurd to put the question.

Those who have read history, and know any thing of human nature, have no need to be told, that nations which have relaxed in their attention to the rules of uniformity, have soon dissolved in fanatical commotion, or become a constant prey to intestine divisions.

The first care of a wise legislator will be to preserve and extend, as much as possible, a spirit of uniformity.

In a nation cursed with a diversity of sentiment, there is a perpetual tendency to ruin.

We see many, who affect to be extremely liberal towards others who differ from them, essentially, in opinion: but is there on earth, *sincerely*, any one, having another under consideration, with respect to such differences, but heartily despises him? He may *affect* liberality:—it is delusion: his nature will not permit it.

The great advantages of uniformity are not generally had in due estimation.

A gardener may, with as much prudence, omit the training of shoots of trees planted against a wall, as the heads of a nation omit the training of youth in this uniformity of sentiment. An attention to the root, and fundamental, only, will not avail: without the due training, both will run into wild confusion.

I wish this subject to be taken up by one abler than,

Sir,

Your obliged Correspondent,

ALLHALLOWS.

19th Sept. 1813.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Number for July last (p. 81), you have recorded the *demerits* of that extraordinary character, the Rev. William Hunt, *alias* Huntington, S.S. with some observations on the circumstance of his annexing those singular initials to his name. I recollect reading in a work of Mr. H's, which casually fell into my hands a short time ago, some curious, and, as I think, cogent, objections, which he urges against certain familiar *addenda* to the names of the regularly-educated clergy. Speaking of the degree M.A. (Master of Arts), he considers it as no small share of presumption in any man to take upon himself such a title, for that no human being that ever had existence could properly and strictly be termed a *Master of Arts*. The initials P.A. or "Professor of Arts," he observes, would be far more appropriate and becoming, seeing that no one was, in the true sense of the words, a "*Master of Arts*," but the Almighty himself, who was, without doubt, the Master of all Arts and of all Sciences.

In entertaining this opinion, which, I think, will not be considered one of the most objectionable of Mr. Huntington's notions, S.S. or "*Sinner Saved*," was the degree that he judged it lawful to claim in the University of Christianity; "*Sinner Saved*," notwithstanding, merely implied, according to his own explanation, "*the knowledge of salvation by the forgiveness of sins*"—"and this," he adds, "is true wisdom."

As every candid mind will allow, that a man ought to stand or fall by his works, and be judged according to his actions, I think that the harmless eccentricities exhibited by an individual should not be turned to his prejudice, when so wide a field is open for the exercise of rational discrimination. Neither can it be a matter of the least importance, what has been his family origin, however obscure, or what may have been, the occupation of any part of his life (though even an employment so mean as that of "*Coal-heaving*"), provided the same has been exercised as the means of obtaining an honest livelihood and support. I do not find that the doctrines or writings of honest John Bunyan have ever been impugned on the score of their author's

having once followed the trade of a *tinker*.

It generally happens, Mr. Editor, that the characters of persons who have made a noise in the world are estimated with more *truth* after they have "shuffled off this mortal coil," than at any period of their mortal career; and this seems likely to be the case in regard to the *Reverend* Gentleman respecting whom I have taken the liberty to trouble you with these few observations. A very judicious and liberal critic, who has published a work of some celebrity, under the title of "*The Puppet*," has already, in a very becoming manner, expressed his *altered* opinion respecting the above extraordinary preacher, and placed his character in a much fairer point of view than that in which it has been hitherto received by the generality of persons.

"He was," observes the author of that work, "an affectionate father, who at one period struggled hard to rear, with scanty means, a progeny not only numerous, but unhealthy; and who looked upon the unnatural avoidance of such a charge, though common in modern times, as both dishonourable, and detestable in the sight of God."

"His temper was naturally inclined to be imperious; sometimes he was capricious, and could not always brook the restraints which religion had imposed; yet his real friends, at better times, found from him 'a cordial reception, good homely fare, an honest heart, and a hearty welcome.'—When inviting an old friend, he thus kindly urges him—"I was, and still am, grieved to see you, so ill as you are, attending that shop; you really hasten your end, and deprive yourself of a little wholesome air, which in your state is so much needed. I have *now*, a comfortable bed, and a good room, entirely at your service; and there is no want of any thing, nor any creature in the way to make you uneasy—all love you, and you know it."

"Charity was, strange though it may seem, his failing." 'For three years together,' declares Mr. Huntington, when relating the condition of his finances on his settlement in London, 'I lost ground; for Satan waylaid me in a path which I knew to be Charity.' When he quitted the trade of shoemaking, and, without any present resource, began to depend wholly on

preaching, he gave his 'kit of tools' to a poor cobbler who lived near him! Become more master of the purse subsequently to his establishment in the metropolis, he was sometimes stripped of forty, and even of one hundred pounds, according to the state of his pocket, time after time, whenever his aid was solicited by any person whom he believed deserving of kindness. It forms the truest most excellent in his character, and ought to be proclaimed on the house tops, that the experience of necessity, instead of steeling, had softened his heart, which was ever alive to the distresses of those around him; and which, more especially to those whom he supposed to be of the household of *faith*, prompted him to be benovolent even to an excess. In his disposition he was very humane, and in all his dealings he was most just and conscientious."

At one time, while itinerating at Newark-on-Trent, Mr. H. writes, "The poor souls here have collected *ten pounds* for me, and intended to get more; but I told them *I would take nothing of them*; which surprised them, *for they are very poor*."

The following letter, which he writes to Mrs. H. on another occasion, will give the reader no unfavourable opinion of his matrimonial feelings towards his first wife:

"*Gainsborough.*

"Dear partner in life, and in covenant love! Grace be with thee, and thy little troop—I am at present very well in health; I have enjoyed more of the powerful presence of God than usual, the enjoyment of him has been sweet to my soul."

"I often take a solitary walk by the river Trent, and muse on the wonderful scheme of everlasting love, &c. &c."

"I do not enjoy my comfort alone; I call you and the little ones up with me to prayer, in my faith; and surely my desire is that you and the little ones may be saved!—I keep close to my study, and commune alone with my own heart. I sit from morning to night in my own room; except when I eat my meals, or walk by my highly-favoured river, the Trent—Give my love to Ruth and Naomi; and all, if they can receive it, &c. &c. Fare you well, grace be with thee and thine; from

"Your affectionate husband in Christ,
W. H."

"His politics were adopted for conscience sake; rebellion" was, he knew, 'as the sin of witchcraft.' "He accordingly opposed himself to such as were 'given to change' amongst his followers, with an intrepidity and disinterestedness that did honour to his fortitude and his patriotism; and afterwards stimulated them to contribute handsomely to the relief of those who suffered by resistance to tyranny in other lands. Not long since he collected a munificent contribution (about 200*l.*) towards the relief of the Russian poor. He was most loyal to the state, but by no means so well affected to the church, and, though possessing much charitableness, he occasionally betrayed symptoms of an avaricious kind.

"Huntington owed much to the original obscurity whence he at first emerged. The rise of some men is their fall; since, while they strive to be more than they are, they end less than they were. The man who is born a king, can look to die but a king, yet may die less than a king. Retrogradation was, in Huntington's case, impossible. Every step that he took, right or left, led him onward; and had it come to the worst with him, he then was but where he first was—Poverty was as favourable to his piety; it kept him dependant on the Father of Mercies, and led him to be grateful for what he thus obtained. He has been censured for ascribing too much to the interposition of the same Divine Almoner. but, surely, it is better to trace his hand in every thing, than not to perceive it in any thing."*

* "The Bank of Earth," one of Mr. Huntington's early and most whimsical productions, contains many curious particulars concerning the *wonderful interpositions* of Providence on his behalf some of them on comparatively trivial occasions. As this book is in the hands of very few persons, I shall give the following extracts:—

"My dame and I" says Mr. H. "now kept house at a very cheap rate—two shillings and sixpence per week carried us through tolerably well. We soon saved upwards of twenty shillings, with which, on the Saturday night, I set off to King-ton-upon-Thames (he now lived at I well), to get some of my clothes out of pawn leaving money in the hands of my dame to get half-a-bushel of barley. It so happened, that the apparel which I went to redeem came to so much with the interest, that I had not any money left to bring home. This was a great trial to us, because our poor little girl" (his eldest

"Unlike the pulpit parrots of later times, "the tip-top ministers," as him-

living one), "who had been but lately weaned, had nothing to carry her through the week, but bare barley-cakes" (upon which he and his wife had agreed wholly to subsist, such was their state of poverty); "and though she would eat barley, I could not endure to see her live on that only. On the Monday following, I went to work heavily, and very much distressed to know how my poor little one was to live. But, as I went over a bridge that led to my work, I cast my eye on the right hand side, where lay a very large eel on the mud, by the river side, apparently dead; I caught hold of it, and soon found it was only asleep. My little one was very fond of it, and it richly supplied all her wants that day; but at night I was informed the eel was gone, so the next day afforded me the same distress as the preceding day had done. When thus going to my work, cruelly reflecting on myself for parting with all my money, just as I entered the garden-gates, I saw a partridge lie dead on the walk; I took it up, and found it warm; so I carried it home; and a few days after this, my master told me he had found a partridge in the garden-walk also, but that it stunk; I told him I had found one a little before that time. He observed that two males had been fighting, and had killed each other, which was very common. But I was enabled to look higher. Carnal reason always traces every thing from God to second causes, and there leaves them floating upon uncertainties; but faith traces up to their first cause, and fixes them there, by which means God's hand is known, and himself glorified. I believe this battle between the plumed warriors was proclaimed by the Lord; for if a sparrow falls not to the ground without God's leave, I can hardly think a partridge does."

* * * * *

"It happened, one morning early, that my wife asked me for the tinder-box, seemingly in a great fright, crying out—'I wonder the poor child has not waked all night'—she then lighted the candle, and took up the child; and behold it was dead, and as black as a coal!—Here *Providence* nevertheless appeared again; for, about three or four months before this happened, a gentleman, in whose garden I at times had wrought, desired me to look after his horse in the country, while he was in town, for which I was to have one shilling per week. The very day on which the child died, this gentleman came down from London, and I got my money of him for looking after the horse, which just served to bury the poor infant."

* * * * *

"I often made very free in my prayers with my valuable Master, for *broaches*; but

self describes them, of our day, William Huntington did not pop up at once into notice, obtain mushroom-like notoriety, and assume the crown before he had borne the cross; but was obliged to buckle on his armour, and shew himself valiant in the promulgation of that faith for which he professed to contend. He was continually derided, abused, resisted, pelted while travelling, burned in effigy, and his life not seldom endangered, till he might be said to 'stand in jeopardy every hour.' Modern methodism did not as yet strut in her golden slippers. Enduring all things, he had to surmount the opposition of decided enemies on the one hand; while, by his successful persevering, he silenced the cavillings of those who would have dissuaded him because 'they knew not the impulse he was under.' We find him ultimately compassing both these points. He conciliated friends; he confounded foes."

he still kept me so amazingly poor, that I could not get them at any rate. At last, I was determined to go to a friend of mine at Kingston, who is of that branch of business, to bespeak a pair, and to get him to trust me until my Master sent me money to pay him. I was that day going to London, fully determined to bespeak them as I rode through the town. However, when I passed the shop, I forgot it, for my mind was not then thinking on carnal things; but, when I came to London, I called on Mr. Croucher, a shoemaker in Shepherd's market, who told me a parcel was left there for me, but what it was he knew not. I opened it, and, behold, there was a pair of leather breeches, and in the breeches was a note, the substance of which was as follows:—

"SIR,

"Seeing your nakedness, I have sent you a pair of breeches, and hope they will fit. I beg your acceptance of them; and if they want any alteration, give in a note what the alterations are, and I will call in a few days, and alter them."

"And here I may notice the peculiar kindness of my Master to me, in ordering leather breeches for me, and not linen breeches, as was done of old for Aaron and his sons; for I wanted the breeches to ride in and if they had been of linen only, peradventure I should have been sorely galled.—About that time twelve months I got not a pair of breeches in the same manner without being measured for them.—At another time, when Providence had been exercising my faith and patience till the cupboard was quite empty, in answer to a simple prayer, he sent one of the largest hams that I ever saw."

"Amidst an age inclining to latitudinarianism in matters of faith, even his adversaries have allowed him some credit for asserting the distinguishing doctrines of the gospel. Those who could not bring themselves to approve of his controversial acrimony, have, nevertheless, admired his theological fidelity, and given due honour to the zeal with which he so assiduously maintained the religion first delivered to the saints. Justice prompts one to remark, on this head, that he chiefly desired to have a chapel of his own, after he quitted the country, in order that he might be enabled more effectually to resist and confute the heresies at that time promulgated in London.* He was in doctrine faithful to the end. During the last discourse that he was allotted to preach, he, with uncommon stress, exhorted his congregation to 'remember how' they had 'received and heard,' and thus 'hold fast,' 1st, The doctrine of the glorious and incomprehensible Trinity, and Trinity in Unity; 2d, The Divinity and Eternal Godhead of Christ Jesus, our blessed Saviour; 3d, God's election before time, and choice of his sheep before the beginning of the world; 4th, Redemption by Christ Jesus in time from among them; 5th, That we are accepted and justified only by faith in the righteousness of Christ Jesus; 6th, Regeneration by the operation of the Holy Spirit.—These were those 'great truths' which he considered 'as essential to eternal salvation;' and that these were his tenets, it may be useful for the public to know, seeing that many misrepresentations on this subject have gone

* "When I saw," observes Mr. H. "what a hand the devil made, and the advantage he gained by trading with Tom Paine, my soul was grieved, and my zeal inflamed, against this monopoly of Satan, and God filled me with power and might by his Spirit, to oppose it, &c.—Never did I see so evil a spirit so rapidly spread before, and I hope I never shall again!—Many of the poorest sort neglected all business, and all care for their families, till they brought death into the pot!—When this spirit came, it preyed upon the very vitals of godliness.—Much displeasure did I incur at this work. Some, like the Galatians, who would formerly have parted with their own eyes for me, now viewed me as their greatest enemy, for enforcing the clearest truth; not a few looked like a yawn to the gallery; while I was insisting on obedience to him that bruised the serpent's head."

forth, and been received, by a great number of persons.

"Mr. Huntington possessed a vigorous mind. He was an acute reasoner, and a nervous writer; and though he complained of his memory being treacherous, and naturally bad, yet his powers of reminiscence appear from his *Bank of Faith*, his *Naked Bow*, and other tracts, to have been scarcely inferior to those of his understanding. 'Whether he will be,' observed one of Mr. H.'s antagonists, 'what he arrogantly proclaims himself to be,' *S. S. or Simon Savid*, 'remains to be proved.'—These are inquiries that do not appertain to man."*

It may be proper to close this subject with the following extract from one of his letters:—"You may believe me when I say, despicable and despised as I am, God knows that I envy not the angels of God in heaven; nor is there a human being in existence whose felicity I crave, whose state I covet, or with whom I would exchange my hope."

Mr. Huntington was born in the Weald of Kent about the year 1741. Penury frowned on his cradle, and he was successively engaged in the servile occupations of errand-boy, ostler, gardener, cobbler, and coal-heaver, previously to his obtaining a settlement in London as a preacher.—Some few years before his end (death having released him from his "Dame"), he married the reputedly affluent widow of the late Sir James Sanderson, Bart. and daughter of the patriotic Alderman Skinner. Lady Sanderson is said to have first repaired to "Providence Chapel" with the view of ridiculing that preacher of whom she afterwards became the wife.

By his first "Dame" Mr. H. had thirteen children, of which number seven survive him. One of his sons, who is a bookseller at the west end of the town, is now publishing a complete edition of his works, in *twenty octavo volumes*†.

His chapel above-mentioned, which was situated in Tichfield-street, being destroyed by fire, a few years ago, a new and spacious one was lately erected for him in Gray's-inn-lane by his congregation, and which, it is said, cost between nine and ten thousand pounds.

For some time previous to his decease, Mr. H. occupied the house and

premises which formerly belonged to the late Dr. De Valengin (See *Europ. Mag.* Vol. XLVIII. p. 83.), situate in a very pleasant part of Pentonville. His household furniture, together with a handsome coach, a chariot, library of books, and other effects, were recently put up to auction, and occupied a sale of four days; and it was curious to remark the sincere veneration, approaching almost to idolatry, which pervaded the minds of many of the ministers, hearers, and friends, on this occasion, each bidding to the utmost of their ability, in order to become the possessor of some precious relic of their admired teacher.—An old elbow chair sold for the enormous sum of *sixty guineas*!!!—An ordinary pair of spectacles fetched seven guineas; a common silver snuff-box, five guineas; and every article of plate from 23s. to 26s. per ounce!!—Among the books, Owen on the Hebrews, and on the Spirit, were sold for 8*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; Goodwin's Works, 5 vols. fetched sixteen guineas; and the proprietor's own publications, in sixteen volumes, sold for 13*l.* 10*s.*—The whole produce of the sale amounted to upwards of 1800*l.*

A more comprehensive idea of Mr. Huntington's religious predilections may be gathered from the following extracts from a work published by him about thirty years ago, under the title of his "*Last Will and Testament*."

"Item. That most blessed book of God, the Holy Bible, together with an excellent Treatise on the Sovereignty of God, written by that eminent servant of Christ, Elisha Cole; the learned Boston's View of the Covenant of Grace, and that golden phoenix in its cage, called The Pilgrim's Progress, written by the Reverend John Bunyan, Doctor of Divinity and Master of Allegorical Arts; I do will, and desire to leave, the above-mentioned invaluable books, unsullied, uncorrupted, unaltered, and void of all notes, comments, annotations, or paraphrases whatsoever, to every heir of promise in the Christian world, as a rich spiritual treasure, &c.

"Item. The Holy Bible; Luther's Commentary on the Galatians; Mr. Bunyan's Discourse on the Jerusalem Sinner Saved, together with his Come and Welcome to Jesus Christ; with Mr. Romane's Life and Walk of Faith; and part of Mr. Marshall's Gospel Mystery of Sanctification; I do will and desire to leave as a choice breast of

* Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of the late W. Huntington, S.S. by ONESTIMUS.

consolation to all the infant progeny of Zion, our most tender, affectionate, and ever-revered mother; to have and to hold till they are established in faith, &c.

"Item The following books, entitled, Mr. Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, Mr. Joseph Alleme's Alarm, Thomas à Kempis, the whole works of the free-will Mr Goodwin, together with all the thunderbolts of popery; I do leave and bequeath to the numerous bastard race of gospel mockers, the unconverted, to whom they are dedicated, &c.

"Item The following books, entitled, Seneca's Morals, the Old and New Whole Duty of Man, and all those productions of ignorance, entitled, The Week's Preparation, that friend to Moses called The Practice of Piety, that highly-esteemed composition of carnal invention entitled The Christian Monitor, The Crumbs of Comfort, Sherlock upon Death, the Annotations of Fleetwood, Stackhouse, and Southwell, together with that blasphemous piece of deception the Turkish Alcoran, with all the Apocryphal Books, except the Book

of Wisdom; I desire to will and leave every one of them to be equally distributed among all those Pharisees in the kingdom of Great Britain, who reject the sovereign grace of God, and deny the blessed inspiration of God the Holy Ghost; as a proper nurse to their present pride, and a certain prelude to their everlasting confusion; but to be enjoyed by them no longer than while they remain in a state of ignorance and unbelief.

"Lastly. The Comments and other Works of that immortal and most miserable Doctor, Samuel Clarke; as also the books written by Mr Elliot and Mr Lindsey; together with the whole blasphemous system of Dr Paley, if they are found in my study at the time of my death; I will and desire that the same may be burnt at Tyburn within two hours after my interment, by the hands of the common hangman; for which act, no more shall be given than thirteen pence halfpenny." I am, sir, yours, &c.

Islington, Oct. 4, 1813.

N.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1813.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt.

J. L. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. &c. late President of the Royal Academy. Comprising Original Anecdotes of many distinguished Persons, his Contemporaries, and a brief Analysis of his Discourses. To which are added, *Varieties on Art*. By James Northcote, Esq. R. A. One vol 4to, 1813.

"Mourn, Sir Henry, mourn! my favourite son expires; [friend,

In Reynolds you regret your general
Who call'd your talents forth, awak'd your
fire, [blend.

Whose labours pleasure with instruction
His *belles*, now dispers'd thro' every clime,
Shall branch and bloom from *theoric*
root; [time,

Like his own fame shall stand the test of
And 'teach the young idea how to shoot.'"

MOORE'S *Somerset House*.

IT is with feelings exquisitely acute, and sensibility even painfully excited, that we have begun the review

of the above entitled volume, because every page of it brings to our recollection persons whom we knew, and records sentiments and circumstances, a great number of which, either by oral tradition or immediate observation, were, like many other juvenile impressions, indelibly stamped upon the memory: there, while the mental power holds its seat, they will remain, irradiated or clouded according to the operation of ideal light or shade; although, alas! the objects from whom, or which, those recollections emanate have long since mingled in mortality, and the spheres in which they have acted undergone those transitions to which all sublunary things are subject: indeed, nothing of all those great and good characters that are here adverted to remains, but their works, which will long continue to astonish and delight posterity; and their historic fame, which will be recorded till *monu-*

ments and tomes crumble into dust, and time resolves into ETERNITY!

Impressed with these sentiments, we saw with pleasure the Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds issue from the press; and, with still greater satisfaction, observed that they were written by Mr. Northcote; for, although we do not entirely concur with him in an opinion, long since a subject of controversy, with respect to a *sister art*, or, as it has been contested, whether a *poet* only should write the life of a *poet*? yet we think it fair to give it in his own words:

"It is," he observes, "my fixed opinion, "that if ever there should appear in the world a memoir of an artist well given, it will be the production of an artist: but as those rarely possess an eminent facility in literary composition, they have avoided the task; and the labour of writing the lives of painters has been left to depend solely on the skill and ingenuity of those who knew but little concerning the subject they had undertaken; in consequence, their work is rendered useless and insipid."*

This, as an abstract proposition, may be correct: but surely there is, in all the liberal professions, an intellectual relation, that connecting one with the other combines the whole:† therefore we do not wish to repress the energy of the intellectual powers of any scientific species, but rather agree with *Cicero*, that all the arts are related, and, giving to this idea a still more extensive scope, observe, that all men of genius and learning are *artists*: yet, in the instance of the volume before us, we must remark, that the *privé* commemorating the genius and guarding the fame of his master, is not only honourable to himself, but advantageous to the public. Let the broad outlines of the existence of Sir Joshua Reynolds be traced by the general historian of his country; there he must, among the luminaries of the *liberal arts*, ever appear conspicuous; while his *memoirs*, his *diurnal observations*, his *domestic habits*; all those *anec-*

minative touches, those *characteristic lights and shades*, *professional remarks*, *contemporary notices*, *controversial and colloquial anecdotes*, all those *pictorial essays* and *graphic observations* which are to be found in this volume, remain, like literary garlands and festoons, the voluntary tribute of gratitude and respect, to crown the urn, and adorn the tomb, of their great original,

"And make each age to come his own."

All these oblations to the manes of genius, learning, and liberality, acquire, if possible, additional importance, from their having, as we have hinted, been offered by Mr. Northcote, a gentleman by whose lettered industry they have been collected, arranged, and composed, the pupil and friend, who was well acquainted with the persons and circumstances respecting whom and which he descants, and whose long and intimate connexion with the family of Sir Joshua Reynolds brought them almost diurnally to his view, and enabled him to expatiate from personal observation as well as from traditional remembrance. Under these circumstances, a very entertaining and, to professional students, a very *instructive* work has been produced: but as, in this respect, we do not wish the public should rely upon our words, we shall proceed to give such an account of it as our limited space and contracted talents will permit.

"The last century," it is correctly observed by Mr. Northcote, "may be said to have formed an era in the progressive refinement of the British empire in all matters of taste; an era from whence future historians will date our advancement in the arts, and our rivalry of the most polished nations.

"In the early part of that century, however, so weak and puerile were the efforts of almost all our native professors, particularly in the *Art of Painting*, as to reflect equal disgrace on the age and nation. Philosophers, poets, statesmen, and warriors of unquestionable eminence, were our own; but no Englishman had yet added the praise of the elegant arts to the other glories of his country, and which alone seemed wanting to fill up the measure of British fame. This remarkable deficiency in the efforts of genius in that department may, in a great degree, have arisen from the want of sufficient encouragement—a natural consequence pro-

* *Sandrot, de Piles, and Du Fresnoy* were painters; but is their pictorial biography equal to that of *Hesiod* or *Catullus*?

† *Omnes artes, quæ ad hominem pertinent, habent, quidam communem rationem: et quasi cingulam quorundam inter se continentur.*—*Cic. pro Arch. Poet.*

ceeding from the customs and manners of the preceding ages. What the fury of Henry the VIIIth had spared at the Reformation, was condemned by the Puritans; and the Arts, long disturbed by civil commotions, were, in a manner, expelled from Great Britain, or lay neglected in the sensual gallantry of the restored court of Charles the II: nor were its hopes revived by the party contentions that immediately followed, and wholly occupied the attention of all men, rendering them unfit to relish, and without leisure to protect, the fine arts."

From this statement, certainly liable to some observations in consequence of the brilliancy of the court of James I. and its fading splendor during even the first years of the reign of his unfortunate son, Mr. N. proceeds to observe, that

"The period at length arrived in which taste was to have its sway; and to seize and improve the favourable opportunity presented by the circumstances of the times to one possessed of superior talents and ardour of mind, was the fortunate lot of Sir Joshua Reynolds: yet, notwithstanding that he carried his art so much beyond our expectation, and has done so much, we cannot but lament that he was not more frequently called upon to exercise his great genius on subjects more suitable to so enlarged a mind."

We must here recollect, that Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS did not live in the age of LEO N. neither was he an inhabitant of ROME for any longer period than his studies of the works of the artists of that second *Augustan age* rendered his residence in that capital necessary. In LONDON, the practice of the highest species of his art was ever attended with a far greater portion of praise than profit: commerce, in his age, seemed to avert her eyes from the contemplation of *history*, and to turn them upon *news*, or, in other words, to find more pleasure in the consideration of the *identical portraits* of the *living* than the *moral actions* of the *dead*: however, to proceed with our review, Mr. N. continues to observe,

"It is worthy of remark, that the county of Devon has produced more painters than any other county in England: whilst, at the same time, it must be noticed, that, till very lately, there were fewer collections of pictures,

of good ones at least, than in any other part of England of an equal space."

At this we rather wonder, because we once learned from a juvenile student of the Royal Academy, that

"DEVONIA'S nymphs appear the test of genius,

Each form displays a *Helen* or a *Venus*."

Though this may, perhaps, serve as a reason for the *occidental* influence of the graphic Muse with respect to its producing elegant ideas, and stimulating native talents.

"Of that county," our author observes, "was Thomas Hudson, the best portrait-painter of his day in the kingdom, and famous for being the master of Reynolds; also Francis Hayman,* the first historical painter of his time; and Mr. Cosway, R.A. Mr. Humphry, R.A. Mr. Downham, Mr. Cross, all eminent in their profession. Of that county, also, was Sir Joshua Reynolds, eminent in the highest degree; this illustrious painter and distinguished ornament of the English nation being born at Plympton, in Devonshire, the 16th of July 1729—

* * * * *

"Joshua Reynolds was the son of the Rev. Samuel Reynolds and Theophila his wife, whose maiden name was Potter. He was the seventh of eleven children (five of whom died in their infancy); and it has been said by Mr. Malone, that his father was prompted to give him his scriptural appellation, in hopes that such a singular, or at least uncommon, name might, at some future period of his life, perhaps, be the means of attracting for him the patronage of some person with a similar prefix.† The good man's intentions,

* In *Dissart's* picture of the ROYAL ACADEMY, a good likeness of Hayman is given: he sits in the attitude of *Falstaff*, examining the recruits he had raised. *Propos*, the humour of Hayman, *popularly satirical*, and sometimes *affectedly morose*, was something similar to that of the *fat knight* his favourite.

† Adopting the idea by Mr. M. supposed to have operated on the mind of the father of Sir Joshua, can we but admire from what a slight foundation doth that *amiable weakness*, *parental hope*, frequently emanate? (a) What was there singular and uncommon in the name of Joshua? We should have liked to have heard the subject controverted betwixt the said Mr. M. and Dr. Smollet.

(a) The *Barth* hopes his son a *Physic*,
The *Pothu* calls his a *Doctor*.

if the circumstance were a fact, were, indeed, never literally fulfilled; but, instead of that, had he lived, he might have seen his son become an honour to his country."

He might, indeed, have seen his son become as great in *arts* as his Hebrew cognominalist was in *arms*.

The story, however, of Mr. Malone is very properly confuted by our author, though it is almost too absurd to deserve confutation.

"The maintenance of a family of six children, was a tax sufficiently heavy on the slender income of the father, who possessed no other resources than what he derived from the living of Plympton, and the grammar-school annexed to it; the whole amounting to a very small sum; for the church was only a Windsor curacy, and he was so ill calculated for the management of a school, that, notwithstanding his possessing a high character for learning, its number was, before his death, literally reduced to one solitary scholar. Yet this mortification, which might have overpowered a more irritable temper, the good old man bore without any dejection of spirits; and he continued as much as ever beloved for the variety of his knowledge, his philanthropy, his innocence of heart, and simplicity of manners."

Having thus laid the foundation of our future observations upon a principle as broad as our work will permit, we must, of necessity, occasionally proceed, *per saltum*; and, as a specimen, remark, that, with respect to the education of young Reynolds, "he is said to have been, for some time, instructed in the classics by his father;" but, as he did not, in early life, display any great proofs of classical attainments, "it is," says Mr. N. "most probable, that the mass of general knowledge, by which he was, at a later period, so eminently distinguished, was the result of much studious application in his riper years. His first delineatory essays had no superiority over those of other children; one of these, which is a perspective view of a book-case, is still in the possession of the family, under which his father has written, "Done by Joshua out of pure idleness." it is on the back of a Latin exercise. His elder sisters had a turn for the art, and his first essays were made, in copying some of their sketches, which is a curious circumstance, as Miss Frances Reynolds returned him the compliment, and, when he was in the zenith

of his professional fame, took great delight in copying his pictures.* *Joshua Reynolds* is also said to have tried his talents in drawing, by the imitation of the prints, which he found in his father's Books, particularly those of *Bury*, *Burghers*, *Under an Oak*, &c. in *Dryden's Plutarch*. Of drawing, although his examples were so wretched, he yet became extremely fond, he exhausted many subjects; but Jacob Oat's book of emblems was his great resource; a book, which his great-grandmother, by the father's side, a Dutchwoman, had brought with her from Holland." From books, however, of more importance, and specimens of a higher class, *Reynolds* increased his ardour of study, and by its sedulous pursuit, formed his juvenile taste: he was, therefore, consigned to Mr. *Hudson*, who seems, at that time, to have been placed on the highest pinnacle of the pile dedicated to the art of portrait painting in the metropolis, where he arrived on the 14th of October 1741, and entered into the service of his instructor, on the canonization day of the great patron of painters, *St. Luke*.† With this gentle-

* This lady, whom we well remember, resided with Sir *Joshua*, at his house in Leicester fields. She was, with respect to the graphic art, more attached to its principles, than successful in their practice. Yet we have seen sketches from her pencil, (and all her works had a sketchy appearance) that, in their composition, exhibited strong traits of originality. After the death of her brother, she took a large house in *Queen-square, Westminster*; indeed, her own works were so numerous, that a large house was absolutely necessary. She afterwards removed to a larger, and, we think, to a third, in the same square. She was a lady of genius and learning, though, with respect to painting, Goldsmith, it was said by *Meyer*, afflicted her, because he, who was eccentricity personified, in his stambling way, observed, that "She loved pictures better than she understood them." (a) She continued to paint, we believe, as long as she could hold the pencil; and her easel used frequently to be set near her parlour window, in order, advantageously, to display some favourite performance to the admiring passengers.

† The 18th of October.

(a) We have always thought that *Goldsmith* understood pictures, particularly *Landscapes* representing those elevated, grand, and sublime objects, which once called forth the soul-enchanting powers, those enthusiastic flights of genius that animated the pencil of *Richard Wilson*, R. A. much better than he could of all'y disant upon them.

man, Reynolds only continued two years; but, it is said, that his progress was extremely rapid. The cause of their parting, jealousy, in the master, at the superior talents of his pupil, does no great credit to the scientific liberality of the former: Reynolds, however, returned to Devonshire; how he spent the first three years of his rustication is not very clearly accounted for: Mr. N. in consequence of the great number of portraits painted by him during that period, with great prophetic conjectures, he was still making his observations, and forming his taste. He here takes an opportunity to commemorate an artist,

"Who," he observes, "notwithstanding he was never known beyond the boundary of the county in which he lived and died, was yet a man of the first-rate abilities; and," he continues, "I have heard Sir Joshua himself speak of this painter's portraits, which are to be found only in Devonshire, with the highest respect: he not only admired his talents as an artist, but, in all his early practice, evidently adopted his manner in regard to painting the head, and retained it, in some degree, ever after.

"This painter was William Gandy, of Exeter, whom I cannot but consider as an early master to Reynolds. The paintings of Gandy were, in all probability, the first good portraits that had come to his knowledge previous to his going to London; and he told me himself he had seen portraits by Gandy that were equal to those of Rembrandt; one, in particular, of an Alderman of Exeter, which is placed in a public building in that city."

Mr. Reynolds, and his two young-unmarried sisters, it appears, had now taken a house at the town of Plymouth Dock, where he painted many portraits; amongst which, was that of the commissioner. During his residence here, he first became known to the family of Mount Edgcumbe, by which he was warmly patronized, employed, and strongly recommended, to the Hon. Augustus Keppel, then a captain in the navy, and afterwards Viscount Keppel.

This gallant officer, the earliest and most firm friend of Mr. Reynolds, was at Plymouth Dock in the beginning of May, 1749, superintending the equipment of a squadron of the fleet destined for the Mediterranean Station, of which

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he was to act as commodore: he invited him, therefore, to accompany him during part of the voyage, an invitation which, it may be supposed, the painter gladly accepted; and, in consequence, sailed on the 11th of that month, and, on the 24th, arrived at Lisbon; whence, after a short residence, they proceeded towards Gibraltar, where they anchored the 9th of June. In the course of the service, the fleet arrived at Algiers on the 20th of July, and at Port Mahon the 23d of August.

"Here," says Mr. N. "the friendship of the commodore" to Mr. R. "as well as his own merit, soon introduced him to notice, and he was busily employed in painting the portraits of almost all the officers in the garrison, and on the station, much to the improvement of his skill and fortune."

After a considerable stay at Port Mahon, which was prolonged by a very dangerous accident, arising from his horse having fallen with him down a precipice, Mr. Reynolds proceeded to Leghorn, and thence to Rome; where, struck with the sublimity of the various specimens of ancient art and modern magnificence then before him, he pursued his studies with unwearied assiduity.

Mr. N. does not enter much into detail, with respect to the studies and contemporaries of Mr. Reynolds while at Rome: of Astley, the painter, called handsome Astley, the anecdote inserted is, to us, curious, because we remember him covered with lace; in fact, the greatest beau upon the town; and find, that, in Rome, he was so frugal, as to have the canvas backs of his waistcoats made of his own pictures.

Mr. Reynolds remained in Italy about three years, in which time, he visited most of the principal cities of that classic region. Proceeding toward his native country, he took the road over Mount Cenis, where he very unexpectedly met his old master, Hudson, in company with Roubiliac, the sculptor, who were on their journey towards Rome.

"On the arrival of Mr. Reynolds at Paris, he met his friend, Mr. Chambers, the architect (afterwards Sir William), accompanied by his wife, then on their way to Rome; and, whilst there, he painted the beautiful portrait of Mrs. Chambers, which has since been copied in mezzotinto." In this picture he was happy, not only in the elegance of his

subject, but in the manner of his execution, which shewed that it was possible to give a correct likeness, combined with a grandeur of style, a breadth of light and shade, a tone of colouring and disposition of drapery, devoid of the glare and flutter, the overcharged carnation, and exaggerated millinery of portrait painting, at that period; proportions which, indeed, rendered his portraits almost historical.* "After parting with his friends at Paris, Mr. Reynolds proceeded for the British metropolis; and, on his arrival in England, a circumstance which took place in the month of October, 1752, he found his health in such an indifferent state, as to judge it prudent to pay a visit to his native air, and, accordingly, set out immediately for Plymouth; during which visit, he painted the portrait of his friend Dr. Mudge, a remarkably fine head, of which there is a print. From this time, a warm, disinterested, and reciprocal, friendship subsisted between this truly respectable family of the Mudges, and Mr. Reynolds, who always held them in the highest esteem, and the friendly connection between them was kept up to the latest period of his life."†

* These observations, emanating from a portrait, which we well remember, demands a little explanation. Every one knows, that the taste of the public, with respect to graphic personification, very soon after the death of *Pandora*, ran into a style, which has been properly enough termed the *Arcturian*. The ladies were all *Shepherdesses*, and the gentlemen *Swains*; to these, succeeded the *Orange beauties*, a race of portraits, the exact counterparts of each other, excepting only that the *Orange*, a symbol, first introduced in compliment to the Prince of Orange, was, sometimes, held in the right, sometimes in the left hand. VANLON, soon after, sent over portraits of gallic heroes, whose most conspicuous parts were, immense wigs, cannon, scarfs, standards, truncheons, and steamers; and of ladies, whose drapery he had rumpled, till they bore the no very distant resemblance of *Frisland Hens*. These absurdities were, however, tolerated, by the best English artists, adopted, and, in a greater or less degree, prevailed, till Reynolds introduced "truth and daylight" into his portraiture; and, at once, simplified his *ordonnance*. Soon the *garnishing portrait painters* receded, the *flutters* reformed; while, by making nature as she ought to be, *handmaid to the arts*, he introduced a new style, in which fictitious splendour was always censured and repressed by GENUINE SIMPLICITY.

† The portrait of Dr. Mudge was, as a

When Mr. Reynolds, about the end of the year 1752, returned to London, to which he had been strongly urged by his friend Lord Edgemumbe, he engaged handsome apartments in *St. Martin's-lane*, at that time, the favourite, and fashionable, residence of artists; here, he, as a specimen of his improvement, painted the portrait of *Giuseppe Marchi*, a boy whom he brought with him from *Rome*, and who was his first pupil, in a Turkish habit and turban; it was a very great likeness of the subject, whom we well knew many years after.* MARCHI continued with his master for a considerable period: he then went to *Swansea*, where, to the admiration of the *Glamorganshire connoisseurs*, he practised as a portrait painter for some time; he afterwards returned to Sir Joshua, with whom he continued till the death of the latter; but, the last time we saw him, appear-

picture, truly excellent, and we have heard it spoken of as a most correct likeness: the subject of it, whose name was, we think, *Zachary*, was vicar of the church of *St. Andrew, Plymouth*, where he was much revered as a divine: he published a volume of sermons, which are still held in high estimation; and, also, an ingenious essay on a new version of the *Psalms*. His eldest son, *Dr. John Mudge*, was both a physician and a philosopher; he also resided at *Plymouth*, where he wrote a treatise on the *catarrhal cough*, which, it appears, notwithstanding the mild salubrity of the air, is known in *Devonshire*: he also improved the construction of reflecting telescopes, and more peculiarly adapted them to nautical purposes; he died in the year 1793. THOMAS MUDGE, the younger son of *Dr. Mudge*, a gentleman whom we well remember, was an eminent watch-maker, in partnership with the late *Mr. Dutton*, plain in his appearance, and, in his manners, unassuming; he was, in his profession, truly eminent. He formed a most curious combination of experimental philosophy with mechanics, and, in consequence, wrote an experimental and explanatory treatise upon *time-keepers*, which seemed, in our opinion, to set the controversy upon the subject, then in agitation, at rest. On those exquisite machines, he made great improvements. The period of the death of this ingenious man we do not perfectly recollect, but his elaborate researches, his exactitude with regard to his professional pursuits, we shall never, till the oblivious hour, forget.

* Many copies of this picture were, by juvenile students, made in miniature, and a mezzotinto print was engraved from it, we think by *Peckers*.

ed in a very declining state of health; and, we think, died soon after.

The success that attended the amiable modesty and extraordinary talents of Mr. Reynolds was so great, his powerful and active connections had so increased, and his prospects had become so bright and extensive, that a wider sphere of action was absolutely necessary. He, therefore, removed to a large house on the north side of *Great Newport Street*, wherein he resided for eight or nine years.* †

"This period was the dawn of his splendour," says Mr. N. "for his sitters were of the highest rank, the second portrait which he painted in London being that of the old Duke of Devonshire; yet Mr. Reynolds, notwithstanding this auspicious commencement of his career in London, seems to have been annoyed by the great celebrity of a very mean competitor, but who, at that time, was the pink of fashion. This was John Stephen Liotard, a native of Geneva. He was born in the year 1702, and was designed for a merchant, but he went to study at Paris in 1725, and, in 1738, accompanied the Marquis de Puiseux to Rome, who was going ambassador to Naples. At Rome, he was taken notice of by the Earl of Sandwich and Beshorough (then Lord Duncannon), who engaged Liotard to go with him to Constantinople.

"At the Porte, he became acquainted with Richard, second Lord Edgumbe, (who was the particular and early friend of Mr. Reynolds) and Sir Everard Fawkener, our ambassador, who persuaded him to come to England. In his journey to the Levant, he had adopted the Eastern habit, and wore it here with a very long beard.†

(*To be continued.*)

* This house, which, with Vivares print-shop, formed the north-west angle of *Newport Street*, however convenient it might be to the painter, was yet, from its having a court-yard before it, not quite so commodious to his numerous visitors, especially the ladies, in rainy weather, &c.

† Liotard was in England, for the last time, about the year 1772, when the reviewer was in company with him. Eccentric in his appearance, he yet seemed, in his manners, simple and unassuming. His beard, which was of a silvery hue, reached below his girdle, his *drapery* was completely Oriental; there is, in *Walpole's* anecdotes of painting, a print of him, which is a correct likeness. As a portrait painter, he had all the minute discrimination of *Donner*,

Anatomy of the Heart, Cranium, and Brain, adapted to the Purposes of the Medical and Surgical Practitioner. To which are added, in Notes, Observations on the Laws of Life and Sensation. By Alexander Ramsay, M.D. Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, Edinburgh. 1 vol. 4to. 2d Edit. much enlarged. Edin. 1813.

(*Concluded from page 322.*)

HAVING in our last very generally stated the nature of this truly scientific, and very curious work, it becomes necessary, at least titularly, to observe its subordinate parts; or, as they may with greater propriety be termed its *anatomical divisions and dissections*. These are, 1st, "*The Sinuses of the Heart*;" 2dly, "*The Ventricles in succession*;"—"Synchronous actions of the Veins, Cavities, and Arteries of the Heart;"—"Structure and economy of the Sinuses;"—"Structure and economy of the Ventricles;"—"Structure and economy of the Arteries and Veins of the Heart;"—"Induction and Recapitulation." These several propositions and dissections are illustrated by *graphic examples*,* which, for the use of the anatomical student, are technically explained by Dr. Ramsay in a manner that combines the greatest attention to the phenomena of the *animal economy*, with the most accurate illustration of the simplicity of the laws of *sensation*, which, of course, leads to an investigation of the physical principles of the *muscular economy*; "the healthy and morbid actions of which," he observes, "continually arrest the attention of the medical practitioner. The intellectual operations connected with these states of the body, have universally alarmed the philosopher, and given rise to indelirium and folly under the mask of philosophy."† From a contemplation of

without mention of his *spirit*. How he could, for a moment, obtain celebrity in a country which had to boast of Reynolds, we cannot, in the smallest degree, conceive. We can remember, that he was astonished at the historical enameled of *Moser*; but we do not recollect, that that gentleman ever expressed the smallest astonishment at the pictures of Liotard.

* Not only drawn from Nature by Dr. Ramsay, but etched by him under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Scott, engraver, *Parliament Square, Edinburgh*.

† Upon this subject, generally unimportant, and particularly so with respect to our more

the human heart, in which the *physiological description* is, we think, commensurate to the *philosophical discussion*, Dr R. proceeds to another part of his subject equally important, and in its form and construction, if possible, more curious; this is comprised in the

"GENERAL NOTION OF THE HEAD AND BRAIN."

"The complete head," it is observed, "may be arranged into the cranium which contains the brain and the face, which is annexed to the cranium, and becomes the seat of the several organs of sense. These bones vary in their shape in different regions of the

upon this work page 321 *Ist Magazine*, let us observe, that our ideas upon the religious effects of a contemplation of the *anatomical system* had before been promulgated by Addison, who, with mental powers far more elevated, and, in diction, infinitely superior, says, "Those who were skilful in *anatomy* amongst the ancients concluded, from the outward and inward make of an human body, that it was the work of a Being transcendently wise and powerful. As the world grew more enlightened in this art, their discoveries gave them fresh opportunities of admiring the conduct of Providence in the formation of a human body. *Cæsar* was first converted by his dissections, and could not but own a Supreme Being upon a survey of his handy-work." After observing upon the divine wisdom as displayed in the *anatomical system*, he continues, "What I have said of an human body, may be applied to the body of every animal which has been the subject of anatomical observations.

"The body of an animal is an object adequate to our senses. It is a particular system of Providence that lies in a narrow compass. The eye is able to command it, and, by successive inquiries, can search into all its parts. Could the body of the whole earth, or, indeed, of the whole universe be thus submitted to the examination of our senses, were it not too big and disproportioned for our inquiries, too unwieldy for the management of the eye and hand, there is no question but it would appear to us as curious and well-contrived a frame as that of an human body. We should see the same concatenation and subserviency, the same necessity and usefulness, the same beauty and harmony in all and every of its parts, as what we discover in the body of every single animal.

"The more extended our reason is, and the more able to grapple with immense objects, the greater still are those discoveries which it makes of Wisdom and Providence in the works of the creation."—*Spectator*, No. 513, initial O.

world, and in different individuals of the same region.* The

"CONNECTION AND OFFICES OF THE BIGHT BONES OF THE CRANIUM,"

become next the subjects of the observations of Dr. R., who minutely describes their *parts, purposes, and properties*; and, as he has, through the course of his former investigations, refers to his *anatomical plates*, which, annexed to this work, form, as we have before observed, an elucidatory series. The

"SANGUINIFEROUS SINUSES OF THE DURA MATER,"

in their descriptive enumeration, lead to the curious hints respecting *Apoplexy*, which, as they seem to embrace ideas not hitherto noticed, we shall extract.† Upon this subject we have, in

* "By an attention to different countries, and the influence of local causes, of climate, civilization, government, laws, morals, and religion, we observe the various organs of men liable, not only to various of shape, but likewise maladies peculiar to each organ, deducible from these simple principles. When, therefore, anatomical structure, and those leading causes which influence living matter, are more minutely investigated, it is probable that those solitary and delusive reasons, hitherto too frequently assigned for the variety in human figure, genius, and maladies, shall cease to operate; and their true causes respecting disease being recognized, their effects may be palliated or regulated with more certainty."—Page 11.

This note applies to the absurd conduct of some physicians in *Amurra*, who supposed the *yellow fever* was a disease imported into that region, where its effects had caused a mortality so extensive, and infused a terror so universal. At this time Dr. R.—, to whose *transatlantic* investigation of the human frame, under the varieties of climate, government, and police, we have before adverted, *perceives*, that the *tax police* arising from the incongruous government of the country, by suffering mismanagement to engender, and of course to infect their atmosphere, in consequence of the pollution accumulating in their streets, as the *overseers* were too terrified to force the *scavengers* to their duty lest they should lose their vote and favour at elections, was one of the principal causes of *morbific* prevalence.

† Observing, 3dly, upon "The Superior Petious Sinuses," Dr R. states, in reference to the plate, "Here the lateral sinus leaves the superior petrous, and is concealed from view when the *torus* is *in situ*, and mingles its contents with that of the inferior petrous, when they unite in the *foramen lacerum*

the note, been tempted to be the more diffuse, not only for the reasons already stated, but because we think, of late years, cases of apoplexy have been more frequent than they formerly were. The next titular observations are on

"SUTURES OF THE CRANIAL BONES;"

in basi crani. This foramen is so small in some subjects, as seemingly to account for apoplexy on principles distinct from those taken notice of by authors in general. Short neck is likewise a conformation liable to apoplexy, from the simple principle of shortness alone, as this equally facilitates the exit of the blood from the neck to the heart, as from the heart to the brain. We notice that athletic subjects are usually short-necked, of an eager disposition in the early periods of life. The ardour of their actions seems to occasion premature imbecility in the muscles of the heart and arteries; hence, a disposition to venous congestion, and a disposition of fat in the neck, as well as torpor in the veins of the brain. Some ingenious authors have denied the principle on which I have supposed this disposition to take place; viz. a defect in the perspiring power from debility in the arteries. Chemistry seems very ill calculated for establishing such delicate facts." After some curious observations on the foot, which are too technical to be by any but professional readers understood, nor, indeed, by those, without a frequent recurrence to the diagram contained in the plate. Dr. R. states, "That long-necked subjects are likewise liable to apoplexy. Still, debility in them, and old age, become seemingly the proximate cause of apoplexy, and sudden passion, inducing languor, intoxication, or any stimulus, inducing debility, predisposes to apoplexy. Even in languid paroxysm of fever, apoplexy is often indicated; and the conscientious physician, when watching the phenomena of the brain in fever, and other cases connected with debility, must occasionally be at a loss, when sleep commences, to know whether it is a prelude to convalescence or morbid coagulation.

"In languid states of the system, not only in the female subject afflicted with amenorrhœa, but in sanguine and feeble male likewise, the veins of the face and eyes, which enter this process, meet so much resistance, as to occasion a discolouration round the lower eye-lid. In old age, these veins become so varicose, as seemingly to procure great relief by venesection. When a clear and exaggerated view of the sinuses and veins of the brain is required for demonstration, old subjects ought to be selected. In the fœtus, however, the anastomoses of the arteries and veins seem more easily accomplished by the art of injection occasionally, than at any other period."

"DESCRIPTION OF THE ORBITS, NOSE, TRILLS, MOUTH, AND FACE;"

"MUSCLES, VESSELS, AND NERVES, ON THE EXTERNAL PARIETES OF THE CRANIUM;"

together with descriptive references to the plates; a series of which are, as we have observed, dissected, or, perhaps we should rather say, anatomically perforated.

In descending on "The Superior and Inferior Longitudinal Sinus, Falx, &c., *in situ*," page 37, we find the following hints respecting the singular contrast of organization in the agents on which mere life depends, and those which are immediately actuated by the soul: the former, it is observed, "never weary, the latter do weary."

"All the organs," (says Dr. R.) "over which the mind has not immediate control, (or vital organs) except the heart, are void of valves in their veins; on the contrary, every organ has valves where the mind operates. All the vital organs possess only one species of muscles, which contract on the application of their contents—such are not liable to paralysis; but organs over which the mind has control, have opponent muscles, and are obnoxious to paralysis."

In the observation on the brain of a female idiot,* which Dr. R. discovered to be very small, but that her appetite for food (as may often be observed in patients labouring under diseases or injuries of the brain) was voracious, a curious case, respecting the law on which hunger depends, is thus stated: "Another idiot," he observes, "had singular small bodies composing the ventricles. This morbid hunger seems a very universal state of feeble subjects, and would appear to depend on the action of the gastric fluid on the languid state of the stomach, of which healthful hunger would appear a species, though more easily allayed. Does death-hunger, as it is vulgarly termed, support this opinion? In the fevers of America, wherever a patient expressed sudden and violent desire for food, they never lived; they often died with the bread in their mouth, mingled with the blood that flowed from their gums and nostrils. On the contrary, while active fever is assumed, the irritable state of the stomach rejects food. I observed most salutary effects take place frequently, (when the stomach and brain

* Note, page 44, 45.

exhibited the most morbid symptoms) from applying to the forehead a number of layers of a towel wrung out of cold water, and this cold kept up. In such cases, cold affusion was inadmissible—the stomach revolted at every application—the gentle stimulus of the cold was diffused, and the stomach was allayed of its irritability. Vapour bath had a similar effect.”

“The explanation of *Mental and Corporal Phenomena*, where the brain and nerves are concerned,” says Dr. R.* “seem still connected with great difficulty. We often detect great heat, and, in a paralytic member, we discover a power of motion, occasionally, without any cognizance of sensation. But may not muscular matter retain a power of contraction, when the power of the arteries connected with the nerves fail to promote cognizance?”

In the section of this work, which gives a general notion of nervous economy,† we find a disquisition respecting this very difficult subject, as it regards the connexion of the nerves with the brain, and conjunctively their operative powers by which the soul is informed; and, appended in the note, a most elaborate *physiological and philosophical* dissertation, both on the system itself, and such mental and moral phenomena as immediately depend upon it. The length of this article precludes quotation, and extraction would not only break its *literary*, but its *ratiocinative* chain: we must therefore refer the *professional and philosophical* reader to the volume of which it forms a part so interesting.

The observations on the operation of the nerves, particularly the *nerve abducentes*, or *Motors externi*, a subject which has never hitherto been explained by any *physiologist*, as they had not taken into consideration the indivisible nature of the *soul*, are extremely curious. The *infantile and maturer* instances adduced are the more forcible from being *familiar*—the remarks upon them are correct, and their deductions consequential.

¶ In the note upon the recapitulatory passage, Dr. R. observes, “The reader will now recollect, that I have endeavoured to distinguish the various agents entering into the composition of

the animal economy, so far as life and sensation are concerned, that we may the more decidedly assign to each their appropriate office, so necessary to unravel the system of an animal being, viewed as a united whole. We discover life to depend on agents more or less continuing the same, while the vital organs, from conception to old age, undergo incessant change. Anatomy assures us, that the heart and arteries are the agents primarily undergoing these changes; that these are the organs on which the varied modifications of actions depend; that, so far as intellectual operation is dependant on sensation through the medium of the nerves and brain (where ultimate material operation is effected), the heart and arteries promote the fundamental basis of animal phenomena. While, however, during the animal existence of human nature, we are convinced of the influence of *body on soul*; yet when the mortal task of animal existence has been accomplished, a miraculous independence of soul is often evinced in the dying moments of pious individuals, where the most sublime ideas, purely intellectual, are exhibited, although every corporeal agent has relinquished its power—when every organ, according to our apprehension, must retard and eclipse mental operation: a proof of the inscrutable and immortal nature of the human mind, operating independent of every physical law, so far as life, organs, actions, or those sensations and reflections are concerned, on which we so fondly place our delusive hopes and expectations in the heedless moment of energy. Do these facts entitle us to distinguish between intellectual ideas dependant on sensation, and hence subject to change; and ideas purely intellectual, and of an immutable character?”

Diffuse as we have been in our examination of this work, in a manner which we think its importance demanded, we must yet further observe, that its conclusion seems to us so explanatory of the sentiments of its author, and consequently so appropriate, that we deem it merely justice to quote it: “I have,” (says Dr. R.) “thought it my duty, as an anatomist, to offer such notions as seem to place life and matter, the work and gift of God, as well as immortal being, in what has appeared to me their true and connected light; as the notions on these subjects, which

* Page 49.

† Page 51.

‡ The 6th pair. page 59

have become too prevalent, seem equally erroneous and dangerous to civilized life. It seems now high time that every science, and every art, should unite in stemming the current of irreligion, which, under the mask of philosophy and liberality of mind, offers an insult to common sense and every true philosophic test, and threatens to undermine all those moral and religious principles which compose the basis and the honour of human nature.

"If, in investigating a subject so complicated, I have inadvertently expressed myself in terms which may be explained to a different purpose, by the advocates of the doctrines which I deprecate, I still must indulge the hope, that, from the general scope of the facts which I have detailed, and the conclusions which I have drawn from these, my meaning can scarcely be mistaken. And, if I have failed to impress the mind of the reader of these pages with the peculiar ideas which have occurred to me on the subject, I yet trust, that no one who seriously investigates the structure and economy of a frame so fearfully and wonderfully made, shall be must be convinced that an animal body is a congeries of living apparatus, actuated by an immaterial and immortal essence—can fail to be struck with veneration for the wisdom, the power, and the beneficence of that Being, by whom it was formed, and by whom it is preserved.

"The course of this learned scientific Enquiry, upon Christian principles, philosophy and work, it will be seen that science has, by viewing each organ separately, disengaged, from its phenomenal form, and freed from its intentions, as well as from its operations, and by attending to the general phenomena of its structure, to prove that the soul, being organic, is always the same, and therefore, the agent, from the intellectual operation of which, we are, as I have shown, that our deductions very erroneous. The soul is, in all states of the body, the same, although its operations, its shape of ideas or thoughts, must, as they depend upon the body, vary with the variations of the body. Informants—otherwise organs constructed in vain, and the soul, confined beyond the limits of human perception, would still be ignorant of the material apparatus.

Geographical Exercises in the New Testament; describing the principal Places in Judea, and those visited by St. Paul, and narrating many of the most important Occurrences recorded in the Evangelical Histories: with Maps and a brief Account of the principal religious Sects among Mankind. Designed for the Use of Young Ladies. By William Butler, Teacher of Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography, in Ladies Schools. 1 Vol. 12mo.

It is a circumstance highly honourable to the genius, the learning, and the piety, of the present age, that so many authors, male and female, of the greatest talents, the most exquisite sensibility, and refined understanding, have employed these properties in the best way that mental intelligence and moral susceptibility can possibly be employed, namely, in irradiating the minds of the rising generation, by stimulating their faculties to the exertations of virtue, and softening their bosoms for the reception of a lasting impression of the divine precepts of our holy religion. Masculine accomplishments and feminine attractions, all the moral virtues and domestic duties, follow in the train, and are the natural emanations of those sublime principles and sedulous practices. The period has not yet so far receded from living memory, but that the traces may be recollected, of a very great and, in many instances, lamentable want of attention to the education of the female sex, and, as appears in those faithful mirrors of social life, the periodical papers which distinguished and adorned the morning of the last century, in a considerable degree the state. To one of the authors of those exquisite productions, who

"I reformed our youth, And set their passions on the side of truth," his age, nay, every epoch that has since elapsed, have the greatest obligations. Under the influence of Addison, the male character, divested of its culpable and criminal perversities, acquired dignity and respect; and the female, divested of its foibles, which the Spectator brushed away with the feather of his pen, asserted that claim to rationality which, at length, was universally allowed. From these circumstances, moral and didactic treatises, systems of education, and works of imagination, calculated to form the adolescent mind, became, since the middle of the last century, frequent

in their publication, and in their circulation general. Many, nay, most of these were dedicated to the *fair sex*, and peculiarly adapted to the use of *seminaries for female education*. How well the teachers of young ladies have succeeded in their arduous task, both the *matrons* and the *daughters* of the present day fully evince. Among those teachers who have so sedulously and successfully endeavoured to form their minds, Mr BUTLER (the author of the volume now before us) deserves a high degree of praise. For the service of his *fair pupils*, he has published several other works, extremely ingenious and exceedingly useful; such as "*Arithmetical Questions*," "*Exercises on the Globes*," "*Chronological and Biographical Exercises*," &c. These, it will be seen, are calculated to introduce into the juvenile mind the pristine practice of the *mathematical* and *geographical* sciences, and turn the attention of the *tyro* to the *chronological* and *biographical* pages, which have been termed the *eyes of history*, and the *spectacles of moral philosophy*; but, as those either emanated from particular systems, or diverged into the expanded fields of general knowledge, of which the scriptural science, however necessary, made, most unquestionably, a small, but component part; with respect to this, Mr. Butler finding, by experience, that a book of immediate reference must be extremely useful, not only to his *young pupils*, but to persons more advanced in life, has composed these his *Geographical Exercises* in the *NEW TESTAMENT*, of which it is now necessary briefly to explain the plan. The first part, or compendium of events recorded in the Gospels, is numerically arranged, according to the order of their actual occurrence; they proceed from given *data*, as NAZARETH, for instance, by interrogation; a rhetorical figure which, it is well known, combines with brevity perspicuity: the notes, therefore, are rather pious, moral, poetical, and historical, than dry, explanatory; but they are, consequently, equally important and entertaining.

The second part of the work, or geographical index, contains (which is absolutely necessary for fully understanding the scriptures) the histories of the places mentioned in the *Holy Land*, and of those visited by the *Apostle Paul*, together with an account of their present state.

"In the third and last part of the present manual," Mr. Butler observes, "it was the object of the compiler only to afford his juvenile readers such a brief and familiar account of the various religious sentiments of mankind, as should enable them to join in conversation on the subject, or to understand the terms by which the various sects are designated when they occur in print; and, so far from making them religious disputants or angry polemics, rather to induce them not to think harshly of any one, merely because he belongs to an opposite party, or is designated" (we had almost written *libelled*) "by some intemperate opponent, with an epithet, to which a stigma is, in the abuse of language, commonly affixed, though his general conduct does not infringe on the rules of morality."

These are, as we have observed, the brief outlines of this useful work. How they are filled up, how particularly its scriptural, geographical, and historical features, are marked, can only be conceived by a reference to the volume itself. It is a production which cannot, within our limits, be analyzed; and, in this instance, reviewing by sample, would be almost as bad as selling by sample in another: we, consequently, in conclusion, can only generally state, that it is impossible for the rising generation to peruse these "*Exercises on the New Testament*," without obtaining from them most advantageous information. Information, in all its varieties of classification, is the seed of *sedulity* scattered over the luxuriant soil and flourishing garden of SCIENCE. Its fruit is IMPROVEMENT. We, therefore, recommended as an instrument of *mental* and *moral* cultivation, this *compendious*, though *concise manual*, to the attention of parents, guardians, preceptors, &c. as a work which they ought, in the course of their education, to put into the hands of their offspring, wards, or pupils.

On comparing the MAPS which elucidate this volume with the large *scripture atlas*, we find that, although on a small scale, they are accurate, and, of course, explanatory of the numerous parts, places, &c. described therein. M.

Time's Telescope for 1814; or, a Complete Guide to the Almanack; containing an Explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays; with Illustrations of British History and Antiqui-

ties, and Notices of Obsolete Rites and Customs, Astronomical Occurrences in Every Month: comprising Remarks on the Phenomena of the Celestial Bodies, and a popular View of the Solar System. The Naturalist's Diary: explaining the various Appearances in the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms; and meteorological Remarks. Accompanied by Twelve descriptive Wood Cuts of the different Months, engraved by Mr. Clennell. 12mo. 7s.

TIME, robbed of his destroying scythe, here assumes a new character, and, with his telescope fixed, invites the purchaser to commence his prospective observations. The title-page sufficiently explains the nature, uses, and powers of his instrument.

It is intended to continue this *Work* annually, and to vary its features with each returning year. The *Astronomical Occurrences* are new; and much novelty of information respecting the antiquities, manners, and customs of our ancestors, is successively presented to the readers, under the head of *Remarkable Days*. To supply the *Diary* with fresh stores of instruction and amusement, we need only turn over a new leaf in the exhaustless volume of *Nature*.

An *Introduction* is prefixed; in which is found (besides other matter) an account of the different instruments employed for computing time—the entire *Calendar of Julius Cæsar*—a description of the French, or Republican, Calendar—and an explanation of astronomical terms.

CRITICISM ON "ALBION'S HARP."
To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I CONCEIVE that the gentlemen engaged in the arduous and useful occupation of writing criticisms for our Reviews, and other periodical publications, have far better employment for their time than attending to the complaints of angry authors and their officious friends. Under this impression, I am induced to offer a few remarks on the letter of a *Pseudo-Critic*, in your last Number, who signs himself "*No Poet*," and who takes some pains to inform us that he is a great reader of *Magazines*—that he keeps a footman, who, like another *harp*, appears to be well instructed how to perform his part in the "*Lyrical Tablet*—and that, being an "*Old Bachelor*," he finds his comfort in beginning to place himself before the fire on that day in the year which is, above all others, the most famous for *Goose roasting*.

The "*Old Bachelor*" exhibits a heavy complaint against the severity of criticism exercised in a previous Number of your Magazine, on a small volume of poems, entitled "*ALBION'S HARP*;" and seems even to hint, that the work having been limited in its circulation, and "*honoured with royal patronage*," ought not to have been criticized at all. This is a notion which, I am persuaded, very few Englishmen will be found to entertain; I shall, therefore, not attempt to waste my time in combating an idea at once so preposterous

and absurd. I shall, however, take the liberty to observe, that though I have not had the luck to meet with this volume of poetry, I think I can gather sufficient *data*, from the observations of your Correspondent himself, to shew that the criticism of which he complains was extremely appropriate, impartial, and well-timed.

It must be well known to you, Mr. Editor, and to every person in the least conversant with literature, that were it not for the dread of the critics' rod, the town, nay the country too, would soon be overrun with the rhyming effusions of a parcel of idle apprentices and lawyers' clerks, who, concealing themselves to be fine poets, would constantly be putting forth their trash under the fashionable appellation of "*Minstrels*." I, therefore, maintain, that the public is under great obligation to those gentlemen, the Reviewers, for keeping down the stock of nonsense, which, in spite of all their vigilance, is, I am sorry to say, accumulating very fast, owing, in a great measure, to the encouragement given to this puny race, by the tribe of old women, "*Old Bachelors*," and the mere readers of novels, magazines, and other ephemeral productions.

The above observation will apply to the Bachelor's remark about "*breaking a fly upon a wheel*," seeing that (to change the figure) flies produce maggots, and are naturally given to *toads*, for which reason, it is highly beneficial to the cause of letters, that such poets

cal insects as I have been describing should be extirpated, and crushed, if possible, while in the maggot state, to prevent that contamination of the public taste, of which your Reviewer so justly and reasonably complains.

The Old Bachelor conjectures that this criticism of your Reviewer, whom he affirms to be No Poet (certainly not of the modern school), might have been intended as an act of kindness to his friend the "Minstrel"—I am, indeed, inclined to be of the same opinion; for I cannot for a moment suppose him to have been actuated by any unworthy motives, when I observe that he speaks in terms of commendation of the bard's rising talents, his taste in quoting authors, and cautions him against being led away by affectation, and the flattering approval of incompetent judges. Moreover, his animadversions seem to have been very properly directed against a prevailing taste for the marvellous and horrible, which, were it to be generally encouraged, would tend to reduce our poetical volumes into treatises on demonology, to transform the Muses into harpies, and bring down Parnassus to a level with the volcanoes of Hecla and Vesuvius.

It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to enter into an examination of the pro-

priety of such a phrase as "*burning term*." I think it is about as correct as the "*Eyre-levyn's*" of the poet Chatterton, and, probably, may be found to occur among the antiquated epithets which so plentifully besprinkle the writings of Walter Scott. However, it must appear clear to every one possessing an ordinary share of knowledge, that the expression "*Albion and Scotia*" is nothing short of downright nonsense, and which the Minstrel might just as well expect to be tolerated as if he had written and published "*England and Yorkshire*," or "*Wales and Glamorgan*."

Your Correspondent is not unwilling to allow, that the Reviewer may, after all, have performed the office of a "*skilful surgeon*." Truly I think the same; and have no doubt that the author of "*Albion's Harp*" will derive essential benefit, and, I would fain hope, a "*complete cure*" of his *mania Diabolica* (for "*there's the rub*"), from the Hecateorean dose which has, in my opinion, been most judiciously administered by the critic.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

AN ADMIRER OF THE
OLD SCHOOL.

Budge-row, Nov. 3, 1813.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE, Oct. 30.—A new comedy was presented, under the title of "*FIRST IMPRESSIONS; or, Trade in the West*." The avowed author of the piece is HORATIO SMITH, Esq. one of the writers of the "*Rejected Addresses*." The characters were as follow, and thus represented:—

Sir Thomas Trapwell.....	Mr. MURPHY.
Sir Toby Harcourt.....	Mr. LOVEGROVE.
Arthur Harcourt.....	Mr. ELLISTON.
Edward Fortescue.....	Mr. RAE.
Professor Tiffleton.....	Mr. WRENCH.
Mr. Snippling.....	Mr. OXFENRY.
Mr. Frampton.....	Mr. R. PHILLIPS.
Lady Trapwell.....	Mrs. EDWIN.
Letitia Freemantle.....	Mrs. GLOVER.
Lady Anemone.....	Mrs. SPARKS.
Florence Trapwell.....	Mrs. KELLY.
Phoebe.....	Mrs. BOWER.
Susan.....	Mrs. SCOTT.

Sir Toby Harcourt, a drunken old bachelor, determines to disinherit his nephew,

Arthur Harcourt, in consequence of an election dispute—young Harcourt not only having refused to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament himself, but having voted against the interest of the party which his uncle supports.—Fortescue, the friend of Arthur Harcourt, and the lover of the buxom young widow Freemantle, in consequence of a letter written to his *chère amie*, by Harcourt, in which the lady is advised to beware of some admirer (whose name is not mentioned), as a man of depraved habits, conceives a violent resentment against his old acquaintance, who, he imagines, pointed at him in his letter, and determines to revenge the injury.—Contrary to the general practice of mankind on such occasions, he does not call sword or pistol, slander or poison, to his aid in effecting his object; but, having heard of Harcourt's quarrel with his uncle, he ingratiates himself into the good graces of the Bacchanalian Baronet, humours all his foibles—joins his drunken parties—and succeeds, at length, in getting the baronet to declare him heir to his estate. Sir Toby directs him to give the necessary in-

structions to Frampton, a lawyer, relative to the drawing up of his will; of which opportunity Fortescue avails himself, and has the name of his supposed false friend inserted instead of his own. Such is the revenge of this ungrateful youth.—Meanwhile, Harcourt's quarrel with his uncle, and the consequent destruction of his hopes of fortune, have reached the ears of Sir Thomas and Lady Trapwell, the father and step-mother of Louisa, an interesting young lady, to whom Harcourt had paid his addresses, and with whom he was on the point of marriage. Sir Thomas is a retired citizen, who, at the very moment that he is praising the elevated character of a British merchant, affords in his own person an example of meanness and disregard of principle, rarely to be found in any class of society. His lady is the descendant of a noble family, and is perpetually haranguing on the honour of being related to a *De la Poite*; which observation the worthy baronet always meets with a few strictures on the poverty of her family, and the good appetite with which her religious devout luncheoners. This amiable pair determine to break off the match between Louisa and Harcourt; and Lady Trapwell proposes Mr. Sapling, a rich Cornish Squire, vulgar and ignorant, but rich, as a proper husband for the young lady. Mr. Harcourt, of course, opposes their determination, and resolves to carry off Louisa to his paternal estate, denominated Bognore Wash, on the aquatic situation of which many dry jokes are passed. He is astounded, however, when his mistress informs him, that, after "mature deliberation," she is determined to marry Mr. Sapling.—Harcourt instantly challenges his rival; who, having no stomach for fighting, meets his adversary, accompanied by a brace of bailiffs who arrest him, at the suit of Sir Thomas Trapwell, from whom he had borrowed 500*l*. In his way to prison, he is, however, released by the intervention of Fortescue; and between these two gentlemen an *éclaircissement* takes place.—Harcourt declares that the letter, which had caused their misunderstanding, related to Professor Trifleton, a lecturer at one of the public institutions, who was, at the same time, paying his *devoirs* to the Widow Freemantle, and to Lady Anemone, an afflicted *blue stocking*, whose sole delight is centered in the study of botany. This explanation terminates their enmity, and Fortescue immediately hastens to his widow, who, being, we suppose, in the "melting mood," flies into his arms, and, without blushing, owns her flame. Poor Harcourt, all this time, is lamenting the fickleness of his lost Louisa, but is suddenly alarmed, as he passes Lady Anemone's door, by a dreadful noise and the shrieks of females.—He rushes into the house, and finds that the uproar was occasioned by the explosion of a bottle of gas, while Professor Trifleton was making some philosophical experiments.

He here meets Louisa, who had been just married to Sapling; she immediately explains her reason for taking this step, which was, to get into her hands the title-deeds of an estate left to her by a deceased relation. Having effected this object, she declares she cannot be the wife of Sapling, and produces Miss Phoebe, a Scotch damsel, in support of her assertion. This young lady appears to have glided by enchantment into the house of Sir Thomas Trapwell, where, by her appearance, she excites the jealousy of Lady Trapwell. She there discloses to Louisa the melancholy tale of her seduction by Sapling, who had cohabited with her in Scotland, and permitted her to assume his name. This witness appears at Lady Anemone's, and poor Sapling is accused of having two wives. He denies his marriage with Phoebe; but is gravely informed, by Mr. Frampton, the lawyer, that, by the law of Scotland, he is her husband, as he had permitted her to assume his name. He consents to take her once more as his wife. Louisa is very willing to be married a second time on the same day, and presents her hand to Harcourt. The Widow Freemantle and Fortescue are also united; and Lady Anemone becomes the bride of Mr. Professor Trifleton.

Though, in point of plot, and novelty of character, we have seen more attractive comedies than this, yet, with respect to sprightliness of dialogue, variety of incident, and correctness of sentiment, we cannot complain of any material deficiency.

We were present, as usual, at its first representation, and were surprised and, indeed, indignant, at the indiscriminate and illiberal censure with which it was visited by a small number of the auditors. What the cause was, we could not conceive: it is true, that the author of the comedy is a satirist of no little celebrity; and perhaps some of those who were most vociferous in their disapprobation on the first appearance of his piece were not able to boast of "withers unwrung."

With one character, however, we confess ourselves to have been dissatisfied; it was that which had been assigned to Mr. Munden: Sir Thomas Trapwell, selfish and illiberal, while boasting, in his character of an English merchant, of being the *staple* of the country, and describing the nobility as being the *fringe* and *illagres*, disgraces the character on which he prides himself, by his vulgarity and meanness. He triumphs in the fallen fortunes of the man whom he had selected for a son-in-law—insults him by a repetition of the favours he had bestowed upon

him—and joins in a paltry conspiracy to have him arrested. This worthy baronet, though moving in the first circles, can never wear his language from the warehouse. "Speaking of the beauties of a lady's arm," he exclaims, "it is as white as *clayd sugar*, and the blue veins meander through it like so many *streams of indigo*!" This may be amusing, but it is not natural.

The character of Harcourt is drawn with spirit; and many of his observations, moral and political, are just and forcible. His friend Porteusque is not a being of this world: an ordinary man, if he perceived any coldness in the manner of his mistress, would take the first opportunity of asking what was the cause of it; but this gentleman never gives himself the trouble; and, though five long acts, he is wandering in a labyrinth of error.

With respect to the Performers, the author was under infinite obligations to them all for their zealous and successful exertions.

The prologue was spoken by Mr. Powell, the epilogue by Mrs. Edwin. The former, after enumerating the difficulty of writing a comedy, besought the mercy of the audience—

"To *inspire me* and a *first offence*!"

With all the defects that could fairly be charged against this comedy, there were merits enough to justify us in saying, that we have seen many worse, and not very many better, first pieces, and we think that the author, if he do not hasten again into the arena before he has amply prepared himself for the contest, will be very likely to secure the prize of public applause.

COVENT GARDEN, Nov. 1.—Shakespeare's historical play of *Henry the 1st* was revived; in which Mr. Conway personated the gallant *Henry*, with an *éclat* superior to that which had attended either of his former dramatic representations. His figure was much in his favour in this character; but he acted, besides, with a discriminating judgment which fully justified the applause that he received. With the exception of Mr. Kemble, we do not remember to have seen an actor more efficient in the part. *Blanchard*, as *Fluellen*, and *Emery*, as *Boles the soldier*, performed with a perfect understanding of their author, and greatly to the satisfaction of the audience.

Nov. 10. "THE INVISIBLE BRIDE—GROOM," a new farce, from the pen of

MR. JAMESON, was presented for the first time.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Mr. HEARTY	MR. BLANCHARD.
Old RAKISH	MR. SIMMONS.
Young RAKISH	MR. VIVING.
SHURK	MR. MATHEWS.
MURDOCK	MR. PORTUSQUE.
JULIA	Mrs. S. BOOTH.
Maid	Mrs. TERRY.

The announced hero of this tale is never seen. Captain Squander, who is an ideal innamorato, becomes wounded in the heart at Brighton, by Julia, who is the daughter of Mr. Hearty, a wealthy old man who has retired from trade, and a treaty of marriage is arranged in consequence; but when the Captain is presumed to have arrived in town he is arrested, and the nuptial consummation is thereby suspended; though the true case is unknown to the old gentleman and his daughter. But, in order to keep things *in train*, Shurk, the captain's servant, is dispatched to Mr. Hearty's house, to deceive him by misrepresentation; in pursuance of which scheme, he puts on the habitudes of a French physician, a buff, and a solicitor, and eventually succeeds in obtaining the *Damoiselle* for his master.

The chief merit of this piece lay in the versatility of Mr. Mathews's mimic powers; for it was without the interest necessary to command the spectator's attention even through two acts. Some of the dialogue was sprightly, indeed, and the parts were well sustained; but the piece was ill received at first, and after the third performance was withdrawn.

Nov. 13.—*Antony and Cleopatra* was revived (after a lapse of about thirty years), with a lavish expense in scenery and decoration, and a classic regard to costume. The play is Shakespeare's; interwoven with which, however, are several parts of Dryden's *All for Love; or, the World well Lost*. For this engratment the alterer (whom we believe to be Mr. Kemble) assigns the following among other reasons:—

"Shakespeare's play has been already altered, abridged, &c. &c.—but it has stood the test of modern times less than many of our great bard's revived dramas, which are now kept before the spectators, from year to year.—Something has been wanting to render it what is termed a *stock play*. Dryden's play has been long upon the shelf; nor does it appear suited to the present taste, without much departure from the original; but there is much to be admired in both the plays.

"Under these circumstances, an amal-

gamation of wonderful poetical powers has been considered the best method to be adopted; and it is hoped, that the present arrangement will be found sometimes to have softened the violations of those unities in Shakspeare, which it cannot easily increase."

The alterations are made with great judgment. "An amalgamation of wonderful poetical powers" has been effected; and, in many instances, "the violations of the unities," which are gross and frequent in Shakspeare's productions, if not entirely avoided, have been greatly softened down. Mr. Young supported the character of Antony with force and discrimination. Whether as the *lover* or the *hero*—now solely occupied in gentle dalliance with the Egyptian Queen, now burning with shame and indignation at the defeat of his navy, and bravely determining to retrieve his shattered fortunes, and to break the chains in which an artful woman had bound him—his acting was full of tenderness, or spirit, as the varying scene demanded the transition. Mr. Terry was an excellent Ventidius—his first scene with Antony was admirably supported by him and Mr. Young—Mrs. Faucet looked lovely as *Cleopatra*, and played much of the character with considerable spirit and effect. Miss McGibbon sustained the part of *Octavia* with dignity and feeling; but the poet has not given her much to perform.

There was a naval spectacle introduced, illustrative of the battle at *Actium*, which was well managed, and had strong classical features in it. At the termination of this gorgeous drama, an *Epicedium*, or duet, well set to music by Mr. Bishop, was performed in a style of correctness and spirit, that we do not always hear in a theatre on a similar occasion.

The piece was announced for a second representation amid reiterated shouts of applause from a very crowded theatre.

DRURY-LANE, Nov. 18.—*Romeo and Juliet* was brought forward for the purpose of introducing a young lady of the name of STANLEY, for the first time on any stage. Her figure is rather below the standard of dignity; her countenance, if not beautiful in the highest degree, seems capable of strong and varied expression; and her voice is powerful and clear. In the scene where, just waking from her long and death-like sleep, *Juliet* fancies that her parents are about to give her to *Paris*,

she was uncommonly interesting. Indeed, her whole performance was, taken together, superior to what we generally expect to find from a *debutante*, and she was extremely well received.

Mr. Rae obtained much and deserved applause for his animated and judicious enacting of the love-stricken hero of the play.

DRURY-LANE, Nov. 22.—A new musical Farce, written by Mr. T. DODD, was produced, under the title of "Who's to HAVE HER?" The characters were thus represented:—

Signor Bosco	Mr. DOWTON.
Carlo	Mr. PAVE.
Captain Lurico	Mr. WELSH.
Paulo	Mr. KNIGHT.
Pietro	Mr. MUNDEN.
Cecilia	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.

Carlo and Cecilia, the nephew and niece of Bosco, are deeply enamoured of each other. Bosco is, however, hostile to the match, as he wishes to unite his niece with Captain Lurico, the son of an old lawyer, with whom he had long been engaged in litigation—By this mean he hopes to terminate the law suit, and to enrich his family.—To frustrate this arrangement for a time, Paulo, the servant of Bosco, undertakes to procure a man to personate Cesario, the husband of Cecilia, who was lost at sea many years before. For this purpose Paulo applies to his brother, who promises to send a person fit to carry on the deception. In the mean time Lurico arrives, is mistaken for the sham Cesario—and, having discovered the plot, determines to amuse himself at the expense of the lovers. This he does for some time, formally claims Cecilia as his wife, and declares his intention of taking her away with him. Paulo, at length, confesses the cheat; and Lurico, charmed with the virtue and modesty of Cecilia, withdraws his claim and Signor Bosco consents to her union with Carlo.

There were several truly comic situations in which Paulo and Pietro were placed, which were productive of considerable merriment; and a neat allusion to the generous assistance which this country has afforded to Spain and Holland, which was rapturously applauded by the audience.

The music (by Messrs. Reeve and Whitaker) was well received.

In regard to the acting, we have seldom seen an after piece exhibited with more strength and spirit; and the author is deeply indebted to the exertions of Mr. Munden, Mr. Dowton, Mr. Knight, and Mrs. Mountain.

It was given out for a second performance with general approbation.

POETRY.

EPITAPH

DESIGNED FOR

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq.

LATE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY :

Ob. Nov. 16, aged 82.

FRANKLIN, a name to glorious science dear,
Lives in the softer light of honour here
The sire from heav'n its angry lightnings won,
But heav'n's benignant breath in part'd the son :

In justice awful, yet in friend ship kind,
Truth rul'd his speech, and Charity his hand ;
His smile enrich'd the ready boon he gave,
And taught the hope affliction dur'd not have

With keenest flashes, Wisdom's lambent light
Grac'd his long day, and ting'd its evening bright :

Calm thro' the gates of death his spirit past,
As sun-beams vanish—loveliest in the last,
' Youth ' if thy melting eyes this urn bedew,
To loyal Faith, to social Virtue true,
Like him, Ambition's golden bribe disdain,
Unboasted Honour's silent meed to gain ;
Like him, to manhood's noblest joys ascend,
A sage, a patriot, husband, father, friend !
Then proudly visit this decaying shrine,—
His soul has found a monument in thine :
Go !—may as cloudless fame thy days illumine,
And tears as precious sanctify thy tomb !
Nov. 19, 1813. A. J. V.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE following Song from the Russian poet Dmitrieff may, perhaps, gratify some of your readers, as it will let them see, that these our Northern allies, who, a century ago, were almost barbarians, can now write with a skill and tenderness that would reflect credit on nations of much more ancient civilization. I confess, that the translation has not the beauty of the original; but I must plead, in excuse for the incorrectness of the rhymes in the first and third lines of some verses, the difficulty arising from my having tied myself to the exact metre of Dmitrieff: which I have done in the hope that, among the many Russians now in London, some one may, perhaps, favour our fair country women with the air adapted to this pretty song in their language.

Allow me to add, that Mr. Dmitrieff is the author of "The Russiad," a poem of very considerable merit.

MANLY WOOD,
Woodford Bridge, Nov. 8, 1813.

SIZOI GOLUBOITCHIK.

THE LITTLE BLUE DOVE.

MOURNING sits the blue-plum'd ring-dove,
Mourning sits he night and day,
Far from him, his azure tru-love,
Far from him is flown away.

Grief has stopt his am'rous wooing,
Grief forbids him peck the grain;
Grief scarce leaves him strength for cooing:—
Sight of home augments his pain.

Languidly the twig he stands on
Quits he for another spray;
Hope to meet his lost companion
Guides his melancholy way.

Every side, in vain ' he seeks her,
Strives her absent fate to prove:—
Tears, for tears from birds may trickle,
Sheds the loving, constant dove.

On the grass his limbs he stretches;
Muffled in his plumes his beak;
Groans and sighs no more he fetters;
Pangs of death his eyestrings break.

Sudden now his mate returning,
O'er their village skims the sky:
Thus, alas! her time for mourning,
Come to see her lover die.

Round about him walks she slowly,
Up to lift him vainly tries:
But, alas, too late, my Chloë!
Never more her friend shall rise.

GOLDEN LANE.

A POETICAL SKETCH.

A D. 1811.

"**C**LOSE to the walls which fair Augusta bind,"

Where erst old *Barbican* his head up-rear'd,
From that wide space where *Gile's* antique towers

O'er-hades the hallow'd dust of many a saint,
Environ'd found with groupes of motley swains,

And cheerful nymphs, that "Native Oyst'ers" call,

Northumbrian salmon fam'd, or "silver eels,"

A well-known pass invites the wand'ring eye.

On either side behold the well-kept signs
(Unerring emblems of a sure profane),
*Lombardia's threefold Ball**—The Royal Arms,

* The three balls exhibited at the shops of pawnbrokers, by the vulgar, humorously enough, said to indicate that it is two to one that the things pledged are never redeemed, were originally the arms of a set of merchants from Lombardy, who were the first that publicly lent money on pledges. They dwelt together in the street from them named *Lombard-street*, in London—The appellation of *Lombard* was formerly, all over Europe, considered as synonymous to that of usurer.

With "Rich Compounds," by *Botheroyd*
retail'd.

Take frontispiece, and useful title-page,
That tells the sum and substance of a book,
These well-frequented portals loud proclaim
The customs, modes, and manners of the
place.*

Approach the scene, nor stranger be dis-
may'd, •

Though forms alarming stare thee in the face,
And sounds unheard before, assail thine ears,
The spot will well repay thy curious search,
And give thee relish for sublimer joys.

Here, all devoted to the public weal,
Industrious Brown† the genuine draught
prepares

From sacch'rine grain, and the tall fragrant
vine

That waves its head on Cantium's fertile
plains.

Fell Indicus, Nux vomica,‡ and all
The baleful tribe of soporific drugs
That dull the senses, and unnerve the man,
Are banish'd hence—Now smiling we be-
hold,

From reeking vats the potent beverage flow,
A new-born blessing to our labouring sons,

* The memorable Hogarth, in his print of
"GIN-SHAP," where he so admirably por-
trayed some of the wretched and depraved
scenes too frequently to be observed in low
neighbourhoods, has very aptly introduced
the two great auxiliaries of such evil, in the
corner shops of Gripe, the pawnbroker, and
Kilman, the distiller.

† Mr. William Robert Henry Brown,
projector and chief agent in the establish-
ment of the Golden Lane Brewery in the
year 1805. At this period, the beer obtained
from the London breweries had long been
complained of, as being of a very inferior
and deleterious quality, and a rise in the
price was attempted by a combination of
the brewers, this was, however, prevented
by the formation of the above concern, the
proprietors of which having determined to
deliver to the public an unadulterated brew-
age from malt and hops, under the name of
"Golden Beer," the whole of the trade was,
under the necessity of following their
examples; from which time to the present
there has been little or no cause for com-
plaint as to the general goodness of the
common beverage.

‡ Cocculus Indicus and Nux vomica, two
very potent drugs, much suspected to be used
by brewers, for the purpose of rendering
their beer heady and intoxicating. It may
not be unentertaining to remark here on the
change of public opinion in regard to an
article now considered indispensable in the
making of good beer. Two centuries ago,
an aleman brought his action on the case,
and recovered damages, against his brewer,
for spoiling his ale, by putting in "a cer-
tain weed called a *maise*."—[*Hart. MSS.*
672b.]

Whilst ex'n its grateful steam, diffus'd
around,

Corrects the foul effluvia of the place,
And cheers the passing traveller on his way.

Onward we tend, and thrird the chequer'd
crowd

Of sturdy fishwives, costermongers, Jews,
And various grompes, of trades itinerant,
Who huddling close, in knots together stand,
To quaff the frequent draught, and eke to
hear

The passing tales and tidings of the town.

—Perchance the new Lord Mayor is chosen
in,

And price of loaf ascends—then woe to him,
A thousand curses thunder on his head;
Nor less shares he the blessings of the place,
Who rails at ministers, and bawls—*ARMON!*
With quick reduction in the price of *GIN*.

Far other themes, perhaps, engage the
throng,

Some doleful dirge, vociferated loud,
From throat of ballad-wife, vulgar and
hoarse,

Who tells the world the parentage and birth,
And eke the death, of some adventurous
wight,

Who late has made his exit from the crowd,
To yield a sad atonement for broken laws.*

Where danc'd of various hues, yon sign
presents,

Of features, form, and figure passing strange,
An *ANGEL*—painted by some sinful hand;
The jolly god, his constant court maintains.
Here, and the tune of vile *mundungus*,
pour'd

From streaming pipes around, in many a
blast,

'Midst clattering pots, and cans, and pois-
onous streams,

The sturdy mendicant, the hilt the blind,
The labouring churl, the industrious artisan,
In plumed parliament promiscuous meet.

Not more the busy 'Change, the crowded
mart,

The noisy forum, or the senate-house,

* It has often struck the writer of these
lines, as probably it has many of his readers,
that the mournful detail which we are accus-
tomed to hear hawked about the streets of
London on the execution of criminals, pur-
porting to be their dying speech, &c. was
originally given to the public in a kind of
rude doggerel.—The rhyme and metre of the
following lines.

"The last dying Speech and Confession,
Birth, Parentage, and Education,
Late, Character, and Behaviour,
Of the unfortunate Malefactor, &c."

which are still preserved by the itinerant
venders of this ware, as a prologue to their
tragedy, affords a specimen of what would
have been considered tolerably good verse
three or four centuries ago, and may serve to
show that the above-mentioned custom is of
considerable antiquity.

Can claim the long, the loud, and warm debate—

Topics as various as th'assembled crew

Are here with native ease descanted on,
While each the Briton's privilege enjoys,
To praise, condemn, and still to speak his mind;

Here, or king, or priest, no matter which,
That forms the changing subject of discourse,
Here meets, alike, due censure or applause

No well rang'd shops we glittering here behold,

Like those of *Cheaps*, where luxury and wealth

Spread a rich banquet to the satiate eye,

But humbler tenements of zig-zag form,
Where *things of use* are barter'd, bought,
and sold,

Nor these alone—the garbage of the town,
Glean'd from its inmost haunts and ends remote,

The veriest dregs—all find a market here.

Where the long tepid stream comes gliding down,

With floating berries charg'd, and gathering heaps

Of filthy offal, rolling from the stews

Of alleys, courts, and neighbourhood obscene;

See the wide porch with bellying Tuns begirt,
From which a hundred mingled vapours rise,

A well known *trick* to passing noses all—
From this dire cell, perchance, more ill have fled,

And shed their baneful influence through the world,

Than fam'd *Pandora's box* contain'd of old,
Where *Hurt*, on fluttering good, remain'd at last

You dingy tement, where hangs *Black Mall*,

And "*STORIES MARINE*"—in characters tall big,

Gives doleful tidings of the trade within,
Whom enjoy'd a more exalted state.

Certes—as sage historians report,
In days of yore, when gallant Tudor's loins
Gave to fair *England's throne* a princely race,

A "*Royal Nursery*"* the site o'erspread,
Where bloated Harry's babes were nurtur'd up,

Anear to rural scenes and country air,
Beyond th'unfriendly vapours of the town.
Perchance 'twas here young *Edward* first essay'd

With infant steps to tread this earthly stage,
And fam'd *Elizabeth* her first commands,
Whose glorious days ev'n yet survive—in song.

Anon, a band of histrians claim the spot,
A jovial crew, with mime, and droll, and dance,

To furnish entertainment to the town,
Old *Atticus* here his mimic standard rais'd
Beneath his patroness, dame *FORTUNE'S* smiles,

Where now, nor smile, nor fortune, seems to dwell,

So chang'd the scene!—so metamorphos'd all!—

* * * * *

Islington, Aug. 16, 1813 N.

* According to *Pent* at it, a certain row of low houses on this spot had been used as a nursery for the children of Henry the VIIIth. The building was afterwards converted into a play house, and was re-edified in 1590, by Edward Alleyn, the player, founder of "*God's Gift College*," at Dulwich, and of some almshouses in this parish. It was called the *Fortune Theatre*, and had a figure of the tickle goddess in the front of the building. The present structure in Golden-lane, having in front the figures of *Hope* and *Charity*, appears to have been built about the year 1621, the old one having shared the common fate of theatres, in being destroyed by fire. — [*Hove's Chron.*]

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

* * On the days omitted by us in this Register, the reader will understand that no business of public interest was transacted.

Nov. 4

THE Session of Parliament commenced this day with the usual forms. The Prince Regent's arrival at the House of Lords at two o'clock was announced by the discharge of cannon. The Commons were immediately summoned, and on their arrival the Regent delivered the following speech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gen'l men,

"It is with the deepest regret, that I am again obliged to announce to you, the continuance of his Majesty's lame and infirm condition. The great and splendid success with

which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies, in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe. In Spain, the glorious and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria, has been followed by the advance of the allied forces to the Pyrenees—by the repulse of the enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon—by the reduction of the fortress of St. Sebastian—and finally by the establishment of the allied army on the frontier of France. In this series of brilliant operations, you will have observed with the

highest satisfaction the consummate skill and ability of the great Commander Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been equally displayed by the troops of the three nations united under his command.

"The termination of the armistice in the north of Europe, and the declaration of war by the Emperor of Austria against France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert amongst the allied powers.

"The effects of this union have even surpassed those expectations which it was calculated to excite.

"By the signal victories obtained over the French armies in Sillesia, at Culm, and at Dennewitz, the efforts of the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the Austrian and Prussian territories were completely frustrated.

"These successes have been followed by a course of operations, combined with so much judgment, and executed with such consummate prudence, vigour, and ability, as to have led in their result not only to the discomfiture of all those projects which the Ruler of France had so presumptuously announced on the renewal of the contest, but to the capture and destruction of the greater part of the army under his immediate command.

"The annals of Europe afford no example of victories more splendid and decisive than those which have been recently achieved in Saxony.

"Whilst the perseverance and gallantry displayed by the allied forces of every description engaged in this conflict have exalted to the highest pitch of glory their military character, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me in rendering the full tribute of applause to those Sovereigns and Princes, who, in this sacred cause of national independence, have so eminently distinguished themselves as the leaders of the armies of their respective nations.

"With such a prospect before you, I am satisfied that I may rely with the fullest confidence on your disposition to enable me to afford the necessary assistance, in support of a system of alliance, which, originating chiefly in the magnanimous and disinterested views of the Emperor of Russia, and followed up as it has been with corresponding energy by the other powers, has produced a change the most momentous in the affairs of the continent.

"I shall direct copies of the several conventions which I have concluded with the northern powers to be laid before you, as soon as the ratifications of them shall have been duly exchanged.

"I have further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a Treaty of Alliance and Concert with the Emperor of Austria, and that the powerful league already formed, has received
Europ. Mag. 1st Dec. LXIV. Nov. 1813.

ceived an important addition of force, by the declaration of Bavaria against France.

"I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction the renewal of the ancient connection with the Austrian government, and that justly appreciating all the value of the accession of that great power to the common cause, you will be prepared, as far as circumstances will permit, to enable me to support his Imperial Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the contest.

"The war between this country and the United States of America still continues, but I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the measures adopted by the government of the United States for the conquest of Canada, have been frustrated by the valour of his Majesty's troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.

"While Great Britain, in conjunction with her allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations, it must be matter of deep regret, to find an additional enemy in the government of a country whose real interest in the issue of this great contest must be the same as our own."

"It is known to the world that this country was not the aggressor in this war.

"I have not, hitherto, seen any disposition on the part of the government of the United States to close it, of which I could avail myself, consistently with a due attention to the interests of his Majesty's subjects.

"I am at all times ready to enter into discussion with that government, for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British Empire.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*
"I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you

"I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure, which I am confident, however, you will judge to be unavoidable, when the extent and nature of our military exertions are considered.

"I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as the public service may require.

"I congratulate you on the improved and flourishing state of our commerce, and I trust that the abundant harvest which we have received from the bountiful hand of Providence during the present year, will afford material relief to his Majesty's people, and produce a considerable augmentation in many branches of the revenue.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*
"I congratulate you on the decided conviction which now happily prevails throughout so large a portion of Europe, that the war in which the allied powers are engaged against the Ruler of France is a war of no

cessity, and that his views of universal dominion can only be defeated by combined and determined resistance.

"The public spirit and national enthusiasm which have successively accomplished the deliverance of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and of the Russian empire, now equally animate the German people; and we may justly entertain the fullest confidence, that the same perseverance on their part will ultimately lead to the same glorious result.

"I cannot but deplore most deeply the continuance of this extended warfare, and of all those miseries which the insatiable ambition of the Ruler of France has so long inflicted upon Europe.

"No disposition to require from France sacrifices of any description inconsistent with her honour or just pretensions as a nation, will ever be on my part, or on that of his Majesty's allies, an obstacle to peace,

"The restoration of that great blessing upon principles of justice and equality, has never ceased to be my anxious wish; but I am fully convinced, that it can only be obtained by a continuance of those efforts which have already delivered so large a part of Europe from the power of the enemy.

"To the firmness and perseverance of this country, these advantages may, in a great degree, be ascribed. Let this consideration animate us to new exertions, and we shall thus, I trust, be enabled to bring this long and arduous contest to a conclusion, which will be consistent with the independence of all the nations engaged in it, and with the general security of Europe."

The Prince Regent withdrew from the House in procession. At five o'clock the House was resumed; and the speech being read, the Earl of Derby moved the address, which was seconded with great eloquence by the Earl of Clare. The Marquis of Wellesley declared he gave his sincere and unqualified support to the address. He approved both of the sentiments and language of the speech, which was framed to diffuse confidence, to encourage unity, to inculcate the principle of moderation, without entering into particulars or minute circumstances, which would have been both dangerous and unwise. He concurred in the language of Mr. Pitt, "that England had saved herself by her firmness and energy, and had saved other countries by her example." The Duke of Sussex thought the primary cause of the late important victories was to be traced to the spirit, the patriotism, and steady perseverance displayed by this country. Lord Grenville declared his entire concurrence in the sentiments and language both of the speech and address. He rejoiced to perceive that the nations of Europe had united against the common oppressor from a sense of danger, and not from pure hate. He trusted that no peace would be concluded which did not restore a *Balance of Power* in Europe, and es-

tablish the Dutch in their former independence. He thanked heaven that he had been permitted to live to see this period of success, and he hoped it would be followed by unceasing exertions to cement the grand confederacy against France. The Earl of Liverpool remarked, that the Portuguese were the first who had successfully opposed the tyranny of the French. In raising an army, she had set a noble example to Spain and other nations. This had not been lost on the continent. The spirit that grew up in Spain, was strengthened in Russia, and was now triumphing in Germany. The period had now arrived, when large and liberal efforts should be made. We should by this means be better able to secure a permanent and general peace. He would ask no concession of the enemy to obtain peace, which, were he in his situation, he would not be willing to part with. The address was agreed to, *non con*.

B. Copies of the Treaties concluded with the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, were laid on the table. Lord Liverpool said, that the convention with the Emperor of Austria not having been yet ratified, could not be laid before the House. Earl Bathurst, in a neat speech, moved the thanks of the House to the Marquis of Wellington, for the eminent skill and ability displayed in the operations succeeding the battle of Vittoria, terminating in the establishment of the allied army on the French territory. The Noble Lord, in the course of his speech, adverted to the calumnies of the French partizans in Spain, who had falsely asserted, that, on the capture of St. Sebastian by storm, the English troops were participators in every species of excess—entering and plundering the houses and charnels of plate—violating the females, and purposely destroying the town, instead of following the enemy into the castle. His lordship solemnly asserted, on the authority of Sir Thomas Graham, and many respectable officers, who were eye-witnesses, that this charge was a wilful and deliberate falsehood. The French garrison had, during the siege, converted the churches into barracks, hospitals and stables; and would it be believed, that they would leave the communion plate to stare the victors in the face. Our troops followed the enemy to the castle, and suffered severely in the unsuccessful attempt. Further, Sir T. Graham was on the spot at the time, and in the neighbourhood for nearly a month afterwards; and no complaint whatever was made to him by the authorities of St. Sebastian, or by the inhabitants, of any outrages having been committed. The Noble Lord dwelt with much energy on the promptitude and ability displayed by the marquis, in making those combinations which foiled the skill of Marshal Soult, one of the best generals possessed by the enemy, and ensured success in the

engagements of the Pyrenees. The Portuguese and Spanish troops had, in all the late battles, displayed extraordinary gallantry. They had repulsed, unaided, different attacks of the French, and equalled in discipline and valour our own army. His lordship concluded by remarking, that this country was honourably distinguished for the firmness and perseverance with which it had maintained the contest; for the pertinacity with which it had supported the independence of the Peninsula, under every aspect

of fortune; thus holding up a pillar of fire amidst surrounding darkness, which marked out to other nations the path to the promised land—to the haven of safety and independence. The motion was agreed to, unanimously. A separate motion of thanks was afterwards voted to Sir F. Graham, for the reduction of St. Sebastian, which, with general votes to Sir R. Hill, and the officers and soldiers of the army, was agreed to, *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 4.

LORD COMPTON, in an animated speech, in which he adverted to the possibility of restoring the balance of power in Europe, moved the address. Mr. C. Grant, at great length, and with an eloquence that excited admiration, seconded it. Mr. Whitbread expressed his cordial approbation of the Regent's speech. He did not expect to see it so free from ostentation. He could not agree, however, to one remark that had been made: that the deliverance of Europe was owing to the falling up of the system of Mr. Pitt. He was, unalterably persuaded, that, if the council of Mr. Fox had been adopted, Europe would never have been plunged into the sea of troubles which had for years overwhelmed it; nor would it have required the carnage of the last campaign for its deliverance. The Hon. Mover and Seconder had fallen into a great inconsistency, in their praise of General Morreau, and Bernadotte, the Crown Prince. If those great characters had formerly fought for the cause of liberty, then had England fought against it. He respected both; but remarked, that the motives of the former, springing from disappointed ambition, were not so pure as the latter, who fought for his adopted country. He hoped the same terms of peace would be offered now by the allies to the enemy as at the time of the Armistice (*some murmuring*)—he had perhaps been too general; he meant the same basis, or he could not see when there would be a conclusion to the war. He regretted that there was no mention in the speech of the Catholic Claims, which he hoped would prove triumphant, notwithstanding the opposition of the Honourable Gentleman (the Speaker), who had, at the close of last session, appeared as the unauthorized and (he hoped would turn out) unauthenticated expositor of the sentiments of that House. He wished no change in the ministry, but was rather desirous that they should continue in their situations, to complete their achievements in that style of moderation which was designated in the speech. Mr. W. Wynne spoke. The address was then agreed to, *nem. con.* Lord Morpeth gave notice that, after the recess, he should bring under consideration certain parts of the Speaker's speech at the close of

the last session to the Prince Regent. The Speaker said he had no doubt that he should be able to satisfy that House, that he was justified in the observations he had made.

8. The Speaker read the answer made by the Prince Regent to the address of that House. It was as follows:—

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address. The sentiment which it breathes, and the assurances of support which it contains, are such as become the Commons of a great empire, carrying to the throne, at such a moment, the expression of their opinion. The means which you have determined to place at my disposal, shall be employed by me, in the manner most conducive, under Providence, to the success of the great cause in which we are engaged: and I trust, that, through the alliance which has been formed with the Continental Powers, Europe may look forward to the attainment of a solid and honourable peace."

A new writ was ordered for the county of Surrey, *vice* Sir F. Sutton, *dec.*

Copies of the Treaties concluded with Russia and Prussia, were laid upon the table.

Mr. Abbot, the Speaker's, speech on the close of last Session (assigning the motives which induced the House to reject the Catholic Claims); Mr. H. Sumner, referring to the notice of a motion given by Lord Morpeth, enquired if his lordship's observations would have a tendency to criminate Mr. Speaker by imputing to him conduct which was justified by no precedent; or, while following precedents, the giving an unfaithful exposition of the sentiments of the House of Commons. In either case, identified as the honour and purity of the speakers' characters were, with the dignity of their proceedings it was imperative to enter into the consideration of the motion at an earlier period than that fixed. He concluded, by moving, that the Speech of Mr. Speaker to the Prince Regent in the House of Lords, on the 22d July last, on presenting a Money Bill, be laid before the House. Lord Morpeth could not precisely state what were his ultimate views; but he conceived Mr. Speaker's speech contained expressions which were, both in a parliamentary and constitutional view, extremely questionable; and which deserved the solemn investigation of a full House of

Commons. He had the highest respect for Mr. Speaker, and must bear testimony to the general uprightness and ability of his conduct. Mr. R. Balthurst quoted precedents of Sir Fletcher Norton, and Mr. Speaker Lenthall (in the Long Parliament) to prove that these speeches were not confined merely to Money Bills. It would be extremely unfair to keep a motion of this nature suspended over the person who presided over their deliberations and proceedings for the length of time proposed. Mr. Whitbread said, that the interpretation of the precedents alluded to, were quite erroneous; these precedents obviously implying, that the Speaker's authority referred to acts done; but that to measures rejected he had no authority whatever to advert. He hoped, if the speech was printed, no attempt would be made to press a premature discussion in a thin house, and in the absence of the Irish members who were interested. He feared that the real object was, to get rid of the Noble Lord's motion. Yet he believed that the Speaker would disdain to be acquitted in this manner. He had long been a witness of the conduct of the chair, which had never been so ably filled as at present; and he could not easily believe, that the Speaker could ever commit any act inconsistent either with the dignity of the House, or of his own excellent character. After some further discussion, in which Lord Castlereagh, Messrs. C. Wynne, Tierney, Banks, and Ryder, participated, it was agreed to print the speech, and enter it on the Journals, the latter act being merely a matter of form, and not implying approbation of the sentiments it contained. The Speaker, before he put the question, said, "I shall forbear at present from offering any thing in justification of my conduct, because the consideration of that question is not now before you; but I am prepared to assure you, that I feel the most confident persuasion of being able to satisfy this House, that I have, in no respect whatever, transgressed the duties of my office."

9. Mr. Lockhart, understanding from Mr. H. Addington, that, as the Insolvent Act originated with a Noble Lord in the other House, ministers did not intend to propose any amendments, but would shortly complete their appointments necessary to its being carried into execution, declared, that he should make some proposition calculated to remedy the grievous defects it contained.

10. A Bill for continuing the circulation of Local Tokens, was read a first time.

11. W. Dundas moved in a Committee of Supply, the usual resolution for voting 140,000 seamen and 31,000 marines, for the service of the ensuing year, which, after some remarks from Mr. Spring, was agreed to.

11. A Petition was presented from the Debtors in the gaols, complaining of the delay in the execution of the Insolvent Act passed last session.

THE MILITIA TO BECOME DISPOSABLE.

Lord Castlereagh, in an appropriate speech, in which he adverted to the favourable disposition of the militia, which had, since 1805, given 100,000 men by volunteering to the regulars, and many regiments of which were desirous of extending their services abroad, brought forward his plan for augmenting the disposable force of the country. He suggested two modes of supplying the waste of the army, which was annually 25,000, and this year would be 30,000. The one is, by inducing militia-men to transfer their services from England to any part of Europe; the other, by giving additional encouragement to volunteer into the line. Those who make a transfer of their services as militia-men are to receive a bounty of 10 guineas, and retain their privileges as in the militia; their officers to receive half-pay when the regiment is disembodied. The militia-man volunteering into the line, if his services are limited to five years, will receive twelve guineas; if he volunteers his services for life, sixteen: officers as high as captains (inclusive) may volunteer with the privates in the proportion of one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign, to every hundred men. On entering the army, the officers will, at first, receive half pay, and, after one campaign on foreign service, rank as officers of the army with permanent rank, or, if he chuses, still continue in the militia. His lordship concluded by stating, that the recruiting by beat of drum, gave annually 10,000 men; that his plan would give 20,000 the present year; to which adding 7000 the arrears of former years, there would be an additional disposable force of 27,000 men; and, in the next year, the operation of this plan would give 40,000 men, including 25,000 the average waste; or from 10,000 to 15,000 troops annually. He should never lose sight of continuing the militia on its present system, though he entertained sanguine hopes that the men might be replaced without having recourse to the ballot, which was deemed a hardship. His lordship concluded, by obtaining leave to bring in "A Bill to enable his Majesty to accept of the Services of a Portion of the Militia, for the more vigorous Prosecution of the War." Mr. Whitbread declared he would support this measure, in the hope that the increased means would be applied to their legitimate object, the obtaining of a speedy and honourable peace, and that no object of ambition on our part, or on the part of our allies, would divert us from it.

12. The Militia Service Bill was read a first time.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DOWNING-STREET, SEPTEMBER 18.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, from Field-marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G.

MY LORD, *Lisaca, September 4, 1815.*

I write just to correct an error in my despatch of the 2d instant: the number of prisoners taken at St. Sebastian is six hundred and seventy, and not two hundred and seventy, as I supposed.

The governor has had a communication with Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham, the object of which certainly was, to commence a negotiation for the surrender of the place. Advantage was taken of this communication to send him a summons, but he demanded a suspension of hostilities for a fortnight; then to surrender unless relieved, but to march his garrison into France, with arms and baggage, without being prisoners of war. These conditions were rejected, and the fire which had ceased for some time yesterday, was re-commenced in the evening.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst, Sec. Sec. Sec.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 15, 1815.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir G. N. Collier, dated on board His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, off St. Sebastian's, 1st. September, 1815, transmitted by Admiral Lord Keith, to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

I take leave to report, that, arrangements being made, as agreed upon by Lord Wellington, for a demonstration on the back of the rock of St. Sebastian's, the two divisions of ship's boats were placed under the command of Captain Gullway, of the Despatch, and Captain Bloye, of the Lyra, and that I understand their appearance had the complete effect intended, by diverting a large proportion of the garrison from the defence of the breach. The boats were warmly fired on from the batteries at the back of St. Sebastian's, but no lives were lost.

The sloops of war weighed with a light breeze, and the Despatch suffered in a trifling degree in her sails, and the gun-boats No. 14, and 16, were equipped in time to offer annoyance to the enemy, and to attract his attention.

At eleven A. M. the tide having ebbed sufficiently, the assault by the breach took place, and if the resistance made by the enemy, considering the natural defences, as well as the artificial ones, thrown up by him, is to be considered gallant and obstinate, the attack must be ranked still higher; never perhaps was an affair more obstinately main-

tained: but British courage and perseverance ultimately succeeded, and after a lodgement had been effected on the breach, the town was entered and possessed about half past one P. M. in defiance of mines and every obstacle which the ingenuity of the governor could invent. A heavy firing was maintained till late in the evening, but the rock still holds out, and may probably for some days; a large part of the town has been unavoidably destroyed, and more must inevitably suffer from the means still in possession of the enemy.

The opportunity afforded to the navy for evincing the zeal and good-will of British seamen, has been necessarily confined to a few individuals, but I know of no officer more indefatigable in the various duties which have fallen to him, than Captain Bloye, of the Lyra; he has endeavoured to anticipate every wish of the army. Lieutenant O'Reilly, with his former companions in the batteries, was conspicuously active; every ship in the squadron (Surveillante, Revolutionnaire, President, Sparrow, Lyra, Beagle, Despatch, Challenger, Holly, Juniper, gun-boats, No. 14 and 16) sent a proportion of seamen, under their respective officers, and they uniformly behaved well. The loss on both sides during the assault must have been considerable, as artillery of all descriptions was playing on the enemy while disputing the breach and walls. Three or four seamen form the total naval loss since my last report. Captain Smith, of the Beagle, who was slightly wounded on the island, has the command of the seamen there landed.

Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Edward Flin, of his Majesty's sloop Cephalus, dated at sea, the 3d of July last (and addressed to Vice-admiral Pickmore) giving an account of his having captured, on the morning of the 2d of the month, Toro, E. by S. La Petit Chasseur, French felucca privateer, armed with two four-pounder long guns, and one eight pounder, the latter having overboard in the chase, with a complement of forty-five men; she had been out from Genoa thirteen days, and had made no capture.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Grant, of his Majesty's Ship Armada, dated off Toulon, 23d July last, and transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. to J. W. Croker, Esq.

I have the honour to inform you, that, on the 19th instant, being met by the swell and current near to the point of Bordighera, the batteries opened upon us. As the ships were approaching the land-fall, and the shot were going over us, the marines were landed under the direction of Captain Hore, of

this ship, who immediately took possession of the eastern battery, spiked the guns, and destroyed the powder. On our marines approaching the battery, on the point of Bordighera, the enemy blew it up, and quit- ted it, and so great was their hurry, that the mangled remains of the man who blew it up were found by our party, who entered and spiked the guns. As there was a heavy fire of musketry kept up from the town, Lieuten- ant Brown, of the marines of this ship, very properly took possession of the house from whence the heaviest of the fire pro- ceeded. As many of the people of the town were evidently assisting the few sol- diers that were in the batteries, the vessels on the beach, the surf being too heavy to launch them, were burnt, and the frigates opened their fire upon the town. The mayor having been brought off, I explained to him, that the town had brought upon itself the heavy loss it sustained, by wantonly firing on us. I regret to say, that Captain Hore was very severely wounded in the thigh, and Michael Martin, private marine, below the knee, but both are doing well.

Lieutenant Parsons had command of the boats at landing; Captain Napier having assumed the command, Lieutenant Parsons returned after the eastern battery was de- stroyed, bringing off the marines employed upon this service, and Captain Napier su- perintended the destruction of the vessels and the re-embarkation of the remainder of the marines.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DOWNING-STREET, SEPTEMBER 19, 1813.
Major Wyndham arrived this Evening with a Dispatch from Field-marshal the Mar- quis of Wellington, dated Lisbon, Septem- ber 10, of which the following is an Extract

A battery was constructed in the horn- work, with great difficulty, against the works of the castle of San Sebastian, which opened on the morning of the 8th instant; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the garrison, which consisted of 1500 men, surrendered before evening. I enclose Lieuten- ant-general Sir T. Graham's report, the terms of capitulation agreed upon by the garrison, and returns of ordnance, ammuni- tion, &c. in the place. The loss of the gar- rison during the siege, is stated to have amounted to two thirds of its number at the commencement.

I beg leave again to draw your lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham, and of the general officers and troops under his command, in the arduous operation of which, I am now report- ing the successful close. Under the ordon- nance recently issued by the French govern-

ment, the difficulties of the operations of a siege, and the length of the time it must take, are greatly increased, and they can be brought to a conclusion only by the storm of the breach of the body of the place. The merit of success, therefore, is proportionably increased, and it will be found, that the operations did not last longer than has usually been required for a place which possessed three lines of defence, including the convent.

During the operations against the castle, the navy took charge of the attack from the island of Santa Clara, by which the enemy was much annoyed in his position in the castle. Captain Sir G. Collier, and the officers, seamen, and marines, have continued to afford every assistance in their power, and Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham par- ticularly mentions Captain Bloye, of the *Lyra*, and Captain Smith; and Lieutenant-colonel Dickson commanding the artillery has reported his obligations to Lieutenant O'Reilly, of his Majesty's ship *Surveillante*, who commanded the seamen employed in the batteries.

Since my last, the enemy have collected their troops towards their left, but have again resumed their old positions since the fall of San Sebastian.

It appears by a report from the *Duque del Parque*, that, when the third Spanish army were recently crossing the Ebro, at Amposta, after the allies had retired from before Tarragona, the enemy made a sortie from Tortosa, on the 19th ult, along the left bank of the Ebro, with about 4000 men, and attacked the 3d division of the army. The *Duque del Parque* detached troops from the right bank, under the command of Don Francisco Ferraz, the chief of the staff of the army, and the enemy were immedi- ately repulsed with considerable loss.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham, to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Enns, September 9, 1813.

I have the satisfaction to report to your lordship, that the castle of San Sebastian has surrendered; and I have the honour to transmit the capitulation, which, under the circumstances of the case, I trust your lordship will think I did right to grant a garri- son, which certainly made a very gallant defence.

Ever since the assault of the 31st ult. the vertical fire of the mortars, &c. of the right attack was occasionally kept up against the castle, occasioning a very severe loss to the enemy; and yesterday morning, a battery of seventeen twenty-four pounders in the horn work, another of three eighteen pound- ers, still more on the left, having been com- pleted by the extraordinary exertions of the officers of artillery and engineers, aided by the indefatigable zeal of all the troops; the whole of the ordnance, amounting to 34

pieces, including two twenty-four pounders, and one howitzer, on the island, opened at ten A. M. against the castle, and with such effect, that before one P. M. a flag of truce was hoisted at the Mirador battery by the enemy; and after some discussion, the terms of the surrender were agreed on; thus giving your lordship another great result of the campaign, in the acquisition by the allied armies of this interesting point on the coast and near the frontier.

[The despatch then states the death of Major-general Hay, of the Royals; who had so greatly distinguished himself in the siege; makes very honourable mention of the zeal of Captain Smith, of the Royals; of the services rendered by Captain Blowe, of the Lyra, who was constantly employed on shore; likewise Captains Morrison, Power, and Parker, who were constantly employed in the breaching batteries, and in the command of companies; and of Captain Cameron of the 9th foot, who volunteered to command the attack of the island.]

[It appears, by the articles of capitulation, that the garrison marched out with the honours of war, grounded their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, on condition that they should go no further by land than the port of Passages, thence to embark in transports for England. The officers to preserve their swords and private baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks. The garrison in the castle, including officers, amounted to 1850 men. Ninety three pieces of ordnance were found in the fortress, but in a very indifferent state; besides great quantities of shot, shells, 380 barrels of powder, of 100lbs. each, 1800 muskets, and 745,000 musket-ball cartridges.]

The Return of the British Loss from the 1st to the 5th September, is

• Captain J. Stewart, Royal Scots, and one private killed; and Lieutenant M. Morgan, Royal Artillery, severely, and 5 privates wounded.

Sir G. Collier merely recapitulates, in his despatch, the principal operations against St. Sebastian, which he terms the Northern Gibraltar of Spain. Its possession, he observes, becomes doubly valuable, on account of the heavy gales and prodigious seas experienced at this time of the year, and which on the 5th, forced all the vessels out to sea, with the exception of the Surveillance and President. San Sebastian may be considered the western key of the Pyrenees, and its importance as to the future operations of the allied army is incalculable.

[The despatch concludes with commendations of the zeal and services of Lieutenants O'Reilly, Dunlop, Hon. J. Arbuthnot, Stokes, (of the Constant) Captain Smith, (slightly wounded) Cameron and Blowe; Messrs. Marsh, Harvey, Blowe, and Lawson, wounded.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

This gazette contains a letter from the lamented Captain Wright, of his Majesty's sloop *Vincejo*, dated May 14, 1804, giving the particulars of the action, in which the *Vincejo* was unfortunately compelled to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy. Captain Wright states, that while watching the movements of a large ship corvette of the enemy, in Quiberon Bay, on the 5th of May, the ship was becalmed at the mouth of the Morbihan river, and by the time she was warped into a fair channel, he found himself pursued by a large division of the enemy's flotilla, which had been perceived rowing out of the Morbihan soon after she anchored. "By half-past eight o'clock in the morning the enemy had advanced within extreme range, and opened their fire: they continued rapidly gaining upon the ship until about half-past nine, when they were so near, that I was compelled to sweep her broadside to, and engage under the greatest disadvantage the *Vincejo* could possibly be exposed to; a perfect calm, a strong flood tide then made against her, the people fatigued by hard labour at the oar, and divided during the action, between the larboard guns, and the starboard sweeps. This unequal contest was maintained with great animation, and with frequent cheers, by my weak, but gallant ship's company, for nearly two hours, within grape and halting distance; the ship's hull, her masts, yards, and rigging, had at length received great damage; three guns were disabled; the fire was slackened, notwithstanding every effort to revive it, to one gun in about five minutes, by the booms falling upon the main deck, and the flower of my men being killed or wounded. In this painful situation, without chance of escape, or hope of success, closely pressed in a dead calm, by seventeen gun vessels, advancing to board with numerous troops; with a crew, reduced to fifty efficient officers and seamen, including 15 boys, I might still, perhaps, have opposed a momentary, though vain resistance to such superior force, but I felt it a duty I owed to my country, to surrender in time to preserve the lives of my brave men for some better occasion." After describing the praiseworthy conduct of his officers and ship's company, Captain Wright concludes as follows: "Pointed out by my public services, as a particular object of the resentment of an engenderous and ungrateful enemy I must beg leave to recommend to your humanity, the trouble of laying the claims of those unfortunate men before the national committee." [The above letter was brought to England by Lieutenant Wallis, first lieutenant of the *Vincejo*, who within these few weeks effected his escape from a French prison. Captain Wright died in the prison of the Temple, at Paris.]

This gazette also contains an account of the capture of *La Tortue*, a French pri-

vateer, by the boats of the Casor, and the capture of an American letter of marque, by the Royalist, off Arcasson.

LONDON GAZETTE: EXTRAORDINARY,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1813.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-general the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Prussia, dated the 27th, 28th, 30th, and 31st of August.

Head-quarters of his Majesty the King of Prussia, Zehista,

MY LORD, August 26, 1813.

My last despatches will have acquainted your lordship of the determination of the allied armies to debouch from Bohemia, by the several passes into Saxony, and enter on immediate offensive operations in flank and rear of the enemy, if he still maintained his forward position in Lusatia, and remained on the right bank of the Elbe. While the main Russian army, under General Barclay de Tolly, including the corps of Wittgenstein and Miloradovitch, and the Prussian corps of General Kleist, together with the whole of the Austrian army, were to act offensively from Bohemia, under the chief command of Prince Schwartzberg; General Blucher's corps d'armee, composed of a division of Prussians under Lieutenant-general d'York, and Generals Sachen's and Langron's Russian divisions, were to move from Silesia, on Lusatia, and threaten the enemy in front. General Blucher was to avoid engaging in any general action, especially against superior numbers. In conformity with these intentions, General Blucher advanced in three columns on the 20th, from Leignitz, Goldberg, and Jauer, on Buntzlau, and Lowenberg; General Sachen's corps moved on the right on Buntzlau, and General d'York's on the centre, and General Langron's on the left. The enemy abandoned Buntzlau, destroyed their works, and blew up a magazine of powder there; and General Blucher's corps advanced to the Bober, where they were attacked on the 21st by the enemy, who moved in great force on Buntzlau, Lowenberg, and Laun, and a very serious affair took place. It is reported that Buonaparte commanded in person, and that he presented 110,000 men to General Blucher. The allied troops contested the ground with great bravery, but as General Blucher had received orders to avoid a general engagement, he withdrew in the best order to Haynau, Pilgramsdorf, Hirschberg, and behind the Katzbach, where his troops were at the date of the last accounts. The loss of General Blucher in this affair, is reported to be near 2000

men; he took, however, several prisoners. The enemy suffered considerably. The grand armies on the side of Bohemia commenced passing the frontiers on the 20th and 21st: Count Wittgenstein's and General Kleist's columns by the power of Peterswalde; the Austrians by Komotau. On the 22d, Count Wittgenstein's corps fell in with the enemy, and had a very considerable encounter with them near Berghshabel and Zehista. The enemy met the allies on the frontiers, and have been beaten back from all their positions towards Dresden, although they endeavoured unsuccessfully to defend every inch of ground. The different columns of the allied armies were to debouch from the mountains and passes at such concerted periods as would probably have operated fatally upon the enemy, if the arrangement, as planned, had been completely carried into effect; but the eagerness of the troops to push on and engage, brought the right corps into action on the morning of the 22d. The French were commanded by General Gouvion St. Cyr (who is newly arrived, and came up with the army from Wurtzburg), and their force consisted of upwards of 15,000 men; they were supported by the troops from Konigstein, and by those in the camp at Liebenstein, which amount at least to 6000 men under General Bonnet. After a very sharp action, Count Wittgenstein drove the enemy from all points, took three or four hundred prisoners, besides a vast number of killed and wounded. The loss of the allies was not severe. The enemy, after this action, retired into Konigstein, his entrenched camp at Liebenstein, and also into the various works he has thrown up round Dresden. The allies have pressed forwards on him on every side, and the grand armies are now encircling Dresden.

On the 26th, inst. the hussar regiment of Grodno, of Count Wittgenstein's corps, had a very brisk engagement close to Dresden, in which they took four guns and one howitzer. The advanced guard of the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, encamped this night on the heights above Dresden, between Nauslitz and Aschermiltz.

On the 27th in the morning, the enemy abandoned all the ground in advance of the city of Dresden, which they occupied, called the Grosse Garten, and withdrew into their suburbs and their different works.

I have thus given your lordship a general outline of operations up to this period; every hour is big with events. No official reports are made out, so I fear my details in many points may be imperfect. Perhaps the history of war does not afford a period where two great armies stand committed to such bold operations.

I have much pleasure in reporting to your lordship, that two Westphalian regiments of hussars commanded by Colonel Hammerstein, have come over from the enemy, and are most eager to be ranged in battle

against them, to take their revenge for the misery they have entailed upon this country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES NEWART, Lieut.-Genr.

Head-quarters of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, Altenberg, Aug.

MY LORD, 26, 1813.

The enemy having abandoned the ground surrounding Dresden, called the Grosse Garten, and having withdrawn into their works, and into the suburbs of the town on the morning of the 27th, it was deemed expedient to make an attack with a large force upon the place, the possession of which became of considerable importance. Count Wittgenstein and General Kleist's light troops, on the right of the town had sustained during the morning on the 27th, in the attack of the gardens, some loss; and indeed the enemy had so much improved by art the defences around the town, that it was evidently an enterprise of considerable difficulty to carry it. The troops moved to the assault at four o'clock in the evening; Count Wittgenstein's corps in three columns on the right of the Grosse Garten; General Kleist moved one column of attack through these gardens, and two on the left. His left column was headed by Prince Augustus of Prussia, three divisions of Austrians on the left of the town, under the immediate direction of Count Colloredo, and Prince Maurice, of Lichtenstein, joined the Prussians on their left; the Prussians forming the centre attack. A tremendous cannonade commenced the operation: the batteries being planted in a circular form round the town, the effect was magnificent; the fine buildings in Dresden were soon enveloped in smoke, and the troops moved forward in the most perfect order, to the assault. They approached on all sides close to the town. The Austrians took an advanced redoubt with eight guns, in the most undaunted and gallant manner; I never saw troops behave more conspicuously: the work was of the strongest kind, not above sixty yards from the main wall, and it was flanked by cross fires of musketry from the various loop holes that were made in every part from projecting buildings; but nothing could surpass the gallantry with which it was stormed; the enemy fled from it only to shelter themselves behind new defences, manning the thick walls of the town, in which it was impossible, without a long and continued fire of heavy artillery, to make breaches.

The enemy, with the aid of those means which a strong town affords of resistance, held the troops in check who had so gallantly carried and entered the outworks. The night was fast approaching, and the enemy now attempted to make a sortie with a considerable force of all his guards, at least amounting to thirty thousand, to separate the allied troops, and take one wing in flank and rear. This was immediately

perceived, and as it appeared evident that it was not practicable to carry the place that night, orders were sent to draw off the troops, and they returned to their several encampments. Prince Maurice of Lichtenstein made an admirable disposition on the side where the enemy made their sortie, by which all disorder was avoided. This enterprise, in proportion to its being of moment, was one of great difficulty; no troops could signalize themselves more, and in my humble opinion, if it had been physically possible to carry the place under the circumstances, they would have accomplished it. But there were no breaches for the troops to enter, and the artillery, although brought up at the close of the evening to near one hundred paces of the wall, were not able to batter it, or make an impression.

From the best calculation I can make, I should estimate the loss of the Allies at under 4000 men, in this attack. The Austrians chiefly suffered.

The sortie of the enemy was a prelude to a more general battle, which took place on the following morning, the 28th — Buonaparte had arrived in Dresden, from that part of his army in Lusatia, on the night of the 22d, and having a very large force in Dresden, at least 130,000 men, he appears to have determined on attacking the Allies, who occupied a very extended position on the heights surrounding it.

The enemy had great advantages in their disposition for attack: Dresden, lined with guns, was in their rear; their communications were not intersected; if they made an impression, they could pursue it; if they failed, they could withdraw with security, and our troops could not follow them under the guns of the place. One of the worst days that ever was seen, added materially to the difficulties of the Allies, who had arrived, by rapid marches, through bad roads and defiles, at their positions, and whose supplies of every kind, it was difficult, if not impossible, to get up. Availing himself of the advantages above stated, Buonaparte deployed an immense number of pieces of artillery; and heavy cannonading on both sides formed the chief feature of the battle. Charges in various points were made, both with the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian cavalry, and they distinguished themselves highly; but the main bodies of the infantry, in both armies, did not come in contact. The weather was so hazy, and the rain so incessant, that the action was sustained at all points, under the heaviest disadvantages.

Towards the middle of the day, a catastrophe occurred which awakened more than ordinary sensibility and regret throughout the allied army; General Mureau, in earnest conversation with the Emperor of Russia on the operations, had both his legs carried off by a cannon shot, the ball going through his horse. An equal loss both to the

good cause, and to the profession of arms. It is impossible not deeply to lament his fate; he is still alive, and has undergone amputation.

The enemy continued his efforts on the position of the Allies, till finding he could make no impression, the action ceased.

The battle may have cost us six or seven thousand men. The enemy must have suffered more; in one charge of Russian cavalry against infantry and a battery, a great number of prisoners were taken, though the guns were not brought off.

I have already detailed to your lordship the general difficulties in which the allied army was placed by the large force opposed to them, and by the opinion that Buonaparte would pass a considerable body of troops across the Elbe at Königstein and Pirna, to possess himself of the passes in our rear. The orders for retreating, to the allied army, were issued on the evening of the 24th, and the army is now in march in different columns.

It is impossible not to lament that so fine and so numerous an army, perfectly entire in all its parts, should be under the necessity, having once advanced, of making a retrograde step, as miscalculations may be made on the event, and the enemy may suppose he has gained an advantage; I can only pledge myself to your lordship, that the army is as eager as ever to meet the enemy, and the same determined spirit exists, though a partial change of operations may be deemed necessary.

The enemy's force was not diminished on the side of Lusatia up to the 28d, for his efforts on the Elbe: as he attacked General Blücher again in great force on that day, who retired upon Jauer. The 24th, however, he advanced again, the enemy having fallen back, which would indicate his bringing more forces into Bohemia.

The Austrian corps of General Neuberg has also advanced in the direction of Zittau.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut. Gen.

MY LORD, *Toplitz, Aug. 29, 1813.*

Since my despatch of yesterday's date, I have to acquaint your lordship that a very brilliant action has taken place this day on the road from Toplitz towards Peterswalde, about two German miles from the former place. It appears that two Russian columns under Count Ostermann, which was to retire by the pass of Osterwalde, found the enemy, who had already crossed the Elbe at Pirna and Königstein, had possession of the pass in the mountains and they were obliged most gallantly to force their way through with the bayonet. They then remained in action with the enemy till late in the evening; and having been reinforced by the reserve of the Russian guards, cavalry and infantry; the former under his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Con-

stantine, were sent rapidly to their support. This body of troops, consisting of about 8000 men, held in check, during the day, two corps and one division of the French army under Generals Vandamme and Bertrand, amounting at least to 30,000 men. I should do his Imperial Majesty's guards injustice if I attempted to describe the admiration I felt at their valour and signal bravery. The light cavalry of the guard, consisting of the Polonoise and dragoon regiments, charged columns of infantry in the highest style. Gen. Dübretsch, an officer of great merit, particularly distinguished himself; Prince Galitzin in like manner. He was wounded in the attack. Count Ostermann, towards the close of the day, had his arm carried off by a cannon shot; the general commanding the Cuirassiers of St. George was also wounded. The importance of the bravery displayed by these troops is highly augmented, when it is considered that had they not held our ground, the columns of the army and artillery retreating by Altenberg, which were delayed by the bad roads, must have been greatly endangered.

His Prussian Majesty was at Toplitz when the enemy made their rapid advance by Peterswalde, and made the most able dispositions to reinforce Count Ostermann, and by his coolness and personal exertions, preserved order and regularity, which even the momentary idea of the enemy's getting in the rear is apt to endanger. The admirable conduct of this sovereign on all occasions is the theme of universal praise. The corps of Count Ostermann lost 3000 men in this day's action *hors de combat*. The French loss must be averaged at double. General Vandamme's corps suffered immensely. The cavalry of the Russian guard took two standards, and 3 or 400 prisoners. The enemy followed our rear guard during the day, on the Dippoldswalde road, and they met with a check from the rear-guard, commanded by the Austrian Gen. Hardege. I hope your lordship will excuse me here with which this is written, and will make allowances, as the period and continued movements and operations prevent much accuracy. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

MY LORD, *Toplitz, Aug. 31, 1813.*

The brilliant and well-contested action of the 30th, in which the Prussian guards covered themselves with glory, has been followed up by a very general and decisive victory over that part of the enemy's army which had advanced from Königstein and Pirna, on the great chaussee, leading from Peterswalde to Toplitz. It became of the utmost importance to make this attack, not only to give time for those columns of the army to fall back, which were still retreating upon the Altenberg and Dippoldswalde road, but at the same time to extricate the corps under General Kleist, which had not disengaged

themselves from the mountains. The enemy had the advantage, in pushing rapidly forward upon our right flank, of a good line of road; whereas the columns of the allied army, although retiring by shorter lines, were impeded not only by the unfavourable state of the weather, but by almost impassable roads. A great proportion of the artillery train and baggage of the allied army had not yet got clear of the mountains, when the enemy had arrived at Hollendorf and Kulm, about three German miles distant from Tophitz, the scene where the action took place. The attack being determined upon, the following disposition of the troops, destined for that purpose, was immediately made: Six thousand Russian grenadiers, 2000 infantry, and 1000 cavalry, under the immediate orders of General Miloradovich, together with 12,000 Austrians under Count Colloredo and General Bianchi, commenced the action; the remainder of the troops collected for this enterprise being formed in columns of reserve upon the adjacent plain. The village of Kulm is situated at the bottom of a range of mountains, which forms an almost impregnable barrier between Saxony and Bohemia; from this point branches off two distinct ranges of mountain, east and west; between these ranges the ground is generally flat, affording, however, in some places, good defensible positions. Upon this ground, immediately fronting the village of Kulm, the enemy collected a strong force of infantry, with a great portion of artillery; a galling fire was kept up incessantly from this point upon the Russians under Gen. Miloradovich.

Such was the strength of the adjacent heights of Kulm, and so ably had the enemy disposed of their force for its defence, that it was judged more expedient to make the principal attack by the right, in consequence of which the Austrian infantry were directed to move along the high ground upon the right, while the Russian guards and infantry were to commence their attack upon the left, so soon as the Austrians were sufficiently advanced. While these movements were executing, the corps of General Kleist, which had not been disengaged from the mountains, appeared in the enemy's rear, descending the road by which the enemy were to retire in case of need. On all sides the attack commenced in the most vigorous and decisive manner. The enemy's left were turned by the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the Austrians under Count Colloredo, the cavalry charging repeatedly, while upon the other flank General Miloradovich, with the hussars of the guards and grenadiers, forced every point which the enemy in vain attempted to defend. Upon this point above 40 pieces of artillery and 60 tumbrils, much baggage, and the whole equipage of General Vandamme, fell into the hands of the Russians. Completely beaten in front at all points,

and intercepted in their rear by General Kleist, nothing was left for the enemy but a desperate and precipitate retreat. The route now became general, the enemy throwing down their arms in every direction, and ceasing even to resist, abandoning guns and standards, to seek for shelter in the woods. The fruits of this victory are considerable. The general commanding, Vandamme, six other general officers, of which are Generals Gault, Hattetov, Himberg, and Prince Reuss; 60 pieces of artillery, and about 10,000 prisoners, with six standards. The whole of General Vandamme's staff, and many officers of rank are also among the prisoners. The enemy continue their retreat, closely pursued by Cossacks and allied cavalry.

Having received a severe contusion by the explosion of a shell, shortly after the commencement of the action, I was under the necessity of quitting the field of battle, and am therefore indebted for the latter details which I have given your lordship, to Col. Cooke, aide du camp to his Royal Highness the commander in chief, who upon this, as upon every other occasion since he has been attached to me, has afforded me great assistance. I have now the pleasing task of calling your lordship's attention to another most brilliant contest, which has terminated highly to the honour and advantage of the allied army.

It would appear that upon the 25th Marshal Macdonald had occupied a very strong position in the neighbourhood of Jauer, in Silesia, which he had strengthened with a numerous and formidable artillery. He was, however, attacked by General Blucher upon the morning of the 26th, and after a very sharp contest, driven from every part of his position, leaving upon the ground 50 pieces of artillery, 39 tumbrils, and ammunition waggons, with a number of prisoners exceeding 10,000 men.

The contest was renewed with fresh vigour, and with equal success on the part of General Blucher, the whole of the 27th and 28th of which the result appears to be, that 30 pieces of cannon, and 5000 more prisoners have been taken during the two last days. According to the latest intelligence General Blucher continued the pursuit with the utmost celerity.

General Prince Reuss, whom I named to your lordship as among the prisoners taken in the very brilliant affair of yesterday, is dead of his wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 21, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-admiral Moore, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on board H. M. S. Pige, off Rostock, the 2d inst.

Having reason to think, that Rear-admiral Hope may by this time, have left Got-

tenburgh for England, I address this direct to you, and have the honour to inform you, that, on the 28th ult. General Vegesack marched out of Rostock at day-light, and drove back the enemy's advanced guard, which was within eight or nine miles of Rostock; and, having received reinforcements from the Prince Royal of Sweden, after the victory of Gross Buren, he has been able to follow them up, and force them to evacuate Wismar. I have had a despatch from Count Wallmoden, dated Woblin, the 28th ult. informing me, that, in consequence of the victories of the Prince Royal of Sweden, he had been able to resume his operations against Davoust, who was still at Schwerin. [The messenger with Viscount Cathcart's despatches, embarked on the same day in another vessel from Gottenburgh, but has not yet arrived.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1813.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 23, 1813.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies and an Extract, were last Evening received by Viscount Castlereagh.

MY LORD, Jüterboch, Sept. 1, 1813.

Almost immediately after the despatch of my letter of yesterday's date from Bruck, I set off for this place, Baronde Wetterstedt having received a summons from the Prince Royal of Sweden, to proceed hither. I arrived here this morning, and have now the honour of transmitting to your lordship the bulletin of the operations of the day before yesterday, which have been attended with the most important results, and which have conferred immortal honour on the Prussian army, against whom the whole force of the enemy was directed, and who sustained the unequal contest with unexampled bravery and firmness.

The accounts from the side of Mecklenburgh confirm the retreat of Marshal Davoust from Schwerin, and his passage across the Elbe, in the direction of Magdeburgh. As it is possible that this movement was combined with the attack of Marshal Ney, and was intended to act as a diversion against Berlin, on the other side, Count de Wallmoden has been directed to approach Magdeburgh on this side the Elbe, for the purpose of watching the movements from that fortress. The corps of General Hirschfeldt has the same destination against Wittenberg, and the main body of the allied army will take such a position as will counteract any operations on the side of Torgau. It is understood that Buonaparte has taken the command of the army acting against General Blücher, the latter of whom has moved from Lanhau to Gorfitz; but it may be equally the intention of the former to act in conjunction with the corps at Torgau

against this army, and it is necessary to be prepared for such an event.

It is understood that the head-quarters will be continued in this place to-morrow; but the troops have been moved forward, and 6000 Swedish troops have been placed under the orders of General Bulow, in order to act with his corps.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDW. THORNTON.

Head-quarters, Jüterboch,
Sept. 8, 1813.

The Prince Royal transferred his head-quarters to Rabenstein, on the 4th of this month. At the moment in which his Royal Highness had commenced a movement in order to advance with the Russian and Swedish army to Roslau, with an intention of there crossing the Elbe, and of taking the direction of Leipzig, his Royal Highness learnt, that the enemy, after having made a demonstration of passing over to the left side of the river, had suddenly returned into his entrenchments of Teuchel and Lingun, in advance of Wittenberg. This sudden return afforded a presumption, either that he intended to attack the combined army in their passage across the Elbe, or to make a rapid march upon Berlin. The Prince Royal slackened the pace of his troops, and announced that it should take place the following day; two battalions, a Swedish and a Prussian, were despatched to Roslau, under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel Holst, aide-de camp of his Royal Highness, in order to collect all materials necessary for the construction of a bridge.

The reports of the out-posts announced every moment that the enemy's army was marching upon Zahne. This post, occupied by the corps of General Dohschütz, belonging to the corps d'armée of General Count Tauentzien, was attacked by a very superior force, on the 4th of September, in the afternoon, and maintained its ground with great bravery. The enemy having been repulsed in several attacks, re-entered his entrenchments before Wittenberg. Next day, the 5th of September, most numerous attacks were renewed against Zahne, and in spite of the courage displayed by General Dohschütz, with the troops under his orders, that position was carried. The same was the case, after an obstinate resistance, with respect to the post of Seyda, occupied by the corps of Tauentzien. The reports of the country people, of the out-posts, and of secret agents, announced positively that the enemy was taking the route of Torgau. These accounts came in every hour; only one single person brought word that the enemy intended to Jüterboch.

The Prince Royal set out on the 6th September, at 3 in the morning, for Rabenstein, and collected the Swedish and Russian armies upon the heights of Lohessen. His Royal Highness was waiting the reports of

General Tabentzein, whom he thought farther advanced, when he received an account from General Bulow, announcing that the whole army of the enemy was in full march upon Jüterboch. The Prince Royal ordered him to attack immediately the flank and rear of the enemy, before General Tauentzein, who defended the approaches of the town, should be overwhelmed by numbers. The Swedish army, which had been marching upwards of two German miles proceeded to Jüterboch, which was yet distant three German miles, and was followed by the Russian army, with the exception of the advanced guard, under the orders of Count Woronzow, and the corps of General Czernicheff, which continued before Wittenberg.

The cannonade and musketry began directly between the Prussian troops and the army of the enemy. The Russian and Swedish corps, after their forced marches, were obliged to halt a moment, in order to form in the order of battle. The Prussian army, at most 40,000 men strong, sustained, in the mean while, with a courage truly heroic, the repeated efforts of 70,000 of the enemy, supported by 200 pieces of cannon. The struggle was unequal and murderous. The Prussian troops, however, were not disconcerted even for one moment; and if some battalions were obliged to yield, for an instant the ground which they had gained, it was only for the purpose of re-occupying it the moment after. Whilst this was passing, 70 battalions of Russians and Swedes, 10,000 horse of both nations, and 150 pieces of artillery advanced in columns of attack, leaving intermediate spaces for deploying. Four thousand Russian and Swedish cavalry had advanced in full speed to support some points whither the enemy principally directed his attacks. Their appearance began to check him, and the appearance of the columns did the rest. The fate of the battle was instantly decided. The enemy's army beat a retreat, the cavalry charged them with a boldness resembling fury, and carried disorder into their columns, which retreated upon the route of Dahme.

The enemy's force was composed of four corps d'armée; those of Marshal Duke of Reggio, of Generals Bertrand and Regnier, and that of the Duke of Padua, and of from three to four thousand Polish troops, foot and horse; the whole under the command of the Marshal Prince of Moskwa. The result of this battle, which was fought near the village of Donnitz, by the name of which it will be called, was already, yesterday morning, 3000 prisoners, 3 standards, from 25 to 30 pieces of cannon, and upwards of 200 ammunition waggons. The field of battle, and the road over which the enemy passed are strewn with dead and wounded, and with a quantity of arms; 6000 of the former have already been collected. Vigorously pursued, the enemy,

who appeared willing to proceed to Torgau, will not reach the Elbe before he has suffered losses yet more considerable. So early as yesterday evening, General Wobser, who had been ordered to proceed with 5000 men from Lukau upon Dahme, attacked in that town, where the Prince of Moskwa, and the Dukes of Reggio and of Padua had taken up their quarters, part of the enemy's army that intended to go to Dresden, and made 2,500 prisoners. Major Helwig, with 500 horse advanced upon Swelitz and Hertzberg, and attacked a column of the enemy in the night, taking 600 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. General Otourek, at the head of his cavalry, has made upwards of 1000 prisoners, and taken several pieces of cannon. The light troops were every moment bringing in more; and General Regnier remained a long time exposed to the fire of our sharp-shooters, in the situation of a man desirous of death. We may estimate that the enemy has lost, up to this moment in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from 16 to 18,000 men, more than 50 pieces of cannon, and 400 ammunition waggons. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must have been immense; half of the escort of the Prince of Moskwa was killed; Marshal the Duke of Reggio charged himself the infantry of Count Tauentzein. The loss of the Prussian troops is great, and amounts to between 4 and 5000 men in killed and wounded. However, the results of the day ought to contribute to the consolation of every true patriot, who will find the triumph of the cause of his country insured by the death of these brave men. The Swedish and Russian troops have lost little.

[A despatch from Lord Cathcart, dated Toplitz, Sept. 1, here follows. It gives an account of the movements of the allied army from Bohemia to attack Dresden, which is narrated with more minuteness, vigour, truth, and interest, by Sir Charles Stewart in the preceding gazette. Lord Cathcart says, that, on the arrival of the allied army, they discovered that Dresden could not be carried by a coup de main, without much loss, and as there was no inducement to commit so great a sacrifice, it was determined not to attempt it, and the army encamped. On the 26th, attacks were made with a view to provoke the enemy, and if opportunities offered, to follow him into the town. On the 27th, the enemy showed several large masses of infantry on his right, and made attacks from his centre, which was protected by the works. In the middle of the day, reports were received that Pirna was re-occupied in force, and that General Blücher, who had been engaged five times, had fallen back upon Jüterboch. At the same time, large columns moved out of the town, attacked the right, as if to turn it, and to cover a movement to the left behind the Elbe. It appeared that the enemy's object was, to move his right, and gain the Bohemian line, it was determined

to break up, make a flank march in five columns to the right, to reach the important points in that direction before him, and to choose a field of battle in Bohemia, instead of the one towards the old ground of Lutetia, to which it was not certain that he would advance. Many partial actions took place this day. The ground, which his deep clay in many places, became so wet, that neither infantry nor cavalry could move without difficulty, and ordnance and carriages sunk to the axletrees. The retreat was effected in good order. On the 29th, dispositions were made for attacking General Vandamme, which took place the next day. General Barclay de Tolly commanded the troops on this occasion; and the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia and Prince Schwartzberg viewed the battle from a height adjacent to Culm. The result, with the amount of the loss, is accurately stated by Sir C. Stewart. Generals Vandamme, Grot, Haxo (the celebrated engineer), and another were taken. In the evening, *Tu Deum* was sung for this victory. The intelligence of Blücher's success, which reached the camp on the 31st, was expected to influence the future movements of all the armies.]

MY LORD, *Toplitz, Sept. 1, 1813.*

It is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that at the moment of the departure of the messenger Fisher for England, a despatch was received from General Blücher, dated Hohenstein, in Silesia, the 30th ult. which informs His Prussian Majesty, that he attacked the enemy again on the 29th, in a position behind the Bober river, and completely defeated them, and took General Puttow, and the greatest part of Marshal MacDonald's Staff, prisoners; also two eagles, and twenty-two pieces of cannon were taken.

From the 26th to the 29th, the corps of General Blücher has taken 15,000 prisoners, and near one hundred pieces of cannon.

When the officer, the bearer of this despatch, left General Blücher's headquarters on the 30th, a report was received, of General Horn having entered Buntzlau on that day.

A great desertion had taken place in the French army, and the peasantry of Silesia begin to take an active part in collecting the prisoners after the different actions.

Twenty-two pieces of cannon have been collected, in addition to the sixty alluded to as having been taken in the action of the 30th, near Culm, and several more ammunition waggons.

CATHECART.

• ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 21, 1813.

Rear-admiral G. Moore writes to Mr. Croker from Rostock, Sept. 10, that Lieutenant-general Count Walmoden had his headquarters at Dornitz on the 8th.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWLING-STREET, SEPT. 25.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this day been received from Major Mordmatt.

Kaliske, Dantzic-Bay, Sept. 7.

MY LORD,
I have the honour to inform your lordship, that on the morning of the 25th ult. the Russian and French outposts having a trifling affair at the village of Langefuhr, towards evening, the enemy came out in force, attacked and cannonaded the whole line. The advanced posts were at first driven in, but being reinforced, soon recovered their ground. In this affair, the enemy's loss may be estimated at 100, that of the allies at 300 men.

It being deemed necessary to obtain possession of the village of Langefuhr, situated on the high road from Dantzic to Berlin, about a mile from Dantzic, and 1000 yards from the fort called the Hagelsberg, on the 2d instant, at five P. M. the allied troops moved in three columns to the attack. The right, consisting of two regiments of infantry and a body of Cossacks, were to obtain possession of a hill opposite to, and commanding the village, while the centre, consisting of infantry, supported by cavalry, attacked the village; and the left, also composed of infantry and cavalry, was to advance through a plain to the left of the village, to drive the enemy from a mill in which he was entrenched.

I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that the different attacks were made in a most gallant style, the enemy being completely surprised and driven from the whole of these posts. The enemy's loss, on this occasion amounts to 1000; seven officers, and 250 men of which were made prisoners. That of the allies, in all, 300 killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALLEN MACDONALD.

Major Royal Horse Artillery.
To Karl Bartholomae, &c.

The gazette likewise gives despatches from Lieutenant-general Count Walmoden, commanding a detached corps under the Crown Prince of Sweden. Among other inferior intelligence, they state, that on the 17th ultimo, Marshal Davoust attacked the advanced posts on the Stecknitz, drove them in, and on the 18th, moved on Lauenburg, Bützzenburg, and Borkum, with from 12,000 to 14,000 men, leaving 5000 in camp near Swartzenbeck. He arrived on the 21st at Vellahn, where Count Walmoden engaged him in order to ascertain his force. He appeared to have 20,000 men. Both parties fought till night, with the loss of some hundreds; each retaining his position. The following day the Count moved to the plain

of Kraack, and on the 24th, he learnt, that the enemy was moving on Schwerin. He states his reason for avoiding a decisive action with the French was to prevent them from conquering Mecklenburg. On the 2d of September, he marched from Grabau on Crivitz, to join the Swedes, who covered Rostock, under General Vegeack. The enemy, with 18,000 French, 12,000 Danes, and 100 cannon, left Schwerin, and by forced marches reached Lobbeck; here the Danes separated from the French, and the latter moved upon Ranzburg, intending, no doubt, to join the grand French army, and to move either against the right of the Prince Royal, or upon the rest of the grand army of the allies on the left bank of the Elbe. Under this impression, Count Walmoden passed the Elbe at Donatz, and as soon as the enemy should have passed the Stegantz, he hoped to arrest his march, or to attack him in any place.

This gazette likewise contains an account of the capture of the French letter of mission, signed by La Mitraine, by his Majesty's Captain, Capt. in Staff, &c.

As supplied to the above gazette was published in the same evening, containing despatches from Lord Castlereagh, dated Toplitz, Sept. 7, and from Edward Thornton, Esq. dated Juteboch, Sept. 10. Lord Castlereagh's despatch, after recapitulating the substance of his previous letters to Lord Castlereagh, communicates the following additional intelligence.

"General Bennigsen, with the first army of reserve, exceeding 50,000 men, has crossed the Oder, and is advancing to the Bober, his advanced guard being already beyond the Kartzbach. In the mean while, the supplies which were required after the very great exertions made by the army in twice passing the mountains during such unreasonable weather, having arrived; the forces which had been at head-quarters are again in motion. The Russians and Prussians under General Barclay de Tolly, and Count Wittgenstein, with several Austrian divisions, have re-entered Saxony, by Peterswalde, and Marienberg, and their advanced posts are again within sight of Dresden. Field-marshal Prince Schwartzberg, with a great corps of the Austrian army, has prolonged his flank march by Aussig, and Lauteritz, on Zwickau, and Gabel, which will throw a redundancy of force on the enemy's right in Lusatia. Both their Majesties the Emperor, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, remain at present in this town (Toplitz.) It is with deep concern, that I have to report the death of General Moreau, which took place at Laun, on the morning of the 2d instant, while dictating a letter, full of gratitude and manly sentiment, to the Emperor. His remains are embalm- ed, and on the road to St. Petersburg, where they will be interred with every military honour. Sir Charles Stewart, Count Oster-

mann Tolstoy (who has lost his left arm), and most of the wounded officers, are doing well."

The despatch of Mr. Thornton, after stating the advance of the allied armies from Bohemia, and the consequent return of Buonaparte to Dresden without making his meditated attack on General Blucher, states, that the French army opposed to the Crown Prince of Sweden was withdrawing its heavy artillery across the Elbe towards Leipzig and Erfurt, which seemed to indicate their intention of quitting entirely the left bank of the Elbe, and that the Prince Royal's headquarters were to be advanced next day, with a view likewise to the passage of that river.

[To this supplement is also annexed the twelfth bulletin of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and a bulletin of Prince Schwartzberg, detailing the operations before Dresden, and defeat of Vassoutme. In the bulletin of the Crown Prince, a hint is given to Denmark, that if she does not adopt a system more analogous to her interest, and to the dignity of her people, the Sound duties will be abolished for ever, and for every power, before the end of the year.]

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TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, SEPT. 22, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. to be his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna; and the Hon. Frederick Lamb, to be Secretary to his Majesty's embassy at that court.

—
SATURDAY OCT. 2.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCT. 2, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Epworth, of his Majesty's Ship Nymph, dated at Halifax, the 6th of July, 1813.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, off Port North, returning to Halifax, I fell in with, and after a chase of thirty four hours, captured the American schooner privateer Thomas; of twelve guns (eight she had thrown overboard in the chase), and eighty men, belonging to Portsmouth; had been out six days, was proceeding to cruise between Halifax, and the Great Bank, and had not taken any thing.

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TUESDAY, OCT. 5.

By this gazette the Prince Regent in council gave orders that the archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the abundant harvest; to be read on Sunday

the 10th and 17th days of October; that copies of the said prayer be printed and sent round to all churches and chapels in the United Kingdom.

The gazette also contains an order from the War-office, for the 3d regiment of foot to bear the word " Douro " upon their colours and appointments, in consequence of the distinguished conduct of the regiment, in the passage of the river of that name, on the 12th of May, 1809.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1813.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, OCT. 7.

Despatches, of which the following are Extracts and Copies, have been this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. dated Toplitz, Sept. 13, and from Lieutenant-general the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. dated Prague, Sept. 14, 1813.

Extract of a Despatch from General Viscount Cathcart, dated Toplitz, Sept. 13, 1813.

The Austrians have kept possession of the roads leading to Saxony, by Marienberg, and Altenberg, and General Kleinau from the former place to Chemnitz, and Freyberg. The country between the Elbe and the Elster is over-run by several partisan corps from the allies. These report that the enemy has been employed in moving the sick, and convalescents and baggage to Leipzig.

MY LORD, *Prague, Sept. 14, 1813.*

On the 8th instant, the corps of Count Wittgenstein, and that part of General Kleist's corps, under the orders of General Ziethen, which had advanced again through the mountains beyond Peterswalde, and Zehista, on the road towards Dresden, were attacked by a very superior force of the enemy, and a very sharp affair took place. Count Wittgenstein had his head-quarters at Pyna, when the enemy began their advance. The chief contest during the day was for the village of Dohna, which was defended with much valour and bravery by the allies; but the enemy bringing up increasing numbers towards the evening, Count Wittgenstein determined to fall back and evacuate Dohna: General Ziethen's corps, therefore, was ordered to occupy Pyna in the evening, and Count Wittgenstein's corps retired towards Peterswalde. The loss of the allies, in this day's action, may be estimated at about 1000 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy was much more considerable. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was in the field, and assisted at this day's action. General Kleinau, with a corps, had been detached towards Freyberg, and Chemnitz, on the left, while the Austrians

had moved, as I stated in a former despatch, to Aussig and Leutmeritz, on the Elbe.

On the 9th, the enemy continued his advance and the allies retired, fighting every inch of ground, in the mountains. Buonaparte had arrived, and a very large force was advancing, either with a determination to make a general attack, or for the purpose of great demonstration, to cover a retrograde movement, and the removal of a large magazine of powder from Konigstein to Dresden. On the advance of the enemy, orders were immediately sent for the Austrians to counter-march, and the allies immediately began to collect all their forces in the already victorious fields of Culm and Toplitz.

On the 10th, the enemy pressed, seemingly, with greater force from the mountains on Culm, and towards Toplitz; they had advanced not only with the columns that followed Count Wittgenstein's rear, but also with another very considerable corps by Zinswalde and Krausen. At this time Austrian columns had not come into close communication from Aussig and Leutmeritz, and it was known, that the Russian and Prussian force in front of Toplitz was greatly outnumbered by the enemy. It was, however, determined in the most gallant manner, to give him battle in the event of his advancing, and the disposition was accordingly made. Being under the necessity of being removed from head-quarters, I learn from Colonel Cooke, that the enemy continued on the 11th to make such demonstrations as indicated a general attack; and on the 12th, they advanced and took possession of the village of Hollendorf, and came close to Culm. Above half the Austrian corps had now rejoined the army, and come into position: they had been marching in very bad weather, and worse roads, without intermission, from the 10th, but arrived in excellent order: and Buonaparte could now perceive the allied army, upwards of 100,000 men, in position, with 800 pieces of cannon, ready to give him battle. It seems, however, that he began his retreat about mid-day from Hollendorf. The allies began immediately to clear their front, and to send out strong reconnoitring parties: and General Kleinau's corps was again detached to the left, re-inforced by two divisions under Prince Liechtenstein. Up to mid day on the 13th, the enemy still continued his retreat, breaking up and destroying all the roads in every direction towards Dresden. This will somewhat delay the pursuit of the allies, and will make even any lateral or flank movement more difficult. Accounts have been received of General Blucher having entered Bautzen on the 10th, but I have received no official bulletins from the Prussian head-quarters. The Russian colonel, Prince Modatoff, of the Alexandrowski guards, executed a brilliant coup on the 9th, between Bautzen and Dresden. He blew

up 400 ammunition waggons, took a part of Buonaparte's baggage, and made 1200 prisoners. I congratulate your lordship most sincerely on the brilliant victory of the Prince of Sweden. The additional issue which is reflected in this day's battle on the arms of his Prussian Majesty, is forcibly dwelt on by his Royal Highness, who states that the soldiers of the great Frederick are again visible in every action in which they have been engaged.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.
Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit for your lordship's information, two reports I have received since I left Toplitz, from Lieutenant-colonel Cooke, respecting the operations of the allied and French armies on the 11th and 12th instant.

C. S.

[Here follow two despatches from Colonel Cooke, dated Toplitz, September 11 and 12. In the first, that officer states, that, after the enemy's light troops got possession of the road which leads through the pass to Altenberg, and drove in the Russian grenadiers nearly to the plain below, the allies, though not apprehensive of attack, as the enemy made no use of cannon, and did not appear upon the Peterswalde road, formed in two lines. By referring to the French papers, it will be seen, that Buonaparte asserts, that he did not attack because he could not get his guns down the heights. Colonel Cooke attributes the movement and skirmishing of the French to Buonaparte's desire to reconnoitre the allied force, compel them to shew its amount, and learn the general features of the country. This, according to the report of the prisoners, he effected on the 10th and 11th.]

This gazette also contains a despatch received at Earl Bathurst's office in Downing-street, addressed to his lordship by Lieutenant-general Count Walmoden, dated head-quarters, Dornitz, September 20. The despatch states in substance, that the Count, having learnt that Davoust intended to detach a strong corps under General Pechoux to clear the left bank of the Elbe, and advance towards Magdeburg, resolved on attacking this force; and, for that purpose, crossed the Elbe on the 14th, at midnight, near Dornitz leaving on the right bank only the Swedes, Mecklenburgers, the Hanseatic legion, and Lutizow's infantry. On the 16th he came up with Pechoux, who was completely surprised. The main part of the French were posted between two small villages, about a mile to the north of Gorde, a castle belonging to his Majesty, as elector of Hanover. Their out-posts were in the wood of Gorde, and the advance was well posted on the Dapenbergroad. Count Walmoden having taken his measures for surrounding the enemy, the Hanoverians in

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fantry, and the Cossacks, advanced in front, while the King's German Legion fell upon the left flank, and the Russian German Legion on the right, when an obstinate resistance, for some short time, on the part of the enemy, was only followed by a more complete disorder and rout. They fled, terrified and broken on all sides; and 600 of between five and six thousand, fifteen hundred were taken prisoners, and from that number to two thousand killed or wounded. After the action, General Tettenborn, with the advanced guard, occupied the towns of Blekede and Luebburg; and the Cossacks were sent in pursuit of the flying enemy, whose retreat by the direct road was cut off, and General Pechoux himself, having lost his horses and baggage, was forced to betake himself to flight on foot. Count Walmoden having attained his object, re-passed the Elbe, and re-established his head-quarters at Dornitz, with a view to be in readiness to act on both sides of the Elbe, as the enemy might afford him an opportunity. The greater part of the brave men employed in this action, were natives of his Majesty's continental dominions. The despatch concludes, with praises of Major-general Lyon, Brigadiers Halkett and Martin, General Dornberg, Majors Bruckman and Kuper, Counts Ferdinand and Louis Kielmansegge. The loss of the allies in this affair was as follows:—

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-general Count Walmoden, in the Action of Gorde, September 16, 1813.

Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 6 sergeants, 74 rank and file, 117 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 16 sergeants, 335 rank and file, 173 horses, wounded; 90 rank and file, 43 horses, missing.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 6.

Despatches, of which the following are Extracts, have been this Day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaen, 19th and 27th September, 1813.

Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-general Lord William Bentinck, &c. R. to Field-marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. dated Tarragona, the 15th and 17th September, 1813.

According to the intention expressed in my letter the 27th of August, the army moved forward, and arrived at Villa Fragua on the 5th September. All the intelligence continued to corroborate the departure of a considerable part of Suchet's force to France. It was only on the 27th that doubts began to be entertained of the truth of

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this fact. It appears, that great detachments had been made with convoys going to France, who returned with others of salt meat and ammunition, and, as far as I can learn, not above three thousand men have left Catalonia. The public had been deceived by the removal of the officers of all the Spanish employes, and by the preparations made for the defence and supply of Barcelona.

The French force had been hitherto dispersed on the Llobregat, at Sabadell, and about Barcelona.

On the 17th the enemy united about 12,000 men at Molino de Rey, all his disposable forces from the Ampurdan, and the garrisons had arrived at Barcelona, and every thing appeared to indicate a general movement.

The British army were posted at Villa Franca, and in the villages in its front as far as the mountains on the Llobregat. The pass of Ordal, over which runs the great road, was occupied by the advance of the army, under Colonel Adam, and three battalions of General Sarsfield's division. The pass was very strong, and I had no apprehensions of its being forced. The probable line of attack, as being a certain one, was by turning our left by Martorell nad San Sadoni, where was posted the first army.

I had not numbers equal to those which the French could bring against me; I had been obliged to leave the division of General Whittingham at Reus and Vals, from the want of provisions and means of transport. The division of General Sarsfield was also without subsistence, but in order not to retire entirely to the rear, or to be unprepared to take advantage of any favourable circumstances, I took upon myself to anticipate the supplies which I knew were coming from General Lino, and which I could command from being embarked in British transports. I doubted the intention of the enemy to advance; but, if he did, the strong post in my front, or the detour by Martorell, if coming by that road, would give me ample time to retreat in security. On the 12th, however, at midnight, the enemy attacked the pass of Ordal and carried it, after an obstinate resistance, by great superiority in numbers. The corps were obliged to save themselves in the mountains, and two six pounders, with two mountain-guns unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. The only consolation I have to offer is, the bravery, both of the British and Spaniards; of the steadiness and gallantry of the latter, every British officer present speaks in terms of the highest admiration. I am sorry to say, that Colonel Adam has been severely wounded, as well as Lieutenant-colonel Reeves, and several other valuable officers of the 2d battalion of the 27th regiment. The Calabrese did not suffer materially. I can give no exact return of our loss, but I hope it will eventually not be considerable: I have heard of two thousand

men having joined Colonel Manzo, near San Sadoni, among whom are two hundred of our own troops, and great numbers have already joined from different parts of the coast, and are hourly coming in. I immediately put the army in retreat; and that without any loss, to Vendrell, from whence it marched again the same night for Altafulla, and yesterday evening took up its ground in front of this town.

September 17th.—I enclose the reports of the different officers commanding corps, and the artillery of the affair of Ordal, for your information.

September 17th, Nine P.M.—I have just received intelligence, that the enemy left Villa Franca this morning, and have returned to Molino de Rey, on the Llobregat. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

The first despatch which follows, is from Colonel Muller (De Rolle's regiment) dated Tarragona, September 15, states, that the troops he commanded in front of the pass of Ordal were attacked by the enemy, on the 12th ult. repeatedly drove them back; but his right flank being turned, and the Spanish brigade on his left retreating, he was under the necessity of retreating, which he effected in good order. Captain Arabin, with the artillery, had been ordered to retire about an hour before the position was forced. The guns were overtaken near Venta de Ordal.

The second despatch is from Captain Waldron of the 27th regiment. It is of the same date as the preceding. It states, that the position of the 2d battalion of the 27th being attacked on the night of the 12th by a superior force of the enemy, and Lieutenant-colonel Reeves and Captain Mills being wounded, the command of the battalion devolved upon himself; that he was enabled to maintain his position by the extraordinary gallantry of the Spanish troops on his left, who charged with the bayonet three times, and forced the enemy to retire. He maintained his position for an hour and three quarters, exposed to an incessant fire along his front, the enemy's light troops on his right flank, and even in rear of it; nor did he think of falling back, until the gallant Spaniards, overpowered by numbers, were almost destroyed. He then retired, and was joined on his march by many stragglers. He computes his loss at two hundred men. He praises all his officers, and Lieutenant Felix, of the royal marines, who was attached to the battalion.

The third despatch is from Captain Arabin, of the royal artillery, and states that, shortly after the action commenced, Colonel Adam was severely wounded, and obliged to quit the field, when the command devolved upon Lieutenant-colonel Reeves, who, perceiving the enemy was gaining ground on all sides, gave him orders to retire with the guns. He accordingly withdrew them above a hundred yards, when, perceiving

that the Spanish troops, who had given way on the left of the road, had rallied and returned to the charge, he halted the guns, being fearful of the effect their retreat might have on the minds of the soldiers. Lieutenant-colonel Reeves having been previously severely wounded, had gone to the rear, and Lieutenant-colonel Cary, the next in command, was posted so far to the left, that Captain Arabin could receive no orders from him; and all the other officers, his seniors, being either wounded, or at so great a distance, that he was obliged to act entirely from his own judgment. He was, however, supported in his opinion of the propriety of halting the guns, by Brigade-major Holmes, and Capt. Waldron, who considered it as absolutely necessary to bring up the guns to support the Spaniards, should they repulse the enemy. But the numbers of the enemy, who continued to bring up fresh troops, at last prevailed, and forced the infantry to withdraw from the heights, and withdraw through the mountains. He then commenced retreat with the guns, but in about half an hour, the French cavalry came up so closely, that they found they were surrounded. The enemy guarded their prisoners badly; Captain Arabin escaped, it being night, by riding on with the French Hussars, who continued the pursuit of the Spaniards, after they had placed a guard over the guns; and the greater part of the non-commissioned officers and gunners likewise effected their escape, and afterwards rejoined the army.

[Here follows a list of officers killed, wounded and missing, which is inserted after the government bulletin in the last page.]

[This gazette contains an order from the Horse Guards, signed Frederick, commander-in-chief, regulating the future distribution of honorary medals to officers, for their gallantry in action; and likewise a letter from Lieutenant Harr, commanding his Majesty's schooner Bream, announcing the capture of the American armed sloop Wasp of Salem, mounting two six-pounders (cartriage guns) and thirty-three men.]

THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNS-STREET, OCT. 11.

Despatches, of which the following are a Copy and Extract, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-general Sir George Prevost, Bart.

*Head-quarters: Kingston, Upper
NEW YORK, Canada, July 20, 1813*

I have the honour of transmitting to your lordship, the copy of a report from Lieutenant-colonel Clark, of the militia forces, of the result of an attack made by a detachment of troops from the centre division of the army, serving in Upper Canada, placed under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Bishopp, one of the inspecting field-officers

of militia, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's block-houses, stores, barracks, vessels, and naval establishment at Black-rock, which I have this day received from Major-general de Rottenburg. The skill and judgment of Lieutenant-colonel Bishopp, aided by the valour of the officers and men placed under his command, enabled him to accomplish this enterprise in the most gallant manner: when, unfortunately for his Majesty's service, a concealed enemy, at the moment of the re-embarkation of the troops in their encumbered boats, threw in upon them a destructive fire, which deprived the country of some valuable men, and disabled Lieutenant-colonel Bishopp, so as to leave me no hope of again benefiting by his services during the remainder of this arduous campaign.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST,
Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Lieutenant-colonel Clark's letter, with particulars of the above affair, states, that the detachment landed before day-light without being perceived, and attacked the batteries, which they carried with little opposition; the enemy heard the firing at their advanced posts, and immediately retreated with great precipitation to Buffalo. The block-houses, barracks, and navy yard, with one large schooner, were burnt; before the whole of the stores were taken away, the enemy advanced having been re-inforced by a body of Indians; they were gallantly opposed by the whole of the troops, but finding the Indians could not be driven from the woods, without our sustaining a very great loss, it was deemed prudent to retreat to the boats. Lieutenant-colonel Clark adds, that Lieutenant-colonel Bishopp fell, severely wounded, in retreating to the boats.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in
Action with the Enemy at Black Rock, on
the Morning of the 11th July.*

Total. 11 privates killed; 1 inspecting-field-officer, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 19 privates, wounded; 6 privates, missing.

Names of Officers Wounded. Staff—Lieutenant-colonel Bishopp, inspecting field-officer, severely (not dangerously).—2d Lincoln Militia, Lieutenant-colonel Clark, slightly.—41st Regiment, Captain Sanders, slightly, and prisoner; Ensign Mompesson, slightly.

A second despatch from Sir G. Prevost, August 1st, states that General Rottenburg's head-quarters were advanced to St. David's seven miles from Fort St. George, and our advanced posts within four miles of it. The American flotilla sailed from Sackett's harbour on the 2d July, and on the 30th, Sir James Yeo, sailed from Kingston with a design of engaging them.

This Gazette contains a letter from Admiral Freemantle, dated Milford, off

Porto Re, July 6, describing an attack made on the *Sd* of July by the squadron under his orders (Midford, Elizabeth, Eagle, Bacchante, and Haugby) on the batteries, town and port of Linné. The French garrison were completely driven out of the town, and all the vessels in the harbour (ninety in number), together with the whole of the public stores, taken possession of by our seamen and marines: although the town was stormed in every part, yet by the prudent management of Captains Rowley and Hoste, not an individual was plundered, nor any thing taken away, except what was afloat, and in the Government stores; among the stores were 300 stand of arms, 200 barrels of powder, and rations of bread for 70,000 men. Our loss was one marine of the Eagle, killed; Lieutenant Lloyd and five seamen and marines, wounded. Another letter from Admiral Fremantle, same date, states that the boats of the squadron went up to Bocca Re, where a convoy of thirteen sail were scuttled, one of which only could be recovered. Having destroyed the guns and carriages, and blown up the works, the ships returned to their several stations.

A letter from Captain Gower, of the Elizabeth, to Admiral Fremantle, dated off Omago, June 8, mentions that the boats of that ship, and of the Eagle, landed at Omago, on the coast of Istria, destroyed a two-gun battery, and brought out four vessels, loaded with wine. Another letter, dated June 20, mentions his having landed at Dignano, on the Istrian coast, and made prisoners some French gendarmes, who were organizing the militia. The latter were disarmed.

A letter from Captain Harper, of the Saracen sloop, dated June 18, mentions his having landed on the island of Zapano in the Adriatic, and taken about 40 of the French military, which put him in possession of the island.

A letter from Captain Cadogan, of the Havannah, at sea, dated June 20, reports the capture of an armed convoy of the enemy's, consisting of ten sail, under the town of Anzio, on the morning of the 27th, by the boats of that ship, commanded by the first lieutenant, William Hamley. Our loss was only three men slightly wounded, while the enemy acknowledge six killed, and seven wounded.

A letter from Captain Rowley, of the Eagle, off Fiumina, dated July 7, 1813, reports, that the fortress of Farasina, mounting 5 18-pounders, was attacked on the preceding morning, and, after some resistance, was stormed and carried by a party of seamen and royal marines, landed under cover of the ship's fire, and headed by Lieutenant Greenaway (the first lieutenant), Lieutenant Hotham, and Lieutenant Lloyd, of the royal marines. The battery was then destroyed, and the men re-embarked.

A letter to Admiral Pellew, from Captain Lsher, of his Majesty's ship Undaunted, off Marseilles, August 18, 1813, says:—"I have the honour to inform you, that the batteries of Cassis have been destroyed, and the vessels brought out of the mole, or burnt. In justice to the brave officers, and ships' crews (Caicedonia, Hibernia, Barfleur, P. of Wales, Undaunted, and Redwing), employed on this service, I beg leave to state a few particulars relative to their very meritorious conduct. Owing to light winds, the Undaunted could not take up the anchorage that I intended; therefore, to Captain Coglan, Sir John Sinclair, and the Hon. Captain Spencer, I am entirely indebted for the success that attended an enterprise, which for gallantry has seldom been surpassed. Four batteries defended the entrance of the bay, and two gun-boats were moored across the entrance of the mole. The citadel battery could only be carried by escalade, but nothing could withstand the boldness of the gallant marines, led on by Captain Coglan, who surmounted every obstacle opposed to them (and of whom Captain Coglan speaks in the highest terms of praise). They literally drove the French before them at the point of the bayonet, pursuing them through the batteries to the heights that command the town, leaving it entirely at our mercy. The boats, under the direction of Sir John Sinclair, then entered the mole, and in less than two hours, brought off 24 settlers and sailors, and three gun-boats, which were either carried away or destroyed."

A letter from Captain Monbray, of the Repulse, dated off Toulon, August 18, encloses a list of four enemy's vessels, captured and destroyed by his Majesty's ships Repulse and Eagle, in the harbour of Venazza. It was necessary, in order to get at them, to take possession of that town; this was accomplished by anchoring the ships close to it, and landing the royal marines, who, driving the enemy's troops out, occupied it, whilst a considerable body hastening from the neighbourhood to its relief were kept back by the fire of the ships until the vessels were burnt, the crews having previously scuttled them.

A letter from Captain Kerr, of his Majesty's sloop Wolverine, transmitted by Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. and dated Oct. 7, reports, that the Wolverine, on the same day, close in with the town of Barfleur, captured the French national lugger, No. 961, belonging to the flotilla at Cherbourg, mounting six guns, commanded by Monsieur Burrard, Enseigne de Vaisseau, with a complement of 32 men.

A letter from Captain Pell, of his Majesty's bomb Thunder, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated off the Ower's light, the 9th instant, reports, that, while proceeding to Woolwich from Spithead, at half-past eight, Ower's light, bearing S.N.E. "I observed

a lugger to windward, under easy sail; altered my course to near the shore, and took in the studding sail; the lugger immediately bore up and followed; at half-past ten she came up on the larboard quarter, and hailed us to bring to and strike; his decks were full of men in readiness for boarding. She put her helm up to lay us alongside, we put our's down, and fired four guns, and a volley of musketry; she fell on board, and was carried in the most gallant style by boarding. The capture proves to be the *Neptune*, belonging to Dunkirk, out two days from La Hogue, had made no captures; pierced for 18 guns, 16 mounted, with a complement of 68 men, only 63 on board, the enemy had 3 men killed, and 10 wounded, 5 very severely, 1 since dead. I am happy to say, that we had only two men wounded."

SATURDAY OCT. 16.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, OCT. 15, 1813.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia,

MY LORD, Prague, Sept. 17, 1813.

Although nothing very material has occurred in this quarter since my last despatches, I take advantage of an opportunity that offers, to state to your lordship a few particulars that may be interesting.

On the 13th, General Count Bubna, who now commands the Austrian corps lately under General Neipperg, which has been much re-inforced, entered Neustadt, and Neukirchen, and came into close communication with General Blucher, who had his head-quarters at Hornbuth, with his advanced posts beyond Bautzen, the enemy having retired to Bischofswerder.

On the 14th, in the morning, the advanced posts of the grand army advanced again to the frontiers by the road to Peterwalde. The rear-guard of the enemy, consisting of two battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and some guns, were forced from Nollendorf, by Count Pahlen, commanding Count Wittgenstein's advance. The artillery of the allies, and more force, were in readiness to follow as soon as the roads could be made practicable. The Prussians, under General Kleist, and Prince Augustus, moved to Ebersdorf and Talsdorf.

Buonaparte assisted personally at the grand reconnaissance that was made on the 10th: he had his head-quarters at Liebstadt, on the 11th, and moved forward on the left of the allies to Barenstein, near Altenburgh on the 12th. The plan of the enemy seems to have been to have attacked the allies, if he could do so with an evident advantage;

if not, to impede their advance, and by manoeuvre gain time, either to extricate himself from the dangerous predicament in which he stands, or to manœuvre the allies out of their position.

On the 15th, in the morning, the enemy continued to retire, and Prince Schwarzenberg ordered a general reconnaissance on all sides to be made; Count Wittgenstein's, and Count Pahlen's corps fell in with the enemy near Peterwalde. Four squadrons of Russian cavalry very gallantly charged a French column, and cut down several hundred men. To give your lordship some idea of the attacks, from a French return which has been found, of the loss of the 7th regiment of infantry, when the Russian cavalry in Count Osterman's action charged, they had 820 wounded, and 730 killed; the residue of fugitives remaining were 600. The enemy's corps in advance, opposed to Count Pahlen, consisted of 12,000 men under General Bonnet; they made a good stand near Gottschee. Six Russian light guns did great execution, and forced this column to leave their ground. The main position of the enemy was not attacked.

An Austrian corps of 17,000 men, under Count Colloredo, equally reconnoitred the enemy on the side of Barenstein and Beitenau. The head-quarters of the enemy, according to report, were now removed to Dippoldswalde. General Thielman's partizan corps, which I have already mentioned to your lordship, has had considerable successes. He took possession of the town of Weissenfels which was occupied by infantry and artillery, and made a general, forty officers, and near one thousand three hundred men prisoners. The Austrian Colonel Meinendorf, another partizan, took a French courier, between Leipzig and Dresden, charged with despatches and letters from the French army for Paris, at least 5000 in number. These letters give the most doleful details of the French army, and of their defeats. The whole are to be printed, and are in the most desponding style. Of the whole corps engaged under Marshal Ney, only 16,000 men have escaped, 10,000 have arrived at Dresden, under Oudinot, the rest at Wittenberg and Torgau. It is also stated, that the new guards, and particularly the artillery, suffered dreadfully in the battle by Dresden; Generals Vaché and Seither, were killed; and Generals Dumoutier, Denkal, Gros, Boildieu, Maison, Veen, and Aubert, severely wounded. Re-inforcements, amounting to 15,000 men, have reached Erfart; but they are of a bad quality of troops. On the 15th, in the evening, the enemy brought up more troops against Count Pahlen, and, as it was not the intention of the allies, to engage in a general affair in the mountains and defiles of Saxony, the advanced corps moved back to Nollendorf. The French had two corps d'armée supporting their advanced corps of 12,000 men.

General Blücher's last accounts were from Bautzen, and his advanced posts at Werske-lurch, within a German mile of Dresden, and he is in close communication with the Prince Royal's army. General Klein's corps is at Marienberg. A considerable corps of the enemy are at Freyberg, and a corps of their cavalry between that and Nossen. I have, &c.

C. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

MY LORD, Prague, Sept 19, 1813. It appears, that the enemy on the 16th occupied the mountain and heights, in front of Nollendorf, in considerable force. They made, in the evening, an attempt to turn the right of the allies before Gilm, while they also assailed the centre and left. Buonaparte seems to have assisted in person at this affair. Fifteen thousand men were detached to turn the right, 8000 advanced in front and on the left; about 30,000 men, and 8000 cavalry in reserve, formed the attack on the part of the enemy. On the 17th the corps moving on our right, being concealed by an intense fog, and advancing through thick woods, had succeeded in gaining our flank before its movement was perceived. While the enemy forced the Russians and Prussians from the village of Nollendorf by very superior force, but were kept in check on the left. General Jeremie Colloredo, with a corps of Austrians, fell on the enemy's advanced column, which had gained our right and with an intrepidity, steadiness, and order that has gained universal admiration, completely defeated it, took between 2 and 3000 prisoners, among whom is the General of division Kreutzer, and many officers, and ten guns; our loss may have been about 1000 killed and wounded.

At the time the enemy made their attack on the centre, the Prussians were about to be relieved by the Russians, which occasioned some momentary disorder. A very fine young man, a son of General Blücher, who was distinguishing himself very gallantly in re-establishing order, was killed.

The enemy, repulsed at all points, retired into their position again on the mountains, occupying, however, Nollendorf. The allies took up their old ground, and extend across the plain in a semi circular position. The continued affairs, and skirmishes during the last fortnight, have cost many men on both sides; but there can be no doubt of the enemy having suffered in at least a double proportion. It is stated as a positive fact, that Buonaparte had his horse shot under him, while reconnoitring on the hill. I have, &c.

C. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

[Here follows a despatch from Colonel Cooke, and two Austrian Reports, the details of which are embodied in the preceding despatches.]

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING STREET, OCT. 14.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, were this Day received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, Kingston, Upper

MY LORD, Canada, August 8.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the enemy's fleet of twelve sail made its appearance off York on the 31st ult. the three square-rigged vessels, the Pike Madison, and Oneida, came to anchor in the offing, but the schooners passed up the harbour, and landed several boats full of troops at the former garrison, and proceeded from thence to the town, of which they took possession. They opened the gaol, liberated the prisoners, and took away three soldiers confined for felony; they then went to the hospitals and parolled the few men that could not be removed; they next entered the store-houses of some inhabitants, seized their contents, chiefly flour, the same being private property; between eleven and twelve o'clock that night they returned on board their vessels; the next morning, Sunday the 1st inst. the enemy again landed, and sent three armed boats up the River Don, in search of public stores, of which being disappointed, by sunset both soldiers and sailors had evacuated the town, the small barrack, wood-yard, and store-house, on Gibraltar point, having been first set on fire by them, and at day-light the following morning the enemy's fleet sailed.

The plunder obtained by the enemy upon this predatory expedition has been indeed trifling, and the loss has altogether fallen upon individuals, the public stores of every description having been removed; and the only prisoners taken by them being confined felons and invalids in hospitals.

The troops which were landed were acting as marines, and amounted to be about 250 men; they were under the command of Commodore Chauncey and Lieutenant-col. Scott, an unexchanged prisoner of war on his parole, both of whom landed with the troops: the town, upon the arrival of the enemy, was totally defenceless, the militia were still on their parole, and the principal gentlemen had retired, from an apprehension of being treated with the same severity used towards several of the inhabitants near Fort George, who had been made prisoners and sent to the United States; Lieutenant-colonel Batterby, of the Glengarry fencibles, with the detachment of light troops under his command, who had been stationed at York, was, upon the appearance of the enemy's fleet off that place on the 29th ultimo, ordered with his detachment and light artillery, to proceed for the protection of the depots formed on Burlington-heights, where he had joined Major Maule's detachment of the 104th regi-

ment, and concentrated his force on the following evening. The enemy had, during the course of that day, landed from the fleet 500 men, near Brandt's-house, with an intention of storming the heights, but finding Major Maule well prepared to receive them, and being informed of Lieutenant-colonel Battersby's march, they reembarked and stood away for York.

My last accounts from Major-general De Rottenburg are to the 3d instant, when the enemy's fleet had anchored off Niagara; I have received no tidings from our squadron under Sir James Yeo, since its sailing from hence on the 31st ult.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

[Here follows another despatch from Sir George Prevost, noticing that the British expedition to Lake Champlain had returned, having met with complete success in its operations both by land and water, and fully accomplished the objects proposed. Captain Everard commanded the naval part, and Lieutenant-colonel Murray the military part of the expedition. They destroyed the public buildings, stores, and boats, at Plattsburg, Swanton, Mosesseur Bay, and Champlain Town.—Captain Everard offered battle, with two sloops, to the enemy's flotilla, which he declined; and in like man-

ner General Hampton, with 5000 American troops, did not think fit to attack Colonel Murray, who had only 800 men. Captain Pring, R.N. with Lieutenant-colonel Williams (13th regiment, second in command), and Captain Elliott, particularly distinguished themselves. The British had not one man killed.]

A letter from Captain Oliver states, that the Young Teaser, American privateer, having been chased by the La Hogue, on the 25th of March, blew up, and thirty men perished.

A letter from Captain Beresford, of the Poitiers, states the capture of the Yorktown privateer, of 20 guns and 140 men.

A letter from Lieutenant-colonel Pack- ingborne, dated August 10, states the destruction of several batteries in St. Michael's River.

A letter from Captain Hamilton, of the Rainbow, states the driving on shore, on the 19th of June, of a remarkable fast-sailing brigantine, of one gun and 40 men.

A letter from Captain Flin, of the Cephalus, states the capture, on the 13th inst. of the French schooner L'Henri, with 11 men.

These are followed by a list of captures made by the Channel fleet between the 1st of July and 30th of September.

PROCLAMATION OF LOUIS XVIII. TO THE FRENCH NATION.

LOUIS XVIII. &c. &c.

THE moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of its wrath. The Usurper of the Throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experience-reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France; and will she not dare to overturn a odious power, no longer protected by the illusions of victory? What prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her King, and from recognizing, in the establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace, and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?

Being neither able, nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that throne which his rights and their affections can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? What doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intention?

The King has said in his preceding declaration, and he reiterates the assurance, that the Administrative and Judicial Bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers: that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him: that

the Tribunals, Depositories of the Laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have for ever sealed the oblivion; that, in fine, the code polluted by the name Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the caprice of the tyrant.

The Senate, in which are seated some men so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France, and of posterity—that corps, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration—can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it to become the first instrument of that great benefaction which will prove the most solid, as well as the most honourable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives?

On the subject of property, the King, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives in the numerous settlements, which have taken place between the old and the new land-holders, the means of rendering those cares almost superfluous. He engages, however, to inter-

dict all proceedings by the Tribunals, contrary to such settlements,—to encourage voluntary arrangements, and, on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.*

The King has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay, and appointments which it at present enjoys. He promises also to the Generals, Officers, and soldiers, who shall signalize themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honourable, than any they can receive from an

Usurper,—always ready to disown, or even to dread their service. The King binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the happiness of families and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still are the intentions of the King. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors, will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign powers can never find any acerbity but in the word of the legitimate Sovereign.⁶

LOUIS.

* The *Uti Possidetis* of course is meant by his Majesty.

Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire,
Feb. 1, 1813.

*FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BUONAPARTE, having sacrificed a second half million of men to his insatiate ambition, has been driven with a miserable wreck of his army to recross the Rhine, closely pursued, and harassed at all points, by the Allies.

He arrived at St. Cloud on the 9th inst. and on the 11th issued a decree for additional taxes on doors, windows, and salt, and for doubling the property tax.

The *Motif* of the 11th, contains three *Motifs du Senatus Consulte*, which are extremely long, and of which the following is a brief abstract:—The first is for placing 300,000 men at the disposal of the Minister at War; and this, as stated, on account of the wayward state of affairs, the losses in Germany, and among other things the defection of Bavaria and desertion of the Saxons. The second is for the prorogation of the powers of the Deputies to the Legislative Body at the 4th series, circumstances not admitting of the delay for replacing those going out. The third is, that his Majesty should appoint to the Presidency of the Legislative Body, in place of choosing as heretofore from among five candidates out of that body—these three projects were adopted. Next follows the decrees for the 300,000 conscripts, and two other levies of 50,000 men each.—These papers contain numerous articles of partial engagements, &c. Buonaparte's reply to the Senate, by whom he was addressed on the 14th instant, is as follows:

"Senators—I accept the sentiments which you express towards me. All Europe was with us a year ago; all Europe is now against us; it is because the opinion of the world is regulated by France or by England. We should, therefore, have every thing to dread, but for the energy and the power of the nation. Posterity will say, that, if great and critical circumstances presented themselves,

they were not superior to France and me."

A bulletin of the Crown Prince, giving his account of the grand battles of Leipzig, concludes thus: "According to every calculation, the Emperor Napoleon has been able to save from the general disaster not more than 75,000 or 80,000 men.* All the allied armies are in motion to pursue him, and every moment are brought in prisoners, baggage, and artillery. The German and Polish troops desert from their standards in crowds; and every thing announces that the liberty of Germany has been conquered at Leipzig. It is inconceivable how a man, who commanded in thirty pitched battles, and who had exalted himself by military glory, in appropriating to himself that of all the old French generals, should have been capable of concentrating his army in so unfavourable a position as that in which he had placed it. The Elbe and the Pleise in his rear; a marshy ground to traverse, and only a single bridge for the passage of 100,000 men and 3000 baggage waggon—every one asks, is this the great captain who has hitherto made Europe tremble?"

Despatches have been received from Lord Cathcart, Lord Aberdeen, and Sir Charles Stewart. All these despatches are dated from Leipzig, and none of them are later than the 23d ult.; but they nevertheless contain many interesting particulars. Lord Cathcart states, that nearly half a million of soldiers fought in the tremendous battle of Leipzig, which his Lordship justly considers as "one of the most extensive and

* The general belief is, that the whole force with which Buonaparte accomplished his escape to the left bank of the Rhine did not exceed 25,000 men; and that the rest of the grand army either deserted, was killed, or became prisoners.

most generally regarded that ever took place, at least in modern history." Of the conduct of all the allied sovereigns his lordship speaks in high terms of commendation; particularly of the distinguished heroism of the Emperor Alexander:—"This," says his lordship, "is the eighth general action, seven of them commanded by the Ruler of France, in which I have seen the Emperor Alexander in the field at the head of his army; as usual, unmindful of personal danger, he approached every column, animating the officers and men by his presence and example, and, by a few energetic words, touching the chords which produce the strongest effects on the minds of Russian soldiers, confidence in the Supreme Being, resignation to his will, and attachment to their Sovereign." Sir Charles Stewart states the details of the enemy's losses to be greater than he had at first conceived. He observes, that it is almost impossible Buonaparte should escape but with the wreck of his army; justly, however, adding, that "masses directed in one line, may force their way through smaller corps." Lord Aberdeen informs us, that Buonaparte very narrowly escaped being taken in the battle of the 18th; and that on the 19th, he with great difficulty quitted Leipzig, all the principal streets being impassable, from the disorderly mass of fugitives. The results of the battles he states to have surpassed conception. "The number of prisoners already taken," says his lordship, "is more than 40,000; every hour adds materially to the amount. On the 20th, the corps which advanced in pursuit of the enemy took 120 pieces of artillery. The whole number of cannon taken amounts to 300, and more than 1600 caissons have fallen into the hands of the Allies. The booty taken in this city is immense. The suburbs of the town and the principal gates are blocked up with carriages, baggage-waggons, and equipages of every description. It is impossible to form a notion of the disorder which reigned among the enemy during the flight. The streets and high roads are heaped with dead bodies and with wounded, whom hitherto it has been found impossible to remove. Twenty-seven generals have been already taken; but it is possible the list may be augmented, as the number of prisoners of every rank becomes greater hourly." But the part of his lordship's despatch, which must in a superior degree interest and gratify the British heart, is its concluding paragraph, in which, after offering his congratulations on the long sufferings of nations drawing to a close, and the deliverance of Europe being at hand, his lordship, in his accustomed elegant and forcible style, not only pays a just and glowing tribute to British perseverance and magnanimity, but affords in the heartiest satisfaction of knowing that the conduct of our government is

duly appreciated, and its high merit acknowledged by all those who now benefit by its example and thrive by its support. Thus truly and eloquently does the Noble Earl express himself upon this most proud and gratifying subject:—"That ray of hope for the salvation of the civilized world, which has so steadily beamed from our own happy shores, is now rapidly diffused over the whole continent. If any thing can add to our feelings of exultation, as Englishmen, at this prospect, it is the reflection that this event will be mainly attributable to the unshaken constancy and perseverance of Great Britain. I am truly happy to be able to state to your lordship, that this feeling is not confined to ourselves, but is admitted and avowed by all those who are most entitled to consideration."

Berlin and other gazettes to a late date contain very gratifying accounts of the successes of the allied armies in their pursuit of the enemy towards the Rhine. It appears by General Blucher's reports, dated 27th Oct. from Eisenach, that he had pursued the enemy, with whom he had had several actions, in which he had taken many thousand prisoners, great quantities of cannon, baggage, &c. and driven one of the French corps into the mountains of Thuringia. The Crown Prince had directed his march on Minden and Göttingen. Bremen was in the hands of the Allies, and the old government had been restored. The Allies were also at Bremerlehe; and the French batteries on the Weser, it was expected, would fall in a few days. The country was cleared of the enemy between the Weser and Ems. Davoust has carried off all the money from the banks of Hamburg into Holstein.

Despatches from Admiral Fremantle state, that Ischia and Cronin are up against the French; and that the whole of the Islands in the Adriatic are cleared from the yoke of the enemy.

We are happy to announce the glad tidings of the restoration of Hanover to the House of Brunswick; and, besides, to correct the misrepresentation of the French papers relative to the battle of Hanau. It appears, that though Buonaparte did succeed in cutting his way through Gen. Wrede's army, and reaching Frankfurt, he sustained an enormous loss; having on this occasion saved his own person at the expense of 30,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

A messenger has arrived with despatches from Sir Charles Stewart, dated Hanover, the 11th inst.

The head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Sweden, which were at Göttingen on the 3d, were removed to Hanover on the 6th. His Majesty's electoral government has been completely restored amidst the acclamations of the people, and the presence

of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

The French army had been most severely harassed in their march to Mayence, first by Marshal Blücher and General D'York's corps, and afterwards by General Cernicheff. The remainder of their army, together with the troops which had joined in their march, amounted to near 50,000 men, at the time of their arrival near Hanau, where General Wrede was posted with 30,000 Austrians and Bavarians. By the official reports of the battle which then took place, it appears that Buonaparte lost in effecting his retreat from Hanau, 15,000 men, in killed and wounded, and 15,000 prisoners.

The last accounts from the Imperial headquarters are of the 8th from Hanau, where the Austrians had arrived. The Russians had marched on Wurtzburg, which had been taken by General Wrede. Marshal Blücher was to be near Cologne on the 12th.

The Crown Prince occupied the line of the Weser, General Bennigsen was to act upon the Elbe, and in co-operation with General Walmoden.

HOLLAND HAS RECOVERED ITS FREEDOM!!!

The deliverance of Holland, which has given another ally to this country, and another enemy to the enemy of the human race, has been effected with all the steadiness and resolution of the Dutch character, and with less bloodshed than could have been expected, considering the oppressions under which the Dutch have groined for so many years. On Monday the 15th inst. when the rising was determined upon, one of the leading patriots proceeded to the residence of Le Brun (Duke of Placentia), the governor of Holland. He had the Orange cockade in his hat, and on his breast, and he addressed Le Brun as follows:—"You may easily guess by these colours for what purpose I am come, and what events are about to take place. You, who are now the weakest, know that we are the strongest. We, who are now the strongest, know that you are the weakest. You will do wisely and prudently to take your departure with all possible speed; and the more you do it the less you will expose yourself to insult, and possibly, to danger." To this address Le Brun replied, "I have, Sir, for some time expected with a shudder, and I very willingly accede to your proposition, to take my departure immediately." "In that case," said the patriot, "I will see you and your coach without loss of time." Talk was accordingly done. But by this time the people had assembled and interrupted the coach with loud cries of *Orange Boyen!* *Orange!*—Down, Buonaparte! The patriot accompanied him to the coach out of the town, and an interference was there, except that he was obliged by the

people to cry his, *Down, the Duke of Orange!* and to wear the Orange cockade—the happy, no doubt, to get off so well.

On Friday, the 19th, the Orange flag was hoisted with great solemnity at Rotterdam. There was a vast concourse of people of all ranks, who greeted the Ensign of Liberty with enthusiasm and heartfelt acclamations. The day preceding, about noon, the French general Biquet marched out of the Hague at the head of 300 soldiers, mostly Germans, in consequence of a vote of expatriation with the inhabitants. No sooner, however, had he reached Yesselsbode, about 15 miles from the Hague, than his troops hoisted the Orange cockade, fell upon him, bent him severely, and joined the patriots. At Amsterdam, the populace testified their hatred to the French, by burning all the watch-houses of the Dutchmen, and three of their vessels, which formed the site of demeritisation. Little personal injury, however, was done to the Dutchmen themselves, only one of them having been killed in a scuffle. The rest were suffered to depart. No excesses of any kind occurred in consequence of the insurrection. At Leyden, a provisional government was appointed, consisting of the Baron Van Boetslaer, J. Van Bommel, and W. Van Milt. At Rotterdam, the patriots nominated Messrs. Van Hogendorp and D'Eury to the chief command. Such was the alarm of the French, that they evacuated every strong place, except Gorcum. Bergen-op Zoom, Breda, and Nimeguen, were occupied by the patriots.

In the Name of His Highness the Prince of Orange.

LEOPOLD, COUNT OF LIMBURG STIRUM,
GOVERNOR OF THE NETHERLANDS.

As the blessed restoration is fast approaching, I give notice to all the inhabitants of the Hague, that their wishes will soon be fulfilled, and that a Provisional Government will immediately be established to provide for every thing, until his Serene Highness shall appear among us.

In the mean time, I invite all good citizens to watch for the preservation of peace and order. I promise to the lowest a day of rejoicing at the public expense; but I warn every one who would pillage and plunder, that the heaviest penalties will be inflicted upon them.

Do you like this?

ORANGE BOVEN.

Will not be free!—The Allies advance upon Utrecht.—The English are invited.—The French fly on all sides.—The sea is open.—Tulips revived.—Patriot spirit has revived.—What has been suffered is forgiven and forgotten.—Men of consequence and consideration are called to the Government.—The Government invites the Prince to the Sovereignty.—We join the Allies, and force the

armies, and for peace. — The people are to have a day of rejoicing at the public expense, without being allowed to plunder, or to commit any excess. — Every one renders thanks to God. — Old times are returned.

Orange House.

Dispatches from the head quarters of the British army in France, dated St. P., November 13, contain an account of the storming and taking of the strongly fortified works which the enemy had formed in the front of the Marquis of Wellington's position, and which it was necessary to reduce before his Lordship could carry into execution his plan of operations for a farther advance into the French territory. We have taken 51 pieces of cannon, 6 imbrils of ammunition, and near 2000 prisoners. Our loss, although severe, was not so great as might have been expected from the strength of the positions attacked, and the length of time during which the troops were engaged.

Abstract of loss, rank and file, killed, wounded, and missing.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
British.....	283	1531	53
Portuguese..	58	439	13

While this sheet was in the press, official accounts were brought of the surrender of the French General, St. Cyr, at Dresden, with a garrison of 16,000 men, He endeavoured in vain to obtain terms of capitulation from General Kleau, by whom the allied force was commanded, and was reduced to the necessity of surrendering at discretion. Yet Napoleon gravely assured us, in one of his late *Moniteurs*, that St. Cyr had evacuated Dresden, and, collecting the garrisons of every place in his way, had thus formed a considerable army, with which he had approached Magdeburg. It appears, on the contrary, that he was too closely shut up within the walls of the Saxon capital, to undertake any operation whatever. His

captains, and that of his force, set a large corps of the allies at liberty to operate against Torgau, Wittenberg, and Magdeburg, and afterwards to co-operate in the reduction of Altona, and of the only ally which France now possessed in Europe, the weak and blinded King of Denmark.

Besides the surrender of St. Cyr, we learn, that, on the 19th of November, General Wittingerode had marched into Grogensingen, and, as far as the Intel, occupying Zugol, Zulpden, and in the neighbourhood of Deventer. General Buhse was marching on Arnhem from Munster. The Prince Royal, on this, determined to enter Holland in person, leaving Davoust and Hamburgh to General Walmoden. General Adelercreutz and the Swedes, and General Bennigsen. General Wittingerode had sent down a corps sufficient to reduce the forts at the mouth of the Weser, as well as Stade, Cuxhaven, and those between the Elbe and the Weser. The number of troops with which Buonaparte escaped across the Rhine, is estimated by Lord Cathcart at 50,000. On the 5th, Prince Schwarzenberg ordered an attack on the enemy's line at Hochheim, which protected the *tete de pont* at Cassel. They were carried with a loss to the enemy of several hundred prisoners and fugitives. Sir Robert Wilson was in one of the storming parties. The main army was assembling at Frankfort, and would be ready for ulterior operations. The King of Prussia was expected immediately at Frankfort. The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt has formally renounced his alliance with France. Nassau and Baden the same. The Emperor Alexander made his entry into Frankfort on the 5th, attended by artillery, cavalry, and the guard, amidst the loudest acclamations of the people. On the following day the Emperor Francis entered, and both sovereigns proceeded to the Cathedral, where *Te Deum* was performed.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NOTES 23.

THE first stone of a New Custom House, to be built near Billingsgate, was laid by the Earl of Liverpool; these were also present, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Chancery (President of the Board of Trade), the Right Honourable C. Yorke, &c. After the ceremony, they partook of a cold collation at the Custom House. The Building is contracted for at 200,000*l*.

21. The first stone of a building, designed for the instruction of one thousand poor children of Whitechapel, and some surrounding parishes, was laid, with much impressive ceremony. — The Duke of Cambridge (who laid the stone), the Bishop of

London, the Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs, &c. &c. were present on the occasion.

Nov. 3. Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the cellar of the house occupied by Mr. Robinson, iron-merchant, in Gray's-inn-lane, in consequence of the fat lamps of the melting coppers boiling over. From the combustible nature of the materials, the house was, in the course of twenty minutes, in one entire blaze, and such was the intensity of the flames, that it was with difficulty the firemen could approach to play on them. We regret to state that, in addition to the destruction of the house, two lives fell a sacrifice to the devouring element, viz. a young man shopman, and the said servant.

7. Sunday, the following Bulletin was exhibited at Mr. James's Palace:—

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 8.—His Majesty has continued, unanimously, in the full influence of his disorder for many months past; he has, since the last Report, had a transient increase of it, but this has again subsided into its former state. His Majesty's bodily health shows no appearance of decay, and his spirits are generally in a comfortable state.

8. Sir V. Gibbs having been appointed Chief Baron of His Majesty's Exchequer, took the customary oath on Monday, before the Lord Chancellor, and then his seat in the Exchequer. Mr. Archbishop M. Donald, Kut. retired from the Chief Barony of the Exchequer on a pension of £6000 per annum, and being created a Baron of the United Kingdom. The Solicitor-General, Sir J. Dallas, is the new Puisne Judge in the Common Pleas, in the room of Sir Vicary Gibbs.

9. The Lord Mayor (Scholey), the Lord Mayor Elect (Dowdell), the Sheriff, and several of the Aldermen, attended by the city officers, proceeded in state from Guildhall to Blackfriars-bridge, where they embarked in the city barges, and having arrived at Westminster-bridge, the whole landed, and proceeded to the Court of Exchequer, where Sir Vicary Gibbs, the new Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Exchequer, was in waiting to swear in his Lordship. The Chief Baron, in his speech to the Lord Mayor Fleet, took occasion to observe, that the conduct of the late Lord Mayor had been highly patriotic, and consistent with his duties towards the best interests of his fellow-citizens; and he had no doubt but his example would be most sedulously followed by his successor in office. The procession returning, the men took the horses from the carriage of the late Lord Mayor at the bottom of Ludgate Hill, and drew it along themselves with great exultation.—Between five and six o'clock the company assembled to dine in Guildhall. The illuminations in the hall were superior to those displayed on any former occasion. On the Lord Mayor's side, and where he presided, was exhibited, in letters of fire, "Be Sebastian," surrounded by an excellent representation of his virtues, with rumpstuck, bannons, and upchairs; and underneath was "Leipnic," with the following words:—"England by her genius has saved herself, and her example has saved the rest of Europe." At the Sheriff's side were the words "Continental Alliance" and "Leipnic."—Among the most distinguished visitors were the Spanish Ambassador, the Earl of Liverpool, Dukes of Devonshire, Rutland, Devonport, and Chichester; the Bishop of London; Lords Castlereagh, Ashurst, Ouseley, and Castlereagh; Sir Thos. Graham; Mr. Walpole, Admiral Hope, Mr. Ross, Mr. Long, &c. There were also present the Vice-Chancellor,

the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and most of the prime judges, with several barons at law. The Lord Mayor having proposed the health of his Majesty's Ministers, the Earl of Liverpool returned thanks. He observed that he had had frequent opportunities of meeting the citizens of London on similar occasions; and that, although he had seen them, in many instances, involved in embarrassment, he had never witnessed, on their part, any marks of testimonies of reluctance or despondency. They had always been distinguished for their perseverance in the common cause; and it was on that perseverance he had to attribute not only the salvation of the country, but the safety, happiness, and serenity of Europe.

The Lord Mayor, afterwards, gave the health of our Most Gracious Allies on the continent. "The great and glorious success," said his lordship, "of our allies on the continent fills my heart with gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of all things; for I am ready to confess it is so much beyond what, in my contemplation, would ever take place, that I look at it with wonder and delight. The events of the last and present year have certainly led to the destruction of a tyranny which drew ruin upon a considerable part of the world; but now, the Ruin of France is hurled from the pinnacle upon which he stood, and the brightest prospects are opening to our view." His lordship also observed, in the course of the evening, that the brilliant success alluded to when he had the honour of proposing the health of our illustrious allies, inspired him with hopes, that, ere long, the country might enjoy an honourable and lasting peace; and he begged leave to add, that this seemed the more probable, from the moderate and conciliatory, yet energetic speech, delivered from the throne by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; to whose Ministers, for their wise and able advice, he returned sincere thanks in the name of his fellow citizens.

At eight o'clock, the ladies, who were very elegantly dressed, retired with the lady regent, to the grand council chamber, which was appropriated to dancing. At ten, the ball was opened by Miss M. Downville, a younger daughter of the lord mayor, who danced a minuet admirably. Her sister did the honours of lady mayoress with much grace. The lady mayoress wore a superb dress, consisting of white satin and lace, elegantly embroidered in silver, and ornamented with rich silver rope and tassels; the Rose, of pink satin, embroidered in silver; Head-dress, a tiara, and wreaths of honey-suckles in diamonds, with a handsome plume of feathers, frosted with silver, which had a brilliant and beautiful effect. The dancing had not ceased at one o'clock, nor did the company break up till late on Wednesday morning.

At the Prince Regent held a levee at Carlton House, which was attended by the Duke of York, Clarence, Sussex, Cumberland,

land, Bournemouth, Bedford, Richmond, and Norfolk; the archbishop of Canterbury; the cabinet ministers, and great officers of state; the Spanish, Turkish, Prussian, and Russian ministers; the lord chief baron, and a very numerous assemblage of noblemen and persons of distinction. It being five months since the previous levee was held, the presentations, as might be expected, were very numerous. Among the most distinguished were, the Duke of Bedford, on his going abroad, presented by Lord Holland; the Duke of Richmond, on being elected a knight of the Garter; the Earl of March, on his return from the peninsula; Earl Gower, on his going to Berlin; Lord C. Somerset, on his appointment as governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Sir V. Gibbs, on his appointment as chief baron of the Exchequer; Nathaniel Conant, Esq. on being appointed chief magistrate at Bow-street office, and who received the honour of knighthood; Sir Richard Brough, on his being created a baronet; and Mr. Southey, on being appointed Poet Laureate.

Joseph Lancaster has been for some time past at variance with the Committee of the Royal Lancasterian School, in consequence of the new modelling of that institution. At a meeting of the patrons last week at the Crown and Anchor, the Duke of Kent (the Chairman) declared, that although he (Lancaster), had been the founder of this excellent institution, he was now its greatest enemy. Lancaster, however, afterwards made his peace, by accepting a situation in the school, at a salary of 11. per day.

15. It was given in evidence, during a

trial in the court of common pleas, that the value of houses in and about the metropolis, had, from overbuilding, fallen 75 per cent.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Graham has been elected, by a great majority, Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, for the ensuing year. Lord Melville was the other Candidate.

At a sale at Baldert's farm in Sussex, the property of the late Rev. Mr. Huntington, so eager were his followers to possess some relic of the departed Saint, that the first lot, a wagon, was actually, and *bona fide*, put-up and knocked down at *more than* hundred pounds! which sum was immediately paid over to the clerk. The late Pentonville sale, with all its attractions, produced nothing like this.

An increase in the Pension of Widows of Commodore and Warrant Officers of the Navy will take place after the first of January next.

The aggregate amount of the pecuniary assistance to be afforded by this country to our continental Allies, is eleven millions four hundred thousand pounds, including our previous engagements to the Prussians and Sicily. The following is the distribution:—

To Russia and Prussia..	£5,000,000
Austria	1,000,000
Sweden	1,000,000
Spain	2,000,000
Portugal	2,000,000
Sicily	400,000

Total.... 11,400,000

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

JUST published, under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of England, THE FRIERMASTER'S CALENDAR AND POCKET BOOK, for the Year 1814; containing, besides 108 ruled pages for appointments, memorandums, and observations, the matters usual in other almanacks, and a complete list of all the regular Lodges, Meetings of Royal Arch Chapters, &c. &c. &c. with their places and times of meeting. Corrected from the books of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, by W. H. Wile, Grand Secretary.

The German and Agrícola of C. C. Tacitus, from Braker's Text, with all his observations, notes, and emendations. By E. H. Barker.

Capt. Manby's Lectures on the Preservation of Persons in the Hour of Shipwreck, &c.

Mr. Semple shortly will publish Observations, made on a Tour from Hachberg, through Bérna, Garsitz, and Bréden, to St. Verberg, and thence to Sollenberg, passing through the head-quarters of the allied armies.

Mr. T. D. W. Dearn, of Cranbrook, will

publish, early in next month, a historical, topographical, and descriptive Account of the Weald of Kent, with eight engravings and a map.

Mr. Campbell, translator of Bp. Jewell's Apologia, is preparing for publication a translation of Grotius on the Rights of War and Peace, and the Law of Nations, with notes and illustrations from the best writers of ancient and modern times.

Mr. Barker has in the press, an Essay on the Respect paid to old Age by the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans.

The Rev. Snyers has in forwardness for publication, a History of Bristol and its Vicinity.

The Author of the Sailor Boy, Fisher Boy, &c. has in the press, Jack Juno, or a Cruise on Shore, a humorous poem, embellished with spirited sketches.

Mr. J. Simelhorby will publish, a Description of Lexington, and the principal objects of curiosity in its neighbourhood.

Mrs. Taylor, of Ougar, has nearly ready for publication, Maternal Solitude for a daughter's best Interests.

Mrs. Henry, will soon publish, *Amabel, or Memoirs of a Woman of Fashion*, in four volumes.

Medical Biography, or Memoirs of the most eminent Medical Composers who flourished during the last three centuries, in the press.

The Rev. ——— Blakewell is preparing for the press, a *History of Shropshire*.

Mr. Bechell Douby, of Hull, has in the press, the *Exhaustious Arithmeticon, or Preceptor's Arithmetical Class Book*, for the use of tutors, containing two thousand two hundred original questions.

Memoirs of Goldoni, the Italian dramatist, written by himself, are printing in two octavo volumes, in French and in English.

The author of *Substance and Shadow*, &c. has in the press, the *Splendour of Adversity*, a domestic tale, in three volumes.

The Editor of the *Examiner* shortly will publish, the *Frost of the Poets*, with a variety of additional notes, and some other pieces in verse.

Euclapius, with English notes, on the plan of *Plautus*. By the Rev. G. Bradley.

The Rev. F. Wingham is preparing a new edition of the *Prolegomena of Walton*, under the sanction of the University of Cambridge.

Mr. Charles Bell is printing a second edition of his *System of Operative Surgery*, founded on the basis of anatomy.

In the course of the present month will be published, the *Northern Metropolis*, or the *Saxon and the Gael*, in three volumes.

Pleasure and Pain, or the Fate of Ellen, by Anna Maria Weston, in three volumes.

Strathmay, or Scenes in the North, a tale, in two volumes.

The second volume of *Wood's Athens Oxoniensis*, by Mr. Ellis, is in great forwardness.

A new edition of Mr. Key's *Treatise on Bees* is nearly ready.

A work on *Apparitions*, in which the whole mystery of *ghosts*, *holograms*, and haunted houses is developed, is in the press.

Mr. Rouse is printing his *Doctrine of Chances*, combining the *Theory and Practice of all Games of Hazard*, as *Cards, Dice, Lotteries, Horse-racing*, &c.

Mr. Valpy is editing and printing, in his own office, neat editions of *Virgil and Horace*, from the best editions, for the use of schools. *Virgil* will be published on the 1st of December, price 2s. 6d. bound.

A new edition of the *Greek Testament*, with Griesbach's Text. It will contain copious notes from Harpocration, Kyprian, Schreuer, Rosenmüller, &c. in familiar Latin; together with parallel passages from the Classics, and with references to *Vigerius for Idioms*, and *Bos for Ellipses*. Two vols. 8vo. A new edition will be struck off on large paper. By the Rev. E. Valpy, B.D. Trinity College, Cambridge.

A new French Dictionary, or a Guide to the correct Pronunciation of the French Language. By W. Smith, Esq. M.A. who has compiled it from the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française*, which work he has read through twice, with two learned Parisians at his side. One volume, 8vo. will be published in January.

Just published, *Cicero de Amicitia et de Senectute*, from the Text of Ernesti, with all his notes and citations from his *Index Latin*. Cicero, and much original matter, critical and explanatory. Second edition. Price 6s. 6d. bound. By E. H. Barker, Esq.

No. XIV. of the *Classical Journal* contains the most complete list of words abbreviated in the Latin language, that has ever yet been published. Price 6s.

M. Santiapichi has in the press, an Italian Class Book, consisting of extracts from the best writers in prose and verse.

BIRTHS.

A T CONNOR, place, Cumberland-gate, Viscountess Bessborough, of a daughter. — In Knapton-street, the Lady of Sir J. Lake, Bart. of a daughter. — At High

Wycombe, the Lady of Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. of a son. — At Doncaster, the Lady of the Rev. F. Frank, of ten boys. — At Milton, Lady Milton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LORD HENRY PAULET, brother to the Marquis of Winchester, is married, daughter of Edward Roper, Esq. of Portland-place. — At Devonshire-house, Captain Charles R. N. of the 68th Regiment, of Lord John Townshend. — Dr.

Chapman, of Widdow, to Miss Young, of Datchet. — At St. Martin's in the fields, by the Rev. Mr. Poll, archdeacon of St. Alban's, the Right Hon. Lady and Lord Thurlow, to Miss Mary Catherine Bolton, the eldest daughter of James Bolton, Esq. of

King's Aisle.——At Donnet, R. Barlow, Esq. to the fourth daughter of W. W. Birt, Esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.——J. Larkins Kensington, Esq. of Blackheath, to the youngest daughter of G. Jones, Esq. of Holyhead.——At Putney, G. W. Anderson, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's civil service, to Caroline, second daughter of J. P. Kensington, Esq.——Adm. Frank, of Kirklington-hall, Notts, to the eldest daughter of W. Braddyn, Esq. of Conthead Priory, Lancashire.——Rev. W. Penny, of Farfield-hall, Yorkshire, to the youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.——R. M. Rutken, Esq. to the third daughter of S. Thornton, Esq. of St. James's Square.——Rev. Mr. Plumley, rector of New Windsor, to Miss Barker, daughter of Adm. Buckner.——The Rev. W. Benge Culliver, D.D. of Blackheath, to Miss Mary Hawkes, of Lutterworth, Leicestershire.

——The only son and child of Jos. Butterworth, Esq. M.P. of Fleet-street, to the only child of T. Stock, Esq. of Hensbury-court, Gloucestershire.——At Hensbury, Gloucestershire, Horace Mann, Esq. eldest son of James Mann, Esq. and grandson of Sir Horace Mann, Bart. to Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter Trevelyan, and grand-daughter of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.——At High Wycombe, H. W. Williams Wynne, Esq. late his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Dresden, to the Hon. Mester Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington.——W. Osier, Hampshire, Esq. of the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, son of the Rev. W. Humphrey, rector of Seft, in Kent, to Miss Jane Newcombe, niece of Captain Newcombe, of his Majesty's ship Wanderer.——Mr. Holt, of the Globe Tavern, Fleet-street, to Miss Groom, of Oxford-street.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY at Wingham, in Suffolk, aged 105 years, Mrs. Mary Mark. She was born in the reign of Queen Anne, and retained her faculties to the last.

Mr. Minton, of Danbury, Warwickshire. His death was occasioned by drinking 26 glasses of gin.

Oct. 7 In the Minister-yard, Lincoln, aged 69, Mrs. Shepherd, wife of the late Rev. Dr. Shepherd, archdeacon of Bedford.

12. At Hallow, Lincolnshire, Miss P. Brickhills, leaving a father aged 70 or upwards, a step-mother aged about 25, and a brother and sister, the latter aged one month.

14. At Chacewater, Mrs. Bingley, at the advanced age of 86, of which she lived with her surviving husband 55 years.

15. At Kensington, Mrs. Deborah Hunter, relict of the late Dr. Wm. Hunter, of Rhode Island, North America.

16. At Aberdeen, Captain John Rown, of the royal navy, formerly commander of H. M. sloop Geir.

17. At the parsonage-house, the Rev. R. Carr, minister of Billings. He performed divine service in the morning. Walking home in perfect health, he sat down to dinner and eat heartily; soon after the meal he began to complain of sickness, and called for a glass of wine, which, however, became unable to take; and in a few minutes, reclining in his chair, he breathed his last.

At Beverley, in his 59th year, the Rev. J. Jackson, rector of Cheadle, Staffordshire, and curate of Beverley, Minster. He was formerly, a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and for 26 years minister of the grammar-school in Beverley.

18. Suddenly, at Portsmouth, aged 73, Mr. C. Higgins. The deceased had retired to bed on Monday night, in the usual

good health; but, on being called, as was usual, on the following morning, was found a corpse.——Near Cork, J. Kingston, Esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

19. At Morcot, in Rutland, in the 85th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Chaplin, sister to Rowulow, ninth earl of Exeter, great aunt to the present marquess of Exeter, and mother of Charles Chaplin, Esq. M. P. for the county of Lincoln.

21. At Hyfleet, Surrey, R. Sparkes, Esq. one of the magistrates of that county, and formerly in the civil service of the East India Company.

22. At Pimlico, Mr. Nath. Gardner, of the Strand.——At his artificial stone manufactory, Lambeth, aged 63, Mr. John Reilly.

23. In Merion square, Dublin, aged 76, Dowager Miss Gratian, sister to the Right Hon. Henry Gratian.——At Bristol, Mr. Stuart, lapidary and jeweller. He was a lineal descendant of the family that gave birth to the royal branch of the Stuarts, and son of the celebrated Major Stuart, who fell a victim to his courage at the memorable siege of Carrilago, by the Spaniards, springing a mine, when he, and the major part of his brave associates, became a devoted lag to the service of their country.

——At her house on Clapham common, in her 94th year, Mrs. Stainforth, relict of the late G. Stainforth, Esq.——At his house in Piccadilly, Hon. James, Esq. relict of the late Hon. Mrs. Stainforth, Esq.——At Albury, Hert. Mrs. Turvey, relict of the late Wm. Turvey, Esq.——In Norfolk-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Deighton, widow of the late Charles Deighton, Esq. of Easington, Northumberland.

——At Sheldon upon-Cherwell, in Ox-

fordshire, in his 61st year, the Rev. John Ashmole, formerly of Caius College, in the University of Cambridge, in which he was admitted to the degree of B. A. in the year 1779, and to the degree of M. A. in the year 1797. He was twenty-three years curate of Walpole St. Peter's, and twenty-two years rector of Shipton.

24. At Wanlip-hall, Leicestershire, in his 64th year, Sir Charles Grave Hudson, Bart.——Thomas Taylor, Esq. of Pontefract, Yorkshire.

25. At Beaumont-Lodge, near Windsor, William, second and youngest son of the Viscount Ashbrook.

26. At Theobald's Lodge, Hert. Miss Richards, daughter of the late Nicholas Richards, Esq.

27. In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, J. Morse, Esq.——At West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, the lady of the Rev. R. Birch, rector of Waddington, Essex, and sister of the Rev. Sir Henry Bate, Dudley, Bart.——Aged 70, Mrs. Ann Duncan, relict of the late James Duncan, Esq. of Bampton-house, Surrey.——At Carmarthen, Mrs. Morgan, relict of the late Thomas Morgan, Esq. of Birch Grove.

28. At her son-in-law's, P. Cipriani, Esq. in Wimpole-street, Mrs. Pollock.——At the distillery, Wandsworth, aged 87, Mary, the wife of Mr. Williams.——Elizabeth, wife of Henry Minchis, Esq. of Holywell house, Hants.

29. Mr. John White, late secretary to Admiral Bedford. He was drowned on the evening of that day in the Downs, by the upsetting of a small boat, in a heavy squall, going from Deal to his Majesty's ship impregnable with several officers of that ship (14 in number), all of whom narrowly escaped a similar fate. He repeatedly said, as he was going off,—"I wish I had remained on shore," as if aware of his impending fate. He had only received his appointment two days before, as purser, and had written to his friends to say, the long-looked for promotion had arrived at last; and, by the same post, the afflicting news of his death was sent to his friends.——Aged 42, Mrs. Hillage, wife of Mr. Hillage, of the Star Inn, Manchester.——At Bunbury, Cheshire, at an advanced age, the Rev. Wm. Williams, for many years minister of that place, and rector of Trawsllydd, in North Wales.

——At Barnstable, at a very advanced age, Lady Wrey, relict of the late General Banchier Wrey, of Tavistock-house, Devon.——Mrs. Reynell, relict of the Rev. Henry Reynell, late vicar of Hounslow, Essex.——Aged 77, Thos. Du Saut Eddus, Esq. formerly Lieutenant-colonel in the first regiment of life-guards, commanded by the Marquis of Lothian.

31. At Alverstock, Hants, aged 31, Anthony Hubbard, Esq. late of his Majesty's 73d regiment.——In Sloane-square, Mrs. William Majendie.

Nov. 1. After a short illness, at his house in St. Anne's-street, Liverpool, Henry Norris, Esq.——At Bath, in his 80th year, W. Eyelyn, Esq. of St. Clare, Kent.——In the 76th year of his age, within the rules of the King's Bench, the Rev. Francis Stone, some years ago rector of Cold Norton, in Essex, and well known for the proceedings against him in the Ecclesiastical Court, before the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, which terminated in his being deprived of his living, by Dr. Poole, the then bishop of London.

2. In Hurst-crescent, Catharine, the wife of T. Jenns, Esq.——At Mickleton, Gloucestershire, aged 60, Wulwyn Graces, Esq.——Aged 83, R. Hawkshaw Lousck, Esq. of the island of St. Christopher, and Lieutenant-general of the Leeward Islands.——At Hoddendon, Hertfordshire, aged 88, Lady Hickey, relict of the late Sir J. P. Hickey, Bart.

3. At his lodgings, in Suffolk-street, R. Arklow Harrison, Esq. many years collector of the customs at the port of Hull.——At Crawley, on returning home from Brighton, in his 84th year, John Scott, Esq. of Lamb's-conduit-place.——At the Mole, Igham, Kent, in her 87th year, Mrs. Mary Walford.

4. Aged 82, John Stone, Esq. of Staines, Middlesex.——In his 43d year, John Kelly, Esq. of Green Castle, Jamaica.

6. At Elizabeth's place, Lambeth, Miss Margaret Ann Fox, daughter of the late Mr. Bartholomew Fox, of the city of Gloucester.——At Hurst house, Molesey, Surrey, Sir T. Sutton, Bart. M. P. for the county of Surrey.——At Brompton, Mrs. Ann Maslin, daughter of Thomas Clark, Esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.——In his 65th year, the Rev. Dr. Fowk, rector of Christerton, Huntingdonshire.——At Andover, where he was a prisoner of war on parole, Michael Marie Cole, a French marine officer. The second battalion of the 5th regiment of foot, happening to be on their march through the town on the 9th, met the funeral procession of M. Cole, which Captain Hoyle most handsomely volunteered to attend. A select body of the military, accompanied by their band, playing "The Dead March in Saul," preceded the corpse, which was followed by the whole of the French officers on parole, attended by the remaining part of the battalion closing with their officers. The attention paid to the remains of this gentleman, by those very heroes who had so largely contributed to his capture, appeared to be most gratefully felt by the French officers, and excited the most lively enthusiasm in the breasts of the inhabitants for their gallant defenders.——At Prestige, Radnorshire, in her 75th year, Mrs. Sarah Ballard, sister of Vice-admiral Vanebo.

7. At Edinburgh, in his 76th year, Sir Wm. G. Fairfax, Knt. Vice admiral of the Red, and one of the oldest officers in the navy. Sir William went to sea about the

year 1751. — Aged 62. Mr. Wm. Chown, ~~late an Episcopalian minister~~ in Stamford and its neighbourhood. — At Osson, in the parish of Shajon, Scotland, at the advanced age of 100 years and some months, Elizabeth Matthew. She was born on the 12th of August (old style) 1713.

8. At Peterborough Palace, in the 53th year of his age, the Right Rev. Spencer Madan, D. D. bishop of that diocese. His lordship was also rector of West Halton, Lincoln, and of Cator, Northamptonshire. Of his early merits and distinction, his youthful accomplishments and academical honours, the churchmen of the late Mr. Cumberland has incidentally given us a very interesting sketch, in the "Memoirs of Himself," p. 405. In more advanced life, the professional studies and general attainments of the bishop had long prepared him for the duties of that high station to which he was eventually promoted; his example in that station, like the precepts which he taught, uniformly displayed, in a most engaging light, the genuine character of true religion, combining, in the happiest manner, cheerfulness with piety, zeal with moderation, affability with dignity, and learning with humility. To his honour be it recorded, that in his 53th year, he underwent a personal visitation and confirmation throughout his diocese, on a conscientious principle of duty, notwithstanding the fullest persuasion of his own mind, that the exertion and fatigue of the duty would be fatal; this was not the case, but his lordship verily believed that it would be so; preferring to die (as he said) in the discharge of it, rather "than to live a little longer by neglecting it." Here then we see the firmness of this excellent man, and the primitive spirit of a christian bishop! His lordship was educated at Westminster School, and was elected from the royal foundation of that school to a scholarship of Trinity College Cambridge. He proceeded A. B. in 1744, among the higher Wranglers of that year. He took his subsequent degrees at the usual periods, and was for some years, a fellow of his college. In 1750, he married Lady Charlotte Cornwallis, sister of the late marquess, by whom he had three children, who survive him, and, late in life, his lordship formed a second matrimonial alliance, equally conducive to his own happiness, and to that of his family: his second wife was Miss Anne Vyse, sister of General Vyse, and of the Rev. Archdeacon Vyse rector of Lambeth, &c. &c. who survives him without issue. His lordship was consecrated bishop of Bristol in 1792, and translated to Peterborough in 1794. — In Tottenham-street, April 66, Mr. G. Astor, of Cornhill. — In Grosvenor-street, Fitz-square, A. M. Burmester, Esq.

9. At Longhrip, the Right Hon. Charles, 12th Viscount Dillon, one of his Majesty's privy counsellors, governor of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon, constable of the

castle of Athlone, a trustee of the linen manufactory, and a knight of St. Patrick. He is succeeded in title, and estates by his son, the Hon. Colonel Dillon, knight of the shire for the county of Mayo. — At the Priory, Chester, Dorothy Han and, wife of J. L. Han, Esq. and daughter of the late Paul Conable, of Crooke Park, Wicklow, Ireland. — At Colchester, on his 70th year, J. Round, Esq. barrister at law, and father to the present members for Ipswich. — At Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin, of Twickenham, Middlesex.

* 10. John Haggston, Esq. of Cambridge, father-in-law to the bishop of Bristol. — At Putney, in her 74th year, Mrs. Patrick. — At her mother's, in Fitzroy-square, in her 27th year, Georgiana, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Hodgson, of Eddisbury, Lancashire. — Aged 66, Martin Barr, Esq. one of the proprietors of the Worcester royal porcelain works. — At her son's near Emanuel College, Cambridge, in her 84th year, Mrs. Clarke, mother of Dr. John Clarke. — At Stotland, Domesday, Francis Fane, Esq. younger brother of J. Fane, Esq. M. P. for Oxfordshire, and came to the East of Westmoreland. He several years represented the county of Dorset in Parliament. — At Chapel Curry, on her return from Ireland, the Right Hon. Lady Arabella Ward, relict of the Hon. Edward Ward, of Castle Ward (Down) and sister of the Earl of Glendower.

11. At Cork, in his 80th year, James Carr, Esq. late master of St. Stephen's Hospital, in that city. — Mrs. Margaret Noyes, relict of James Noyes, Esq. of Keenington, Surrey. — In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Robert Clavering Savage, Esq. — Mr. Aram, of the Horse-shoe Inn, in the Borough. This event was communicated to his brother, Mr. Aram, of the Clock Cottage, at Walworth, who lately kept the Montpelier Gardens: he hastened to his late brother's, arrived just as the coffin was carried into the house, immediately complained of indisposition, was conveyed home, and died the following morning. — In Old Burlington-street, in his 82d year, George Bagle, Esq. of Lifford, Surrey. — At Falmouth, Lieut. Dundar, Esq. of St. Mary's, London.

12. At Pimlico, aged 61, Mr. T. Herbert, many years an eminent bookseller in Pall-mall, but who quitted business in 1809; and, on the 12th, his second daughter, Margaret Herbert, aged 47. — Aged 61, Mr. Samuel Evers, late of Hackney. — At Southampton, Eleanor, widow of Dr. Kirkland, late of Bath. — At Greenwich, in his 90th year, John Jackson, a well known character as a rag and skip collector; a confessionalist, &c. Although constantly complaining of the greatest pecuniary distress, this old man has left behind him, on different occasions, property to the amount of at least 5000*l*. — The lady of John

Sweetland, Esq. principal commissary of stores and provisions at Gibraltar.——At Maize Hill, Greenwich, Thomas, the eldest son of Joseph Andrada, Esq. Portuguese consul-general.——Maxwell, youngest son of W. Whitmore, Esq. of Epsom.

13. Mrs. Baskley, of James Street, Bedford-row.——In Charter House-square, in her 80th year, Mrs. Roberts, relict of the late T. Roberts, Esq.——At Somers Town, in her 85th year, Mrs. Hatfield, only surviving sister of the late Gen. Hatfield, commander of the forces at Mubra.——Joseph Jewett, LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law, and Rector of Wetherfield, in Essex. He delivered public lectures in the morning, called afterwards at Queen's Lodge, and whilst walking from thence to King's College, in his way to his own rooms in Trinity Hall, was taken suddenly ill, and in about an hour was a corpse.——At his brother's at Offley-place, Hertis, The Rev. Thelwall Salisbury, rector of Craveley, Hertis, and of Llanvern and Llanvair, Monmouthshire.——In Cumberlan-street, Portman-square, Catherine Elmina, relict of R. Campbell, Esq. of Lochcarr-house (Argyle), and daughter of Moll Yates, Esq. of Mail, Lancashire; also niece and co-heiress of the late Humphry Trafford, Esq. of Trafford, in the same county.——At East Sheep, in his 79th year, Rowe Brown, Esq.

14. In the Crescent, Bath, Sir William Meadows, Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, a general in the army, colonel of the 7th dragoon guards, and Governor of Hull.——In Great Trinity-lane, aged 65, Mr. R. Gale, packer.——At Broughton, Ilants, in her 61st year, Mrs. Mary Dancombe, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Dancombe.——At Belle-vue, Isle of Wight, of a paralytic stroke, the wife of George Ward, Esq.

15. In his 56th year, Mr. Slater Heale, of Quenmerford, near Calne, Wiltshire.——At Peckham, aged 71, Mrs. Jeffery, wife of George Jeffery, Esq.——At Kingland-crescent, aged 44, M^{rs}. Florence Heath.——In consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Belson, wife of Mr. Nelson, glazier, of Monkwell-street.——Mr. Thos. Grant, of Piccadilly, upholsterer.——At Cymarth, Merthyr Tydvil, Mrs. Wm. Crawshaw, wife of William Crawshaw, Jan. Esq.——At the East of Portsmouth, in Lincoln's-lane-fields, suddenly, the M^{rs}. Hon. Grace, Countess of Portsmouth, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Lord Granville.——At her apartments in Upper Mary-le-bone-street, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Krumpholtz, a celebrated performer on the harp.

16. In his 66th year, Israel Gulgison, Esq. of Brompton.——At his house on the Clapham-road, Sarah, wife of M. W. Pement, Esq.——In Norton-street, aged 62, Governor Franklin.——Mr. John Cook, of Holborn-bars, boxier.

17. In Portland-place, in his 68th year, Sir F. Threnphill Metcalf, Bart.——At Bynsford, near Farningham, Kent, A. Pitcalrne, Esq.——At her son-in-law's, J. Egerton's, Esq. M. P. in Grafton-street, in her 61st year, Lady Broughton.——Aged 89, F. Pierard, Esq. of Stafford-row, Pimlico.——At his brother's, in Salisbury-street, Strand, Henry Hutchinson, Esq. LL.B. Fellow of New College, Oxford.——Thomas Ruggles, Esq. of Spau's Hall, Essex.——In her 85th year, Alice Trafford, relict of the late J. Trafford, Esq.

18. In Portman-square, Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late T. Johnson, Esq. of Croft Castle, Herefordshire.

20. In Hanover-square, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, G. Johnstone, M. P. for Hedon.——Mr. Shapkin, late of the Crown and Anchor Tavern; he fell down in a fit, and almost immediately expired. He had for some time past been in the Fleet Prison for debt; and, having settled with his creditors, was dressing himself again to enjoy his liberty when the solemn event took place. His late father accidentally met his death a few years ago by falling over the banisters of the tavern stairs, and died on the spot.——In Grafton-street, suddenly, the infant son of Viscount Deerhurst.

21. In Devonshire-place, in his 67th year, J. White, Esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Mr. W. Clarke, Captain of the Rebecca privateers, of Folkestone, who, by frequent practice, had acquired the art of throwing the lead with his teeth farther than almost any man could do with his hands; and, in his last experiment, from having lost his balance, he fell a sacrifice to his dexterity.

Having been shot through the head at the battle of the Pyrennes, three days before, Col. Haviland Le Mesurier, of the 12th regiment of Portuguese infantry, Lieut.-col. in the British service, eldest son of the late commissary-general of that name.

In the action of the 31st of August, on the Pyrennes, Captain Charles A. W. Douglas, of the 51st light infantry, closed a life devoted to the service of his country. This distinguished officer served in the East Indies, Egypt, the first campaign in Spain, in Walcheren, and for the last three years in the Peninsula. During a great part of the latter period he served with great credit on the staff of his country Sir Howard Douglas in his important mission to the northern provinces of Spain. Captain Douglas died in the very act of displaying one of the noblest qualities of our nature. The brigade was ordered to retire, having suffered much from bravely maintaining his ground against a very superior body of the enemy. Capt. Douglas, who was ever where he could be most useful, and where most was going on, was in the very act of encouraging some of

the skirmishers to return for the purpose of carrying off a wounded man, when he was shot through the heart. So much was he beloved by his men, that, although under a heavy fire, four soldiers of the 51st endeavored to remove the body; persisting in this attempt, two of them were killed and one wounded; when the other, being hard-ly pressed by the enemy, was obliged to relinquish his precious charge, which was considered of every thing valuable. Capt. Douglas was the only son of the late Col. Robert Douglas, and nephew to the late Admiral Sir Charles Douglas.

Captain G. Gibbons, of the 2d battalion 95th foot, who, after distinguishing himself at the taking of the island of Martinique, in 1809, and sharing the glories attending our late battles in Spain, bravely fell on the 7th Oct. His death was occasioned by a wound he received by a musket ball, on the heights above Vera, while gallantly leading his company through the French entrenchments.

At Bilbao, in Spain, in his 29th year, Lieut. Col. Allan Campbell, major of the 74th regiment of foot, and commandant of the 3d regiment of Portuguese infantry. This officer, who had served four years in the Peninsula, received the wound, which, after much suffering, caused his death, in the battle of the Pyrenees. The gallant manner in which he led his corps into action upon that memorable day, was rewarded with a promotion that he has not lived to enjoy. The elder brother of Lieut. Col. Campbell was killed in India when serving under the same great commander; he fell also in the arms of victory, on the celebrated plains of Assye. Lieut. Col. A. Campbell was the only surviving son of Sir Alexander Campbell, commander-in-chief at the Isle of France. That distinguished officer was himself severely wounded at the battle of Talavera, in which he commanded the British centre.

BERT. 80. At Ochringen, aged 80, the Princess Dowager Eleonora Julia, of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, born Princess of Hohenlohe-Lauenbourg.

John George Alber, aged 100 years, at Ober Seelmingen, near Stuttgart. He had lived under six sovereigns. He had five children; but only one, aged 65 years, survived him. He had 27 grand and great-grand children. He had never been sick, it has been remarked, that the position of the village of Ober Seelmingen is so healthy, that from the 17th Dec. 1803, to the 15th Feb. 1805, only one person had died, out of a population of 350 souls. In 1807, one of the inhabitants, 94 years old, paid the debt of nature.

At Pöndorf, near Leipzig, in Germany, in his 31st year, Capt. R. Bogie, of the royal horse artillery, commanding the British rocket brigade in the memorable battle of that day. The particulars of the

fall of this gallant British officer, in the glorious battle of Leipzig, cannot but be interesting to the public.

Extract of a private Letter.

"I had the opportunity, although but for a few minutes, of seeing Mr. James; he was with Captain Bogie during the action, at his side at the moment of his fall. In consequence of a rifle-ball, which struck his face, penetrated to the back part of his head, and his death was nearly instantaneous. Mr. James states the extraordinary and successful efforts of the rockets, as well as the glory, acquired by Capt. Bogie from his gallantry and judicious use of them, as infinitely surpassing even what has hitherto appeared in the despatches. The Rocket brigade was attached to the Crown Prince's body guard, but in previous understanding that in days of action it might, at the direction and judgment of its commanding officer, be independently employed. On the memorable 18th Capt. Bogie zealously seeing an opportunity of being useful against a large body of five French infantry battalions, occupying the village of Pöndorf, gallantly solicited of General Wünnigerode to go to the attack. Where complete success crowned the operation; and Capt. Bogie lived to reap the honour of receiving the surrender of the whole five battalions himself, at the head of his own little force. It was in the attack of another post, similarly occupied by the French in great force, that our lamented and gallant friend received the fatal shot, amidst the lamentations of the army, and the acknowledgments, that his services on that great day had been eminently conducive to its success."

At Copenhagen, the well-known Jew Banker, Meyer. He was immensely rich. He has lost to his heirs 60 millions of Danish paper money, besides plate, jewels, cash, private and public securities. Extending the paper money, the property is valued at half a million sterling.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Wm. Mundt, Esq. agent victualler at that colony during the last war.

On the Halifax station, after a few weeks' illness, Captain David Paterson, of his Majesty's ship Fox.

Near Niagara Falls, in Upper Canada, of the wounds received in the successful attack at Black Rock, Lieutenant-Colonel Bishopp, eldest and only surviving son of Sir Cyril Bishopp, Bart. of Putnam. The death of this amiable man will ever be lamented, not only by his heart-struck and afflicted family, but by all who knew him publicly and privately. He married in 1805, Lady Charlotte Townsend, eldest daughter of the late Marquis Townsend. Her ladyship died in 1807, and left no children.

At Ardabel, in Persia, Major Stone. His body was conveyed to Tobreez, and interred in the Armenian church at that place.

A LIST OF BANKRUPTS, FROM SATURDAY, 30TH OCTOBER, TO TUESDAY, 23D NOVEMBER, 1813

OCTOBER 30th.

Bankrupt.

Eds., R. Plymouth, merchant, Dec. 11, Guildhall
[Eds., Gray's Inn sq.]
Dawson, R. W. Wool, linen draper, Dec. 11, Guildhall
[Baker, Broad St. Golden sq.]
Mason, J. T. Cloth at Westminster, shoe-maker,
Dec. 11, [Davison, Warren-st. Fitzroy sq.]
Waters, T. and Perkins, W. Portsmouth, slop-
pers, Dec. 11, Guildhall. [Temple and Co. Burr-
at East Smithfield.]
Wiston, J. Globe road, Mile-end Old Town, coal-
dealer, Dec. 11, Guildhall. [Amory, Broad st.]
Gray, C. Butcher, Stafford, grocer, Dec. 11, Angel
Liverpool. [Lough, Fenchurch st.]
Benham, G. Abingdon, Berks, baker, Dec. 9, 10, and
11, New Inn, Abingdon. [Nelson, Palgrave-pl.]
Preston, W. J. South, Lincolnshire, tanner, Dec. 11,
New King's Head, South [Barber, Gray's Inn sq.]
Bentley, G. Abingdon, Berks, baker, Dec. 9, 10, and
11, New Inn, Abingdon. [Nelson, Palgrave-pl.]
Rowlands, C. Castle-st. Houndsditch, watch-maker,
Dec. 11, [Seventon, Percy-st. Bedford sq.]
Rooker, W. Noble-st. silk-manufacturer, Dec. 11,
[James, Bucklebury.]
Lambert, C. N. Burnaby, South America, merchant,
Dec. 11, Guildhall [Bourdillon and Co. Little
Friday-st.]

NOVEMBER 2d.

Bankrupts.

Knighon, J. James-st. Haymarket, corn-factor,
Dec. 14, [Harvey, St. Helens pl.]
Monk, H. Martineau, Covent-garden, merchant,
Dec. 14, [Pope, Middleford-co. Fenchurch-st.]
Fletcher, J. Wallingham, Surrey, broker, Dec. 14,
Guildhall [Gry, Crofton.]
Tunkinson, J. Northwich, Chester, linen-draper,
Dec. 14, Crown, Northwich. [Windle, John-st.
Bedford-row.]
Hall, H. Lewes, Sussex, butcher, Dec. 14, Star,
Lewes. [Gwynne, Lewes.]
Clapham, R. W. Liverpool, grocer, Dec. 14, Globe,
Liverpool. [Windle, John-st. Bedford row.]
Vane, W. Bedford-row, Worcester-shire, maltster,
Dec. 14, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Lowndes,
Red Lion sq.]
Steele, T. Chester, woollen-draper, Dec. 14, White
Lion, Chester. [Philpot and Co. Horse-co. Tem-
ple.]
Williams, S. Shrewsbury, grocer, Dec. 14, Guildhall
Coffee-house, Worcester. [Cardale and Co.
Gray's Inn.]
Waters, M. Cophall-co. merchant, Dec. 14,
[Davis, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]
Clark, W. Hereford, mercer, Dec. 14, Sun, Tudlow,
and Pop. [Highmore and Co. Scott's-yard, Can-
non-st.]
Phillips, P. St. James's-st. Pall mall, glass-dealer,
Dec. 11, [Kyles, Castle st. Houndsditch.]
Coffey, T. Fleet-st. boot-maker, Dec. 14, [Frawhill
and Co. Carey-st.]
W. Hart, J. Shoreditch, furniture-broker, Dec. 14,
[Wade, New Corn Exchange, Mark-la.]
Cope land, A. Leadenhall-st. watch-maker, Dec. 14,
[Locks, Bartlett's buildings.]
Nicholson, W. Bloomsbury sq. engineer, Dec. 14,
[Tatham, Craven-st. Strand.]
Gibbs, J. New Romney, Kent, glazier, Dec. 14,
Guildhall, Canterbury. [Egan and Co. Essex-st.]
Parkes, W. Portsmouth, cabinet-maker, Dec. 14,
[Gulldall, Briggs, Essex-st.]
Wagh, A. Mincing, hoster, Dec. 14, [Perton,
Waterloo.]
Mitchell, J. New Sarum, Wiltshire, cabinet-maker,
Dec. 14, [Smith, Bedford-row.]

NOVEMBER 3th.

Bankruptcies superseded.

Snary, P. Tuford-st. Westminster, carpenter,
c. 10, J. Queen-st. Birmingham, button-maker.
Amery, J. Stratton, Yorkshire, seaman.
Jeffers, H. New Sarum, Wilts, druggist.
Mansham, W. Winchester-hill, stock-broker.

Bankrupts.

Hammitt, T. Westham, cabinet-maker, Dec. 18,
Guildhall. [Smith, Dorset st. Salisbury sq.]

Blencow, W. Fetter-lane, tinman, Dec. 18, [Russon
and Co. Co. v. Aldersgate st.]
Lacy, G. and T. D. Rosemary-lane, scapellers,
Dec. 18, [James, Bevis marks, St. Mary-axe.]
Jolly, J. Albion buildings, Battersea-rose, prin-
ter, Dec. 18, [Smith, D. 127 St. Salisbury sq.]
Gunn, J. Tottenham-croft road, upholsterer, Dec.
18, [May-st. Burrow's buildings.]
Heger, J. Coln-ha-hor-la, Lambeth, Surrey, mar-
ket gardener, Dec. 18, Guildhall [Annesley, An-
ge, Co. Throgmorton-st.]
Cheetham, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturers,
Dec. 18, Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Makinson,
E'm co.]
Winnall, R. Bristol, cotton-manufacturers, Dec. 18,
Brunner, Bristol. [W. and Co. Lincoln's Inn.]
Nichols, M. New Sarum, Wilts, victualler, Dec. 18,
Public Rooms, New Sarum. [Lilly, Essex-co
Temple.]
Spillius, J. Summers-st. Hatton-garden, Dec. 18,
[Winnamson and Co. Clifford's Inn.]
Barnard, S. Rotherham, victualler, Dec. 18, Guildhall.
[Sandon, Redgrave.]
Hardwick, J. Old Whittington, fourteenth manufac-
turer, Dec. 18, Guildhall [West, Red Lion-st. Wap-
ping.]
Barker, J. Brickwall, near Hatfield, Hertfordshire,
victualler, Dec. 18, Guildhall [Cookney, Castle-
st. Holborn.]
Liddle, A. Fleet-st. Fleet-st. baker, Dec. 18,
[Hannam, Piazza-chambers.]
Maund, J. Birmingham, grocer, Dec. 18, Union,
Birmingham. [Swan and Co. Old Jewry.]
Hyatt, P. Norwich, tailor, Dec. 18, Guildhall [Van-
dercom and Co. Bush-la. Cannon-st.]
Dyer, J. Goswell-st. watch case-maker, Dec. 18,
[Bagby, Kirby-st. Hatton garden.]
Wills, C. Wood-st. Chancery, liquor-merchant,
Dec. 18, [Lippage, Jersey-st. St. James's.]
Ansell, J. Tottenham-court-road, post-office-dealer,
Dec. 18, [Chaboe, Street-st. Spital fields.]
Guy, W. Alby, Northgate, cattle jobber, Dec. 18, White
Swan, Norwich. [Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.]
Brown, J. Gracechurch-st. corn-factor, Dec. 18,
[Popkin, Dean st. Soho.]
Carpine, H. B. Rochester, apothecary, Dec. 18,
Guildhall. [Isaacs, Burvet-st. St. Mary-axe.]
Dunstable, J. Crawley, Sussex, tailor, Dec. 18,
Guildhall. [Vandercom and Co. Cannon st.]
Welford, J. Water-la. Fleet-st. victualler, Dec. 18,
[Pollen, Fore st.]
Chalcroft, J. Brighton, bricklayer, Dec. 18, Guild-
hall. [Popkin, Dean st. Soho.]
Casting, P. Hampstead-road, poulterer, Dec. 18,
Guildhall. [Davison, Warren-st. Fitzroy sq.]

NOVEMBER 9th.

Bankrupts.

Battye, R. Battye, J. jun. and Carter, G. Upper
Thonge, Yorkshire, clothiers, Dec. 21, Cooper's
Arms, Halifax. [Mason, Broad street-mill.]
Angrove, E. Falmouth, brewer, Dec. 21, 22, and 23,
Wynn's Hotel, Falmouth. [Reardon and Co.
Corbett to Gracechurch-st.]
Haywood, J. Hipon Bridge, Yorkshire, dealer, Dec.
21, Tontine, Sheffield. [Bigg, Southampton-build.
Chancery-lane.]
Gordon, J. Cophall-co. merchant, Dec. 21, [Swain
and Co. Old Jewry.]
Clayton, C. East-lane, Watlington, bricklayer, Dec.
21, Guildhall. [Watson, Clifford's Inn.]
Radford, H. M. Kensington-pl. Newington, apoth-
ecary, Dec. 21, Guildhall. [Bourdillon and Co.
Little Friday-st.]
Mayer, J. Drury-lane, victualler, Dec. 21, [Law-
lodge, Gray's Inn-lane.]
Field, B. Fenchurch-st. broker, Dec. 21, [Clutton,
St. Thomas's-st. Southwark.]
Weich, W. J. Greenwich, coal-merchant, Dec. 21,
Guildhall. [W. and S. Cotton, Basinghall-st.]
Tait, W. Chippendale, Wilts, saddler, Dec. 21, An-
gel, Chippendale. [Broome and Co. Gray's
Inn sq.]
Wright, J. Oldham, Lancaster, draper, Dec. 21,
White Lion, Manchester. [Minn and Co. Tem-
ple.]
Wootton, E. Madeley, Salop, butcher, Dec. 21, Fox,
Much Wenlock. [Nayle and Co. Symonds
Inn.]

NOVEMBER 10th.

Bankruptcy supervised.

Gordon, J. Cophall-buildings, merchant.

Bankrupts.

Radford, H. M. Newington-pl. Kennington, apothecary, Dec. 25. Guildhall. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-st.]

Ramsford, W. High at Southwark, linen-draper, Dec. 25. [Hind, Throgmorton-st.]

Beaumont, C. sen. and jun. Southampton-pl. Bloomsbury, coach-makers, Dec. 25. [Denion and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.]

Hesseltine, B. Nicholas-la. tea-dealer, Dec. 25. [Welch, Nicholas-la.]

Borsley, J. Hanway-st. Oxford-st. shoemaker, Dec. 25. [Mayhew and Co. Second-st.]

Booth, C. New London-st. merchant, Dec. 25. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]

Smythe, T. Little Hyde-st. Westminister, watch-maker, Dec. 25. [Hamilton, Berwick-st. Soho.]

Walker, R. Mead place, Lambeth, paper-hanger, Dec. 25. Guildhall. [Ward and Co. Lincoln-inn.]

Leese, C. Canterbury, druggist, Dec. 25. Guildhall. [Gregson and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.]

Lawlor, T. Grimsdick, Bevis-marks, St. Mary-axe, toy-factors, Dec. 25. [Colins and Co. Spital-sq.]

NOVEMBER 10th.

Bankrupts.

Levi, T. J. and Childers, G. East Smithfield, slop-sellers, Dec. 1 and 25. [Issacs, Bevis marks, St. Mary-axe.]

Rawlins, S. sen. and Willoughby, M. Bishopsgate-at-merchant, Dec. 25. [Cunison and Co. Leicester-pl. Leice-ter-sq.]

Bunk, J. Heaton Norris, Lancaster, common brewer, Dec. 25. Red Lion, Heaton. [Pickering, Temple]

Gee, W. Leigh-st. St. Pancras, carpenter, Dec. 25. Guildhall. [Gimmond, Earl-st. Black-fruar.]

Hall, T. Cheneide, paper-hanger, Dec. 25. [Tilson and Co. Chatham-pl. New Bridge-st.]

Norden, B. Strand, dealer, Dec. 25. [Issacs, Bevis-marks, St. Mary-axe.]

Cozens, J. Kamagat, linen-draper, Dec. 25. Guildhall. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry]

Squire, J. Gray's-mul-lane-roul, timber-dealer, Dec. 25. [Palmer, Gray's-inn-sq.]

Campbell, M. A. M. Montague sq. house-broker, Dec. 25. [Wilkinson and Co. Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq.]

Green, E. Sheffield, victualler, Dec. 25. Hester's Hotel, Sheffield. [Blacklock, Sergeant's-inn.]

Fother, H. Plymouth, dealer in cotton, Dec. 25. London Inn, Plymouth-dock. [Collett and Co. Chancery-la.]

Stevens, A. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, saddler, Dec. 25. 9, and 25. Bridge, Bishop Wearmouth. [Meggison and Co. Hutton-garden.]

James, T. Wapping-at, Middle-st. oilman, Dec. 25. Guildhall. [Wick, Red-lion-at Wapping.]

Levin, L. Great Prescott-st. Grodman's-hedge, merchant, Dec. 11 and 25. [Evitt and Co. Haydon sq. Minories.]

Bainbridge, C. Scough, Cumberland, draper, Dec. 1, 2, and 25. Bursi, Carlisle. [Mounsey, Bishop-lan.]

Parkinson, J. Preston, Lancaster, grocer, Dec. 11, 14, and 25. Golden Fleece, Preston. [Greenwood, Chapter house-co. St. Paul's.]

Hooper, J. Houlton, Devon, carpenter, Dec. 25. Dolphyn, Colyton. [Robinson, Exeter-st.]

Armstrong, J. Manchester, manufacturer, Dec. 14, 7, and 25. Star, Manchester. [Mline and Co. Temple]

Bowen, D. Neath, Glamorgan, druggist, Dec. 25. Cambrian Hotel, Swansea. [Barber, Gray's-inn-sq.]

Franklin, J. F. F. Chatham, Southampton, grocer, Dec. 3, 5, and 25. Red Lion, Fencham. [Blundale and Co. New-inn.]

Burn, W. and R. Exeter, tailors, Dec. 2 and 25. Old London Inn, Exeter. [Lind and Co. Prince's-st.]

Wood, W. Magdalen, manufacturer, Dec. 5, 7, and 25. Star, Manchester. [Mline and Co. Temple]

Melson, C. Birmingham, victualler, Dec. 1, 2, and 25. Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Br wn, Mining-la.]

Forbes, A. Shadwell, grocer, Dec. 25. Guildhall. [Fitzgerald, Leman-st.]

Lane, J. jun. Bodmin, Hereford, butcher, Dec. 1, 2, and 25. Hippo-lit, Birmingham. [Lugaw and Co. Seavey-st.]

Dominey, J. Portsea, bricklayer, Dec. 25. King's

Arms, Portsea. [Hart, Portsmouth.]

Dyson, W. Nafford, Worcester, ironman [Dec. 25,

Swan, Tewkesbury. [Jenkins and Co. New inn.]

Moult, V. J. J. Bank side, attorney-at-law, Dec. 2

and 25. [Pittman, Sergeant's-inn.]

Scott, W. Warfield, York, hatter, Dec. 6, 7, and

25. Palace Inn, Manchester. [Edge, St. Ann-st.

M. Colster.]

Oates, R. Southern, Norfolk, farmer, Dec. 1, 2, and

25. South, Downham [Brumidge and Co. Dyer's

buildings.]

NOVEMBER 20th.

Bankrupts.

Hindy, R. Redbridge, Southampton, butcher, Dec.

15, 16, and Jan. 1, Dolphyn, Southampton. [Owen

and Co. Bartlett's buildings.]

Bloom, J. Lancaster, merchant, Dec. 15, 16, and Jan.

1, Royal Oak, Lancaster. [Blacklock and Co. Ser-

jeant's-inn.]

Osborne, W. Wednesbury, Staffordshire, mercer,

Dec. 1, 2, and Jan. 1, Royal Hotel, Birmingham.

[Brown, Commercial sq. Soho, Mining-la.]

Williams, J. Church-st. Bethnal green, pawnbroker,

Dec. 24, 1, and Jan. 1, Guildhall. [Richardson and

Co. New-inn.]

Lakeman, G. J. Gray's-inn-la. smith, Dec. 4 and

Jan. 1. [Fagg, Spread eagle co.]

Cooper, W. and Chavaley, J. York, cork-cutters,

Jan. 1, White Hart, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Ellis,

Chancery-la.]

Stokes, C. Wall-st. Stafford, ink-maker, Dec. 1, 2, and

Jan. 1. [Turner, Penkridge.]

Sheppard, W. Weston, Somerset, farmer, Dec. 6, 7,

and Jan. 1, Angel, Bath. [Sheppard and Co. Bed-

ford-row.]

Rogers, W. Walsall, Stafford, baker, Dec. 1, 2, and

Jan. 1. [Turner, Penkridge.]

Marry, J. Keynsham, Somerset, victualler, Dec. 2, 2,

and Jan. 1, Christopher Inn, Bath. [Frowd,

Scales-st. Lincoln's-inn.]

Carpenter, B. J. D. L. wine merchant, Dec. 4 and

Jan. 1. Guildhall. [Seton and Co. George-st.

Adelphi.]

Fugh, J. Red-lion-st. Holborn, nonmunger, Dec. 4

and Jan. 1.

Lambert, J. W. Manchester, dealer, Dec. 3, 4, and

Jan. 1, Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Shepherd and

Co. Bedford-row.]

Patecock, J. St. Thomas-st. Southwark, master-mari-

ner, Dec. 7 and Jan. 1, Guildhall. [Crowder and

Co. Frederic-pl. Old Jewry.]

Webster, T. Sandbridge, Kent, victualler, Dec. 4 and

Jan. 1, Guildhall. [H. Kent, Elm-co. Temple.]

NOVEMBER 21st.

Appleton, J. Rotherhithe, tanner, merchant, Dec. 4,

11, and Jan. 4, Guildhall. [Jupp, Carpenters'

hall, London-wall.]

Price, J. Manchester, printer, Dec. 13, 14, and Jan.

4, D. 25. Draining, Manchester. [Jules, Chan-

cery-la.]

Mould, H. Winchester, calico-maker, Dec. 16, 17,

and Jan. 4, Wheatsheaf, Bexley, Worcestershire

[Albion, Lincoln's-inn.]

Dicks, S. P. riva, boat-maker, Dec. 7, 8, and Jan. 4,

George, Portsmouth. [Stidion, Seasons-house,

London.]

Schiffeld, J. Manchester, dealer, Dec. 21, 22, and Jan.

4, White Lion, Manchester. [Mline and Co.

Temple.]

Hayles, J. Portsmouth, grocer, Dec. 7, 8, and Jan. 4,

George, Portsmouth. [Stidion, Seasons-house,

London.]

Brenney, T. Derby, hosier, Dec. 3, 4, and Jan. 4,

King's Arms, Derby. [Phillip and Co. Temple.]

Hawkins, J. Huddersfield, butcher, Dec. 7, 8, and

Jan. 4, White Swan, Huddersfield. [Wills and

Co. Warmed-co. Throgmorton-st.]

Lane, S. Dordrecht, Devonshire, innholder, Dec. 2,

11, and Jan. 4, Hotel, Exeter. [Lamb and Co.

Prince's-st. Ex. London.]

Wills, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. Clement's Dams, tailor,

Dec. 7 and Jan. 4. [King, Temple]

Temple N. Fleet-at wine merchant, Dec. 4 and Jan.

4. [Hartner, Hutton-garden.]

Wadd, J. J. Kinabond, baker, Dec. 4 and Jan. 4,

Guildhall. [Wilson, Devonshire-st. Bishopsgate-st.]

Scripps, T. Loughton, Essex, corn-dealer, Dec. 7

and Jan. 4, Guildhall. [Wood, Leigh-st. Dur-

470 *Weekly Statement of the London Markets.—State of the Navy.*
WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS,
FROM THE 21ST OF OCTOBER TO THE 22ND OF NOVEMBER, 1813, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	October 21 to November 1	November 1 to November 8	November 8 to November 15	November 15 to November 22
BREAD, per quarter	1 9 1	1 9	1 2	1 1 1
Flour, Fine, per sack	75 0 8 80 0	75 0 8 80 0	70 0 8 75 0	64 0 8 70 0
Second	70 0 8 75 0	70 0 8 75 0	66 0 8 70 0	60 0 8 65 0
Wheat, per quarter	80 0 8 85 0	82 0 8 86 0	82 0 8 86 0	75 0 8 80 0
Barley	40 0 8 45 0	42 0 8 45 0	42 0 8 45 0	42 0 8 45 0
Oats	25 0 8 30 0	28 0 8 35 0	27 0 8 32 0	27 0 8 30 0
Rye	48 0 8 50 0	46 0 8 50 0	46 0 8 50 0	46 0 8 50 0
Malt	84 0 8 86 0	80 0 8 86 0	78 0 8 86 0	78 0 8 86 0
Beans, Horse	48 0 8 50 0	46 0 8 50 0	46 0 8 50 0	46 0 8 50 0
Pease	8 0 8 9 0	8 0 8 9 0	7 0 8 8 0	7 0 8 8 0
Onions, per bushel	10 0	10 0 8 12 0	10 0 8 12 0	11 0 8 12 0
Potatoes, Ware, per ton	6 0 8 6 0	6 0 8 6 0	6 0 8 6 0	6 0 8 6 0
Butter, Madding	4 0 8 5 0	4 0 8 5 0	4 0 8 5 0	4 0 8 5 0
Beef	5 0 8 6 0	5 0 8 6 0	5 0 8 6 0	5 0 8 6 0
Mutton	5 0 8 6 0	5 0 8 6 0	5 0 8 6 0	5 0 8 6 0
Lamb	5 0 8 6 0	5 0 8 6 0	5 0 8 6 0	5 0 8 6 0
Veal	6 0 8 7 0	6 0 8 7 0	6 0 8 7 0	6 0 8 7 0
Pork	6 0 8 7 0	6 0 8 7 0	6 0 8 7 0	6 0 8 7 0
Beef	1 0 8 3 0	1 0 8 3 0	1 0 8 3 0	1 0 8 3 0
Mutton	4 0 8 5 0	4 0 8 5 0	4 0 8 5 0	4 0 8 5 0
Lamb	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0
Veal	4 0 8 6 0	4 0 8 6 0	4 0 8 6 0	4 0 8 6 0
Pork	7 0 8 8 0	6 0 8 6 0	7 0 8 8 0	7 0 8 8 0
Sugar, Raw, per cwt	2 18 0 1	3 0 0	3 1 4	3 3 1
Tallow, per ditto	4 17 0	50 6	50 6	50 6
Candles, Store, per box	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Ditto, Mould	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8
Soap, Yellow, per cwt	104 0	104 0	104 0	104 0
Ditto, Mottled	114 0	114 0	114 0	114 0
Ditto, Colored	114 0	114 0	114 0	114 0
Coals, Newcastle	70 0	64 0 8 64 0	64 6	53 0 8 60 0
Ditto, Sunderland	70 0	62 0 8 60 0	44 0	50 0 8 60 0
Hops, in bags	5 0 8 6 0	5 0 8 6 0	7 0 8 10 0	6 0 8 6 0
Ditto, in pockets	7 0 8 11 1	7 0 8 12 6	6 10 8 9 0	7 0 8 19 0
Hay	8 10 8 3 2	3 10 8 3 8	3 10 8 5 5	3 10 8 5 0
Clover	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0
Straw	1 14 8 2	1 14 8 2	1 10 8 2	1 10 8 1 10
Hay	4 10 8 3 10	4 10 8 3 5	4 4 8 5 0	4 4 8 5 0
Clover	6 10 8 7 0	6 10 8 7 0	6 10 8 10 0	6 10 8 10 0
Straw	8 0 8 2 4	1 10 8 2 4	1 12 8 2 4	1 10 8 1 10
Hay	4 4 8 3 5	4 4 8 3 5	4 4 8 3 5	4 4 8 3 5
Clover	6 0 8 7 0	6 0 8 7 0	6 0 8 7 10	6 0 8 7 10
Straw	1 10 8 2 0	1 10 8 2 0	1 14 8 1 10	1 14 8 1 10

Amount of Cattle sold in Smithfield from October 29 to November 22, 1813.

	Friday, Oct. 29	Monday, Nov 1	Friday, Nov 5	Monday, Nov 8	Friday, Nov 12	Monday, Nov 15	Friday, Nov 19	Monday, Nov 22
Beasts	1,086	1,890	816	1,70	950	2,700	2,720	2,436
Sheep	4,010	10,500	5,030	13,800	3,180	14,140	11,760	11,060
Calves	130	140	150	180	140	180	180	180
Pigs	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER.

Stations.	Line.	14.	Frigates.	Sloop and Yacht.	Bombr. Fire Ships.	Bigs.	Cutters.	Sch. G. V. Lug. Ac.	Total.
Downs	1	0	1	1	0	10	5	5	22
North Sea and Baltic	7	9	6	6	3	39	10	7	67
English Channel and Coast of France	19	0	9	4	0	29	6	11	67
Irish Station	1	0	5	7	0	3	1	5	21
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar	18	0	10	7	1	16	5	3	47
Mediterranean and on Passage	90	9	23	11	8	29	1	9	163
Coast of Africa	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	6
Halifax, Newfoundland, &c.	10	1	18	18	0	12	3	7	71
West Indies	1	0	3	1	0	8	0	4	17
South America	1	0	10	8	0	9	0	0	28
Cape of Good Hope and Southward	4	2	12	4	0	10	1	1	34
East Indies and on Passage	1	0	11	8	0	1	0	0	26
TOTAL AT SEA	66	7	121	76	6	155	33	48	548
In Port and Lying	28	3	30	27	1	21	8	12	137
Ground Ships	4	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	13
Hospital Ships, Prison Ships, &c.	20	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	25
TOTAL IN COMMISSION	118	10	156	108	7	176	41	60	723
Ordinary and repairing for Service	29	17	68	40	4	11	1	2	208
Building	45	7	19	22	0	3	0	0	97
TOTALS	192	34	243	170	11	190	42	62	1019

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Mines, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.
Canals.

Chelmer and Blackwater	86l. per share.
Croydon, div. 1l.	174. 18l. ditto.
Elwcsmere	70l. a 68l. ditto.
Grand Junction, div. 7l.	610l. ditto.
Grand Surrey div. 6l.	85l. a 90l. ditto.
Grand Union, 100l. sh.	79l. a 75l. ditto.
Grand Western, 100l. sh. 60l. pd	82l. ditto dec.
Kenet and Avon	61l. a 90l. 10s. ditto.
Dum, New, 25l. sh. 15l. paid	9l. a 14. 16s. do. dec.
Leicester and Northampton, or Old Union, div. 4l.	183l. a 100l. ditto.
Leeds and Liverpool, div. 6l.	905l. ditto.
Monmouthshire, div. 7l.	113l. a 114l. ditto
Negant's, 100l. sh. 45l. paid	12l. a 15l. ditto dec.
Swansea, div. 10l.	173l. ditto.
Shropshire, div. 4l.	78l. ditto.
Wilts and Berks	184. a 19l. ditto.

Docks.

Commercial, div. 8l. per cent.	150l. a 152l. per cent.
East India, div. 6l. per cent.	110l. ditto.
London, div. 54l. per cent	99l. a 96l. ditto.
West India, div. 9l. per cent.	144l. a 146l. ditto.

Insurance Companies.

4 Abdon, 300l. sh. 50l. paid div.	6l. per cent.
4l. per cent.	49l. per share.
Regie, 50l. sh. 4l. paid, div. 6l. per cent.	2l. 8s. ditto.

Insurance Companies (continued).

Globe, 100l. sh. all paid, div. 8l.	103l. ditto.
Hope, 50l. sh. 4l. paid -	87l. 3s. a 9l. 7s. ditto.
Imperial, 500l. sh. 50l. paid, div. 2l. 11s. 6d. per share -	42l. 10s. ditto.
London (Ship) -	109l. 4s. ditto.
Rock, 90l. sh. 2l. paid, div. 5l. per cent. -	2l. 8s. ditto.

Water-Works.

East London, 100l. sh. all paid 61l. a 68l. per share.	
Grand Junction, 50l. sh. all paid	37l. a 40l. ditto.
Kent, 100l. sh. all paid	50l. a 57l. ditto.
West Middlesex, 100l. sh. all paid	26l. a 26l. ditto.

Mines.

Beeralstone Lead and Silver	100l. sh. 15l. pd div. 5l. 5s. 8d. a 55l. per sh. ps.
Butapl, 100l. sh. 5l. paid	24l. a 26l. ditto ps.
Combarn, 100l. sh. 7l. 10s. pd	28l. ditto ps.

Brigades, &c.

Strand, 100l. sh.	50l. per share.
Vaughall, 100l. sh. 90l. paid	40l. per share.

London Institution, 75 gu. sh.	43l. per share.
Russell ditto, 25 gu. sh.	00l. ditto.
Surrey ditto, 30 gu. sh.	13l. a 15l. 10s. ditto.

R. L. PERCY,

London, 25th November 1813. Stock-broker and Canal Agent, No. 7, Throgmorton-street.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

A single life of 75 receives for 100l. stock 4 12 0 average-rate 100l. money 7 13 4	
40	4 17 0
45	5 0 0
50	5 12 0
55	6 8 0
60	6 15 0
65	7 14 0
70	9 4 0
75 and upwards	11 14 0

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividend, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 5l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 90.

* * * Annuities are granted on Joint Lives also.

Particulars may be had, gratis, of the Government Life-Annuity Office, Bank street, or by writing, to the Superintendent, if the postage be paid.

LOAN of £27,000,000, for the Service of the Year 1813.

PAYMENTS.

1st Payment, 17 Dec. 10l. per cent. | 6th ditto, 31 Jan. 1814, 10l. per cent. | 9th ditto, 18 Feb. 10l. per cent.

NEW LOAN of £22,000,000, for the Service of the Year 1814.

Contracted for on Monday, November 16, 1813, by Messrs. Baring, Messrs. and Ricardo, Messrs. Baring, J. J. Angerstein, and George Ward, Barwis, Edin. and Co. and Trower and Batty (the Contractors for the last Loan. 110l. 3 per cent. to succeed, 67l. 3 per cent. Consols. for every 100l. sterling subscribed).

The dividend upon the Consols to commence 1st Jan. 1814, and upon the Reduced from October last; and the first half-yearly payments to be exempt from the property duty. Discount after the rate of 5l. per cent. per annum for payments made in full.—All Exchequer Bills dated between Dec. 1, 1812, and Nov. 15, 1813, to be accepted in payment for half the amount of the instalments, at the rate of 100l. for every 100l. Exch. Bill.

PAYMENTS.

Deposits, 19 Nov. 10l. per cent. | 2d ditto, 14 Jan. 1814, 10l. per cent. | 4th ditto, 18 Mar. 10l. per cent. | 7th ditto, 6 May, 10l. per cent. | 9th ditto, 11th Feb. 30l. per cent. | 10th ditto, 15 April 10l. per cent.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from Oct. 20th, to Nov. 20th, 1813, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, 4 U.	30—0 a 29—0	Gibraltar	45 a 45½
Ditto at sight	29—0 a 28—2	Laghuu	100 a 98
Rotterdam, c f 2 U.	0—0 a 2—18	Genoa	59
Hamburg, 21 U.	46—4 a 46—7	Venice, n. c. 11s. Pic. meet per	
Altona, 21 U.	27—7 a 28—7	Round steel.	50
Paris, 1 day's date	18—30 a 18—30	Malta	45 a 46
Ditto, 3 Uance	18—30 a 18—30	Naples	48
Bordeaux, ditto	18—30 a 18—30	Lisbon	150d.
Madrid, effective	21½	Oporto	78½ a 79½
Ditto in paper	20 a 21	Rio Janeiro	78 a 79
Calis, effective	31	Dublin	48 a 49
Ditto in paper		Cork	5
Aliboa, effective			

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	5l. 10s. 6d. a 6l. 6s. 10d.	New Dollars	6l. 7s. 6d.
Gold in Bars	5l. 10s. 6d. a 6l. 6s. 10d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	6l. 6s. 10d.
New Discoveries	5l. 11s. 6d. a 6l. 6s. 10d.	New Loins, each	—

The above table contains the highest and lowest prices.

26th November 1814.

JAMES WETENHALL.

Printed by Joyce Gould, 103, Shoe-lane, London.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM OCTOBER 26, TO NOVEMBER 25, 1812, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1813	Bank	3 per Cent	Spec. Cert.	Spec. Cert.	Spec. Cert.	Long	Irish	Imp.	Ann.	Unn.	New	India	Stock	100	Sea	So.	Sec	New	Sea	So.	Spec	Cent	Spec	By	Consol	St. Loc.
Day.	Stock.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oct. 26	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	
Oct. 27	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Oct. 28	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Oct. 29	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Oct. 30	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 1	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 2	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 3	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 4	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 5	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 6	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 7	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 8	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 9	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 10	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 11	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 12	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 13	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 14	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 15	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 16	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 17	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 18	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 19	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 20	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 21	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 22	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 23	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 24	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
Nov. 25	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	

* Bank Stock 3 per Cent. Reduced, and 4 per Cent. Consols with Dividend for the Opening.

** An Exchange Bill dated prior to December 1812, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Cusmings, in the Year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR DECEMBER, 1813.

[Embellished with a Portrait of the late Field-Marshal Prince Koutousoff Smolenzk.]

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London :

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE, No. 32, CORNHILL,

And may be had of all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

This Publication is found to be a most acceptable Present to Friends abroad, as it not only contains Portraits and Views, together with the Biography, Anecdotes, Literature, History, State Papers, Parliamentary Journal, Gazette, Politics, Arts, Manners, and Amusement of the Age; but also, Intelligence Foreign, Domestic, and Literary; Births, Marriages, and Obituary; with a Monthly List of Bankrupts, their Attorneys and Meetings; Prices of Canal, Docks, Fire-office, Water-works, Bridges, and Institution Shares; with the Rates of Government Life Annuities; Loan for the year 1813; Course of Exchange and Bullion; also the highest and lowest Daily Prices of Stocks, published by authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, &c. &c.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, by Mr. TURNBULL, of the General Post Office, at No. 23, Sherborn-lane, to the Cape of Good Hope, America, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Pounds Eight Shillings per Annum.—To Hamburgh, London, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. TURNBULL, at No. 22, Sherborn-lane;—and to any Part of the East Indies at Fifty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

N.B. All Letters must be POST PAID, and a Reference for the Payment in London

Europe. Mar. Vol. LXIV. Dec. 1813.

3 P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anaximander's communication will not suit the *European Magazine*.

Although we have exerted ourselves very much to procure a Portrait of that truly benevolent character, *GRANVILLE SHARPE*, we have as yet been unsuccessful.

The first Number of the LXVth Volume will be ornamented with a View of the Entrance to one of the Peaks in Derbyshire, engraved by S. RAWLE, from an original Drawing by J. NIXON, Esq.

It is impossible to gratify the wishes of all our Poetical Correspondents. We can only afford two pages a month; consequently they must take their turn.—

M. R.—S. S.—William Beck—Sedley—J. H.—J. Percy—C. D. E.—William—J. A. W.—C. F. Webb—S. A.—W. F.—R. W. S.—J. R.—F. A.—C. W.—T. G.—L.

In answer to *Magazeticus*, we have only to present him the old adage, "*de gustibus non est disputandum*."

M. N. G.—A Constant Reader—T. J.—B.—T. Enort, and others are received.

Melampus has our thanks for offering, in deference to our feelings, to withdraw his reply to F.; but his letter came too late, the article having been previously printed off.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from December 11 to December 18, 1813.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.						
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans	
Essex	67 0 11	0 39	6 26	4 14	6	Middlesex	72 0 10	8 11	0 29	9 17	1	
Kent	63 10 0	0 41	6 29	3 16	4	Surrey	23 0 44	0 11	0 30	0 17	6	
Sussex	70 4 0	0 40	0 33	3 00	0	Hertford	69 2 41	0 10	10 32	8 39	2	
Suffolk	61 5 10	0 7	7 24	11 10	7	Bedford	69 8 00	0 10	4 30	2 33	7	
Cambridge	61 6 0	0 37	6 30	3 42	6	Huntingd.	64 5 00	0 39	2 33	6 39	5	
Northfolk	53 2 16	0 33	11 23	3 36	0	Northampton	66 2 1	6 17	4 24	8 52	0	
Lincoln	65 2 38	0 39	5 20	0 53	0	Rutland	73 0 00	0 11	6 28	9 54	6	
York	66 3 13	10 39	2 35	2 00	0	Leicester	75 7 00	0 41	3 25	7 00	2	
Derham	67 11 00	0 10	0 26	10 00	0	Nottingham.	70 4 16	0 12	4 26	10 00	4	
Northampton	61 0 36	0 11	3 25	2 50	0	Derby	76 10 00	0 13	10 29	6 09	4	
Cumberland	70 11 13	0 14	6 26	1 00	0	Stafford	76 4 00	0 49	1 29	2 05	4	
Westmorland	82 3 00	0 41	6 29	3 00	0	Salop	73 5 02	1 15	0 35	6 38	8	
Lancaster	77 6 00	0 00	0 30	3 63	0	Hertford	67 6 39	7 14	0 30	5 32	2	
Cheshire	70 2 00	0 17	10 50	2 00	0	Worcester	72 11 00	0 51	6 38	2 62	1	
Gloucester	77 6 00	0 42	2 50	6 13	0	Warwick	74 2 00	0 17	7 35	2 67	7	
Somerset	79 5 00	0 47	2 1	4 51	0	Wilt	71 8 00	0 10	5 29	8 62	1	
Monmouth	79 4 00	0 14	10 00	0 00	0	Barks	73 5 30	1 7	0 7	5 19	6	
Devon	80 5 00	0 18	1 23	10 00	0	Oxford	65 0 00	0 55	9 29	6 54	6	
Gloucester	82 2 00	0 10	0 31	4 00	0	Bucks	72 0 00	0 53	10 20	8 50	3	
Barset	69 10 00	0 39	4 3	0 11	0							
Leeds	66 7 00	0 52	11 22	6 11	0							
							WALLS.					
							N. Wales	84 8 00	0 18	8 27	8 00	0
							S. Wales	82 10 00	0 14	0 17	8 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No 22, CORNHILL.

1813	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.	1813	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.
Nov 25	30.05	39	NE	Fair	Dec. 10	30.02	40.	NE	Fair
26	30.03	39	NE	Ditto	11	30.12	39	NE	Ditto
27	29.98	38	NE	Ditto	12	30.01	36	SE	Ditto
28	29.94	33	N	Ditto	13	29.72	31	NW	Ditto
29	29.88	34	E	Ditto	14	29.86	27	SW	Ditto
30	29.80	33	SE	Ditto	15	29.78	26	SW	Ditto
Dec 1	29.49	30	SE	Ditto	16	29.45	36	S	Ditto
2	29.34	35	E	Sleet	17	29.30	42	S	Ditto
3	29.90	40	E	Rain	18	29.07	50	SW	Rain
4	29.27	41	NE	Ditto	19	29.12	45	SW	Fair
5	29.12	38	S	Fair	20	29.23	43	SW	Ditto
6	29.71	39	N	Ditto	21	29.52	34	SE	Ditto
7	29.71	37	NE	Ditto	22	29.46	40	W	Ditto
8	29.70	44	NE	Rain	23	29.73	44	W	Ditto
9	29.81	43	N	Ditto	24	29.59	50	SW	Rain



THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW.

FOR DECEMBER, 1813.

BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE LATE
FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE KOUTZOUSSOFF SWOLENNEK,
GENERAL IN-CHIEF OF ALL THE ARMIES OF RUSSIA.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

GREAT GOD of ARMS! whose potent sceptre aways
The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas,
And beguilest colds and Arctic wintry coast,
Where stand thy altars, and thou art honour'd most;
There must but every where thy power be known,
For fortune of the fight is all thy own
Terror is thine, and wild amazement bring
From out thy chariot withers ev'n the strong.
And disorder and shameful rout ensue,
While legions press upon the flying crew,
Whom polar blasts, the arms of heaven, smite,
While iron tubes pour showers of leaden hail.

AS an introduction to this notice of the existence of that illustrious hero, the late PRINCE KOUTZOUSSOFF, a notice, which, from circumstances that, in a future number of this Magazine, will not operate, must, in this, necessarily, be brief, we have, from Dryden, extracted the first lines of our motto, to which we have made a small addition, in order to render them more applicable to the recent state of that astonishing empire whose integrity has been invaded, whose fields have been deluged with blood, whose people have been immolated, and whose churches, palaces, and cities have blazed, through the morn of *barbarous ambition*. RUSSIA, a nation that stretches her imperial boundaries from the capital of *Jenghis-khan* and *Tamerlane*, from *Samarcand* to the *Frozen Ocean*, and from *Kamachaka* to the *Baltic Sea*, has most severely felt the scourge of the human race; she has, indeed, suffered, but she has ultimately recovered: the flames of Moscow have, like the fiery cross, gleaming upon a northern mountain, operated as a brilliant signal, and concentrated the force of the greater part of the *Kongress* World, in a cause,

which has for its sublime object, the LIBERATION OF THE HUMAN RACE.

Contemplating this elevated theme, upon the most enlarged, the grandest scale, we are astonished at "that blindness to the future," attendant on *insurated ambition*, which could induce a nation, comparatively small, without provocation, or even pretence, to attack an empire, larger than the *Roman*, at the zenith of its power, even combined with that of *Darius* when subdued by *Alexander*. An empire which has, from the middle of the fifteenth century, been struggling with and conquering difficulties, as they rose against her: for this reason *Peter the Great* has, in sculptured brass, upon a pedestal of adamant, been represented as unpelling a fierce and fiery courser up a steep, pendous and craggy rock, and his empire symbolized by the allegory of the infant *Rebecca* exclaiming her sorrows, which were soon to be taken up in his cradle. Pursuing this allegory, we have, in his maturer years, seen the *Russian* *Barons* attacked by *myriads* of serpents, and exultingly contemplated him, by the force of his arms, enabled to crush the far greater part of them, and not only, it is a future pro-

ability, secure his native country, but the surrounding nations, from the poisoned teeth of those dangerous reptiles.

Happy is the monarch whose subjects follow him to the field from the generous impulse of Love: miserable is he whose conscripts are dragged after him under the stimulations of Fear. The happy consequences of the personal attachment of soldiers towards their general have been seen in the last and the present campaigns; and the reverse of the latter proposition has, in both, been severely felt by the *Gaulle hordes*, and still more by their leaders. The love and attachment of soldiers of every degree to their monarch and their country, have, in no historical instances, been more conspicuous than during the late Russian campaigns; nor, in these, has any officer more distinguished himself than the illustrious subject of this notice, the late Field-marshal Prince Koutousoff, whose Portrait, commemorative of a hero whose fame will be transmitted to after ages—whose statue will be erected and inscribed

REMEMBER HIM WHO SAVED HIS NATIVE LAND.

we have the honour of presenting to the public.

How the salvation of Russia was effected, through the medium of that brilliant meteor, that new *Aurora borealis*, which, emanating from Petersburg, hath darted its vivid coruscations through the western and southern hemispheres, has already been frequently detailed. Even in the antecedent and present volumes of this Magazine, the glorious actions of the Russian Imperial Alexander, the Czar, and of the Allied Sovereigns and Princes in general, who have unshackled Germany, have already become history; leaving, therefore, their famous deeds to descend to posterity, and, in whatsoever forms they are involved, to astonish millions after millions yet unborn, let us, as more convenient for our present subject, merely retrace the most prominent characteristic features of one of the most important and arduous labours, in that redundant vineyard, which has produced a harvest of glory so plentiful; and, it is to be hoped, indeed, to be relied on, so permanent.

Prince Koutousoff, Smolensk, whose military life has been crowned with the most merited success, was, at

that period when the *Gaulle* invaders from the south had reversed the mode of *Gaulle warfare*, and burst, like a torrent, upon the nations of the North; a period when the fate of all the *Russians*—that empire which we have soebly endeavoured to celebrate—hung, in the golden scales of the celestial arch, suspended against the exaggerated power of France.—At this perilous and critical moment, Koutousoff was, by the command of his Emperor, and by the general voice of his country, summoned again to lead her armies to the field; where he had already reaped so many laurels. He heard the warlike sounds; the warlike summons reached him in the depth of his retirement, and he instantly obeyed the command of his sovereign—he instantly answered the claim of honour and the demand of the nobility and the people. A very short time had elapsed since he had most gloriously closed a toilsome war on the banks of the *Danube*; he had sought repose, but repose was incompatible with the energies of his mind, while the arch-enemy of Russia invaded her imperial limits. His monarch had commanded him to assert her *invulnerability*; and, therefore, on the 20th of August 1812, had appointed him field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the army destined to counteract the efforts of the *Gaulle invaders*.

On this appointment being made public, the demonstrations of joy were, among the people, unbounded; the feelings of the soldiers were expressed with all the ardour of military enthusiasm. Under the renowned Prince Koutousoff many many thousands of the veterans that composed the Russian army had followed their standards to repeated victories; therefore their hearts beat high in the hope of again proving themselves worthy of such a commander-in-chief.

The Field-marshal Koutousoff was, at this period, of an age when, in the usual constitution of man and course of nature, the more active energies of the body begin most sensibly to feel the effects of a long and care-worn existence; but he seemed, in this respect, privileged, as if heaven had, for the benefit of his country, destined him, to his latest hour, to enjoy all the *manly ardour*, and all the *corporeal activity* of youth. More than seventy years had passed over his head—years of severe services, in which he had been exposed to the intemperatures of the most an-

genial affections, to every vicissitude of war, and in the danger of the fact, having been several times dangerously wounded. But, notwithstanding these multifarious oppositions to regular and systematic health, still, as we have observed, the powers of his mind were not contracted, nor was his bodily strength impaired.

He, after passing a few days at St. Petersburg, in consequence of the arrangement which his appointment had rendered necessary, proceeded to the headquarters of the Russian army, at which he arrived on the 30th of August, 1812, where the General, *Berislav de Tally*, taking the direction of a division of the troops, resigned to him the post of commander-in-chief. His entrance upon this important office was hailed by the acclamations of all regimental ranks, and, in the confidence of his countrymen, he received the dearest hope of his high military talents, and the precious reward for those perils to which he had exposed himself in their frequent exertion. In the course of Prince Koutousoff's journey from St. Petersburg, he passed through the then beautiful city of Moscow, the ancient capital of the Russian Empire, where he stopped a few hours, and held a conference with its military governor Count *Rasoumnikin*. In this conference, it is presumed, that the plan of operations with respect to that imperial city was laid, and much momentous matter relative to future measures settled; the governor was, it is said, also requested to hasten the reinforcements of a new-raised militia, in the governments of *Moscow* and *Kalouga*, a request which proved a pre-emptive anticipation of most important events. At this time a valuable corps of reserve, under General *Miluradovich* was on its march. The Prince Koutousoff decided, that the whole should proceed upon *Mojaisk*. From this plan, the excellence of which its various results unfolded, the most astonishing consequences ensued; it was, indeed, the first step that was made toward the overthrow and dashing to pieces of that heterogeneous image of gold, silver, brass, iron, and clay, which, like that which had in vision appeared to Napoleon's conqueror, had so long established and fortified every surrounding nation.

To trace the course of Prince Koutousoff, in his opposition to the cruel, and, in modern history, unprecedented invasion of *Russia*, by the *Gothic* nation,

an investigation which holds a unique place in the annals of modern warfare, would involve a statement of the destruction of *Moscow*, and also its consequences, to which we have already alluded, would, had we time and space, here be nugatory, because those important, those astonishing events are so much better detailed in other publications than even to append them of repetition, it would here be in our power to detail them.

The great battle of *Borodino*, fought the 7th of September, 1812, which ended to the advantage of the Russians, although it taught, indeed, most seriously taught, the French to respect their military prowess, was only regarded by the commander-in-chief, Prince Koutousoff, as the dawn of a long day of warlike exertions; and, notwithstanding he allowed his troops time for refreshment, he foresaw that the hour of rest was far distant; distant, indeed it was, for the magnificence of the city of *Moscow*, the central point of the extensive territories of all the Russians, and also the former capital of her immense empire, had excited the avidity of the ruler of the French, who, spreading devastation on every side, wading through rivers of blood, through paths that could only be tracked by the ruins of dilapidated castles, and the flames of burning cottages, entered the ancient city of the Tsars. The palaces and the people at once disappeared, and the various conflagrant scenes became one spectacle of murder, desolation, ruin, and, consequently, famine.

At this tremendous halant, Koutousoff, in spite of compatriot opposition, which he knew to be feeble, compared to the great object he had in view, had the magnanimity to throw the whole of his reputation, the renown he had acquired during the last fifty years of his life, into the scale of his country. He, therefore, persevered in the resolution he had formed, of sacrificing the individual capital of the Tsars, to the pre-

* Particularly, "A Narrative of the Campaigns in Russia, during the year 1812, by Sir Robert Ker Porter, &c." work of which accuracy and perspicuity seem to be the prominent features. Also another work, equal in merit, and more extensive in matter, entitled, "Northern Campaigns, from the Commencement of the War 1812 to the Armistice 1813, &c. by John Philipps, Esq."

iteration of the Russian empire in general. Here let us pause, and while, with ideal horror, we contemplate this awful event, refer the reader to the more connected account of it, which is to be found in the volumes to which we have adverted. As also, those of the direful consequences which attended the French in the most singular retreat that is to be found recorded in any pages of ancient or modern history; the cause and the effects of which are most feelingly described and most energetically detailed, in the "Order issued to the Armies, by Field-marshal Prince Koutousoff, dated October 10, O.S.: 31st N.S." Victorious, it is said, having now declared itself in all points in favour of the valiant Russians, the whole attention of the commander in chief was turned to the rendering it complete; not, indeed, by driving the enemy out of the empire, but by holding him till he should expire, like *Anteus*, in the arms of his conqueror.

This, although in part performed, was not fully completed; the invaders were repulsed; but not totally annihilated; indeed, the number and variety of their enemies, mortal and immortal, for the elements warred against them, speeded their flight from those dangerous regions. Koutousoff followed in the glorious chase, and, on the 4th of December, 1812, removed his head-quarters to *Konovino*, the French armies disappeared, the year expired, and the deliverance of Russia was effected.

In the beginning of the year 1813, viz. January 2, we find the Prince Koutousoff Smolensk* issuing a declara-

* Smolensk, so celebrated in the campaign of 1812 and 1813, as being the scene of conflict and of victory; and, also, in consequence of his exertions in the former, for giving the title of Prince to the venerable hero Koutousoff, is, in appearance and structure, the most noble and picturesque city of any in the Russian empire, which is, indeed, in every part, astonishing. It is situated on the river *Berzina*, and stretched over two mountains, and the valley that divides them. Its banks, walls, towers, and fortifications, its domes and steeples, all rising in a pleasing confusion, form a gratifying prospect; its scattered and humble buildings, sometimes hidden among the numerous trees, which grow within its walls, the gardens, the meadows, the corn-fields, the orchards of Smolensk, at once rich, beautiful and grotesque, rivet the attention, and gratify the senses. It is an assemblage of battlements and rural scenery, such as no other

city in the name of his imperial master, respecting his ordering the Russian Army to pass the *Prussian* frontier; a measure which he declares to have only arisen from the inevitable consequences of military operations.

About the same date, he also issued a proclamation, in which, after disclaiming exaggeration, too much the practice in modern wars, it is observed, "Indeed, it is difficult to conceive that in a campaign of only four months duration, 130,000 prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides 900 pieces of cannon, 49 stand of colours, and all the wagon train, and baggage of the Army!" Indeed, this detail, though certain, is difficult to believe; the human mind is, in its powers, too contracted to grasp the magnitude of such astonishing events; credence is only to be accounted for by a subsequent assertion of his Excellence, who, after describing, or adverting to, the horrors that attended the enemies of his country, concludes: "Thus, the wrath of the Almighty burst over them, and thus hath he protected his people!"

The proclamation of the Emperor Alexander, dated *Wilna*, Jan. 6, 1813, in which the commander-in-chief is mentioned, is a paper which, for its piety and philanthropy, will be read by every nation, and in every age, with the greatest interest, and the most universal admiration.

On the 22d of February last, we find the Prince Koutousoff Smolensk, and the chancellor, Baron Hardenberg, acting as plenipotentiaries in a treaty of peace, concluded between the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, which was the second step towards the liberation of Europe.

On the 25th of last March, Prince Koutousoff Smolensk issued an appeal to the Germanic body in the names of their Majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia; which, as it had for its object the dissolution of the confederation of the Rhine, and its consequence, the recovery of the independence of Europe, may be considered as the third step toward this desirable object.

We now reluctantly arrive at the awful period which concluded the life of that gallant veteran, Prince Koutousoff Smolensk, who, probably, from the in-

city in the universe can exhibit: yet, notwithstanding its extent, it contains only four thousand inhabitants.

calculable fatigues he endured during the course of the preceding campaign, which but, for its salutary object, the vindication of the rights of nature and of nations; and the emancipation of his country, had been in a declining state, yet still, intent in his glorious pursuits, he marched with the army toward *Benzlau*, where, completely exhausted by the toil he had undergone, he arrived; but, unable to continue his march, he was left by the troops. In this place he languished a few days, and, to the regret of the Allied Powers, of Russia, indeed, of Europe, died about the middle of April last. The tears of his countrymen, of his fellow soldiers, shewed how he was, by them, venerated and esteemed. His magnificent obsequies demonstrated, how, by them, and his compatriots in general, his ashes were honoured; while the following letter, with which we shall conclude this slight sketch, will, better than an adulatory volume, evince, how his memory is immortalized, and his sorrowful relief soothed, by the piety and sensibility of his AUGUST EMPEROR, THE GLORIOUS LIBERATOR OF EUROPE.

Letter addressed by the Emperor of Russia to the widow of Prince Konstantin Smolensk, dated Dresden, April 25, 1813.

Princess Catharine Hensholt!—The Almighty, whose decrees it is impossible for mortals to resist, and unlawful to murmur at, has been pleased to remove your husband Prince Michael Lvovitch Kotosoff Smolensk,* in the midst of his brilliant career of victory and glory from a transient, to an eternal, life. A great and grievous loss, not for you alone, but for the country it largest! Your tears flow not alone for him,—I weep—all Russia weeps with you. Yet God, who has called him to himself, grants you this consolation, that his name and his deeds are immortal—a grateful country will never forget his merits; Europe and the whole world will for ever admire him, and inscribe his name on the list of the most distinguished commanders. A monument

* In the different translations of the names and additions of Prince Avulouff, we have, except in this letter, retained those which appear through the course of this article, because, to us, they were the most Russian; with respect to the mode of their orthography in the above letter, we have literally copied the translation.

shall be erected to his honour; and the whole of Europe will feel the heart which was his, and the foreigners will respect a nation that gives birth to such great men. I have given you that you should retain all the advantages enjoyed by your late husband, and remain your affectionate

ALEXANDER.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Τμήμα δ.

Εἶπον· δὲ πάμπαν τῶν ἱμῶν ὁ θεὸς ἄλκιος
Μήνιστος αὐξήσονται ἄρματοι ποταί,
Αἰχμαῖς τὸ πρὸς πολίην ἄραντι στίφος,
Τῆ· καὶ θαλάσσης σκῆπτρα καὶ μακρὰ ῥέας
Λαβῶσι· οὐδ' ἡμιόστον, ἄδρια πέτραι,
Κῆδος μακρὰν δὲ ἑκατακέρυβις ῥοφῷ·
Τοιοῦς δ' ἰμέ, τις σύνητος λήϊον διτλάει
Σαύκῃς λόνταις, ἰζέχον Ρώμης γένος,
Ὁ Κασσάνδρ' αἰετὶς τὸς τι Χαλκιδος γένος,
Βουλῆς ἄριστος, οὐδ' ἑσπέρης ἐμὰ χαίρει.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

SECT. 60.

Cassandra foretells the glory of her race—
—Romulus and Remus the descendants of Eneas.

But glory through my race diffus'd shall run,
And spread with rich increase from sire to son:
When war's first spoils their prowess shall obtain,
And their wide empire stretch o'er earth and main,
Nor, writhed country, shall thine honours fade,
Sunk in the darkness of obli-vion's shade;
For he whom Cynthia's goddess bore to light
My kin, in course of wit and skill did in fight,
Shall leave two youths, of lion heart possessor,
Of all Rome's boasted progeny the best.

NOTES.

The authenticity of these lines, and of others that follow them, has been disputed. The author of them, some have maintained, was a grammarian of the name of Lycophron, who lived at a late period. Our poet, it is well known, lived about the time of the first Punic war; in the infancy of the Roman state. What could he then know of Rome's extended empire? Whence happened it that he speaks of this people, as ἱεὶ καὶ θαλάσσης σκῆπτρα καὶ μακρὰ ῥέας; This objection is more specious than solid. It is mentioned by Lycophron's scholar among the τὰ ἐκ δὲ λόγου γινώσκοντα. His Editors have not noticed it.

—in council we, — poet in arms at
arm — P.

For the Mauritius Magazine.

THE following extract of the House of Orange cannot fail, at this moment, of being interesting to our readers.

William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, formed the famous Union of Utrecht in 1579, and was the first Stadtholder. He married, 1st. Anne of Egmont; 2d. Anne of Saxony; 3d. Charlotte of Bourbon; 4th. Louisa Coligni. He was succeeded as the Stadtholder by Maurice, son of Anne of Saxony (after whom the Mauritiuss were named). He was again succeeded by Frederic Henry, the son of William I. and Louisa Coligni, and married Amela, daughter of the Count of Solms. He was succeeded by William II. who married Mary, daughter of Charles I. King of England. William III. the next in succession, married Mary, daughter of James II. King of England, and Ann Hyde. The next, William IV. was a great grandson of a daughter of William II. and married Anne, daughter of George II. King of England. William V. (the Stadtholder who sought refuge in England at the commencement of the French Revolution) married Frederica Sophia, Princess of Prussia. His son, the present Prince of Orange, and the sixth William, who is now hailed "Sovereign of the Netherlands," under the title of William I. married the sister of the present King of Prussia and the Duchess of York; and his son, the hereditary Prince, is the gallant youth who has distinguished himself under Lord Wellington. The Sovereign of the Netherlands is, we believe, a widower.

should not be deprived of that allowance for which the traveller so amply pays.—And, leaving to your better judgment, if—and how—the price can be regulated, I beg leave to remark, that I was lately charged ~~four~~ ^{three} shillings (two) two shillings & quarters for beans, which is at the rate of 12¹/₂, 16s. per quarter, and three shillings for a peck of oats, 4¹/₂, 16s. per quarter, brought in a wicker salver, something like a plate; but be assured I do not mean a soup-plate.*

Another circumstance that also comes under your authority are Guide-Books; the want of which, where necessary, are, I believe, indubitable; but with how much less trouble would your kind interference set all this to rights—and how distressing it is to hear so frequently of the danger and inconvenience to which travellers are exposed from the want of them, which would be so small an expense to a parish. Thank God! the "*une detractione lucis tunc*" seems now likely to extend its benign influence through the universe, of which I met with a good translation in a child's sixpenny book, just published:

"He who to a wandering man his way has shown,
Lights up another's torch, and lessens not his own."

With every wish, and every hope, that the diffusion of knowledge may be as beneficial to the world at large as those who have so laudably lent their aid and can wish, is the earnest desire of, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

PRAXITELES.

To the Magistracy through the County.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the Lord Mayor has so laudably interested himself respecting the price of bread, I trust my claim upon your attention, to matter more particularly under your cognisance, and not of much less import, will not be deemed intrusive.

Permit me, then, to call upon your humanity, to prevent the constant imposition on the poor quadrupeds, who contribute so much to our pleasure, convenience, and profit, for which they are, in general, so ill-requited.

The traveller, as well as his horse, will owe you much, should you require that every citizen magister shall have a proper stipend, that the animal

* Note: I believe that transportation is the punishment for defacing a milestone; which proves that *they* have been thought necessary.—And would it not be well to have the name of every village painted on the board which contains the usual notice to vagrants. Though I have been traveling over this country more than forty years, yet I hope to live to see foot-paths to the turnpike-roads through England, and private roads better attended to than they are at present.

* The best oats weigh about 40 lbs. a bushel; wheat about 60 lbs. and, therefore, if wheat is only one-third dearer than oats, it is cheaper, as having less chaff.—Since this abundant harvest, the sower home, and most others charge 1s. 6d. a quarter for beans, and 8d. a quarter for oats.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

HISTORICAL, PANTHOLOGICAL, AND MORAL VIEW OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN STATE OF THE METROPOLIS: AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE CIRCUMJACENT COUNTRIES, ABERDEEN, &c.

BY JACOBUS MOSES, ESQ.

New Series. No. XXIX.

THE SUBURB WITHOUT MISREPRESENTATION.

IN contemplating this important suburb, from the earliest times not only the great northern avenue of the metropolis of Britain, but, in its geographical line, extending far beyond the English boundaries; and indeed, if we could credit *Idonius Apollinaris*, who, in his panegyric to his father-in-law, says,

*Victoria Caesar
Signa Caledonius transivit adunq. Britannos,
Fuderit et quantum Scutum et cum Saxone
Pictum,*

Stretching to nations then unknown,

"Where yrt the Roman eagles never flew."

Be this as it may, it is certain that this line of road,

From old *Belierum* to the Northern main,

which traversed the metropolis, crossed the Northern Marches, or, as they were most properly termed, *debatable grounds*, perforated the *Picts Wall*, and proceeded over the *Caledonian Mountains* to *Dunghy Head*, centered in *Shoreditch*, which, considering it as the first link of a geographical chain extending from *London* to *Edinburgh*, and thence to the shores of *Penland*, is, in some points of view, the most military avenue of which notices are to be found, in this, or perhaps in any other, country.

To observe more particularly upon this subject, as connected with the general history of *Britain*, would carry us further than is necessary, as we merely wish to state, that the metropolisian suburb we now contemplate is, from the circumstances adverted to, we conceive, the most ancient of our roads that pointed to the North. The *Scots* and *Picts* were the first enemies of the *Britons*; at least, the first of which history affords any traces. All the incursions which desolated the southern inhabitants of this island descended like storms from the North, and all their means of defence were, therefore, applied, not only to guard the northern boundary of the Kingdom, but the

Europ. Mag. (vol. LXXV). Dec. 1819.

northern boundary of the city of London. The importance of which is illustrated by the fact, that the *Shoreditch*, which was actually a detached village, arose, probably, from its being the first military station on the great northern road; the place where troops assembled as at a central point, and where the *Polkows* and *Shoreditch* were, as appendages to the main, erected.

* In a station on the north-eastern side of the metropolis, it is curious to ascertain that fact, was correspondent to one of the same nature on the south-eastern road, namely, at *London Middlesex*; there you have, from their topographical figure, been compared, to the head of a spear, of which the metropolis was the base, and the *London* the point, where they combined and formed the ancient military way, called by the Romans, *Watling street*.

— The manor of *Shoreditch*, which had, by a grant from the crown, belonged to that turbulent magistrate, *John de Northampton*, and of *Laxton*, dierpy, was granted, 15 *RICHARD II* to *Edmund*, Duke of *York* and *Earl of Cambridge* (a) *Isabel* his wife, and *Edward Earl of Arundel*. The *Polkows* was, as we conceive, the building in which the tenants of the manor assembled, and where on occasions, when military service was required, or personal taxes were levied the inhabitants of the district were registered. The *Polkows*, afterwards termed the *assembly hall* or *garden*, was a place set apart as a depository for arms and an enclosure for the exercise of them on certain occasions. How the manor took its name is still a subject of conjecture. It was formerly termed the *king's manor*, called *Shoreditch* in the parish of *Blackney*; and this tradition has created the denomination as high as *King Street* from whose front the *king's hold* and the *land of land* were, probably, descended; nor is this conjecture so wide of the mark, as it may at first appear. Under the *barons* lands were granted to the *thanes*, by the gift of all modes of transferring real property; namely, by the delivery and acceptance of a small bundle of sticks, a pond of water, and a clod of earth. These, according to *Twiss* and the best writers upon legal antiquities, were the true "fever and solemn" and when they descended from the crown, abundance of witnesses might be adduced, to prove that the lands they conveyed, and the manner of which they gave possession, still retained the appellation of the *king's land* and the *king's hold*, making, probably, it is, although the tradition in which those grants for good and service, he still, should their present

(a) A title still recognised in *Cambridge* as *John de Northampton*.

On the edge of the manor of *Fine-
bury*, and at no great distance from
the pure spring of *St. Agnes's Clear*,
and nearer still to a cottage termed the
Farthing Pie house, stood, environed
with trees and encircled by a moat,
a stone building, marked in all the
ancient plans and surveys of this dis-
trict, the *Lord-Mayor's Dog-House*.
This house, which, within its cortilage,
included a building which, annexed to
his office, was the residence of the
Common Hunter, who, although the
Dog-house is gone "to the dogs," and
the dogs "the Lord knows where,"†

lives, who had purchased cheap lands, which,
from the complexion of the stone, it was
foreseen, might possibly become, like the
marbles, as we have observed, *debauchable*.

* The chastity of the *civil virgins* and
matrons, the latter of whom, *Elizabeth*
says, may be paralleled with the *Sabine* wo-
men.

"London, for *virgins* famed and *pious*
matrons."

was, so long ago as the reign of *Henry*
II. celebrated by the above historian.

St. Agnes was, it appears, a *Roman*
virgin and martyr. She suffered in the tenth
persecution under *Dioctetian*, A.D. 306.
She was condemned to be debauched in the
public stews before her execution; but her
virginity was miraculously preserved by
lightning and thunder from heaven. She,
therefore, became the patroness of maidens;
and the spring that bore her name, which
also, from the pellucid nature of its water,
obtained the appellation of *The Clear*, be-
came, in ancient times, the place of their
devotional resort. A small chapel once
stood upon the spot now occupied by the
house termed *St. Agnes's Clear* (a) and it is
a curious circumstance, that in those lament-
able times, when every edifice, however,
venerable from antiquity, or sacred from
analogy, was unscathed, this small fabric,
consecrated to the purposes of health, (b) was,
in consequence of numerous visitors dis-
tressed by quinsy, the pure and salutary
draught, hither, but vulgarly called
Unsedd Clee,[†] who *Dame Aniseed*, and its
visitors, the *Unsedd Ladies*, perhaps in ridi-
cule of the simplicity of their beverage.

† The memory of those animals is, how-
ever, yet preserved, in the appellation of
a public-house erected on the spot, still
called the *Barking Dogs*.—*Edison*.

(a) Or, as it is present, *le Clair*.

(b) The water of this well was once es-
teemed medicinal; and the walk to the spring
from the city termed delightful.

"The fountain still its virgin coldness keeps."

In fact it is now, and has been for many
years converted into a cold bath, which is
much esteemed for its bracing qualities.

still is one of the four great waters
of the *Lord Mayor's* household that
are entitled *Clears*. The chief busi-
ness of the *Common Hunter*, it is said,
was, to take care of a pack of hounds
belonging to the *Lord Mayor* and *Citi-
zens* of *London*. His house was in
Finsbury-fields, where also the hounds
were kept in a large place fitted for
the purpose; and for keeping the
hounds, which were called the *Deer-
mouthed Hounds*, he had a yearly allow-
ance, besides perquisites. It is the duty
of this officer to attend his *Lordship* on
set days: these used to be, in particu-
lar, the *Easter Hunt*, and the visit
to the *Conduit-heads*, near *Puddington*,
for it will be observed, that the sports
of the field, derived from the *Saxons*,
and highly favoured by the *Normans*,
who afforested many parts even in the
environs of *London*, and were par-
ticularly attentive to the preservation
of the royal game in *Hainault Forest*
and its vicinity, were once the delight
of the citizens; and the district of which
the parish of *Shoreditch* now forms a
small part, the place where, from the
earliest times, the civic parties assem-
bled,‡.

"To drive the deer with hound and horn."

THE HOLY WELL.

This *Well*, known by the appellation
of the *Holy Well* from the first historical
traces of the parish of *St. Leonard*,
Shoreditch, to a very considerable por-
tion of which, comprehending the street
wherein the church is situated, it gave
its designation, was in ancient times,
say, even in times of the Christian era
the most remote, highly venerated for
its sanctity, and, of course, for the di-
vine power of its waters to "wash
away sin;" consequently, in very early
periods, the pilgrims to its sacred streams
were innumerable; influenced, proba-

† Many citizens take delight in birds, as
spar-hawks, goshawks, and such like, and
in dogs, to hunt in woody ground.

‡ "On the north side of the noble city of
London," says *Elizabeth*, "are fields for
pasture and open meadows very pleasant,
among which the river waters do flow, and
the wheels of the mills are turned about with
a delightful noise. Very near lieth a large
forest, in which are woody groves of wild
beasts. In the covert whereof do live
bucks and does, wild boars, and hares.
Among the holiday sports of *Finsbury*, the
fighting of the *graining-horn*, also bull and
bear-baiting, are mentioned."

by, by the tradition that they should here meet the living water.*

The priory of *St John the Baptist, of Holywell*, comprehending within its ample verge a house of *Black Nuns*, was established in times so remote, that no trace of the original founder remains. *Fitzstephen*, in the twelfth century, picturesque records the *Holy Well* as one of the fountains of water, sweet, wholesome, and clear, that bubbled forth amongst pebbly stones, which were much resorted to, and, while they purified the air, adorned the north side of the city of *London*. The *Holy Well of Shoreditch* was, as we have observed, in those times considered as the stream of sanctification. It was situated betwixt three celebrated crosses, viz the cross of *St Mary of Bethlehlem*, the *Bishopsgate Cross*; the Cross of *St Mary Spital*; and the Cross of *St Leonard*, termed *Shoreditch Cross*, and was the first station at which devotees assembled, to proceed in their pilgrimage to the shrine of *Our Lady at Waltham*, or, as it is more commonly termed, to *Waltham Holy Cross*, an object that was extremely attractive to the citizens of *London*, &c. till its fame was in some degree diminished by the superior celebrity acquired by the miracles wrought at the tomb of *St Thomas a Becket*, *Canterbury*, and, probably, by the superior enjoyment which the length of the way, and the far greater amusement which the infinite variety of *charities* that composed those grotesque cavalcades presented to the penitential pilgrims. Still, how-

* Our Saviour talking with the *Woman of Samaria* has been analogized and applied to the *hermit of Shoreditch*; this meeting has been noticed as a sign in the neighbourhood, and many miraculous stories respecting the circumstances adverted to; these the pious narration of *monastic ingenuity*, have flattered down the stream of time. I dwell upon them, because they were worse than giving wings to legendary absurdity. These tales certainly answered the purpose of their inventors, and procured them abundance of devotion and legacies, seated them in magnificence and power, and enabled them to found a monastery in its immediate vicinity.

† The sisters of this celebrated establishment, whose dress was grey, with the star of *David* embroidered on the left breast, were generally termed "The Ladies of Holywell."

‡ The pilgrims to "St Thomas's shrine," who frequented the road to *Canterbury*, went chiefly on horseback, cavalcades to the term, &c. &c. &c.

§ The chief priest, &c.

over, the priory of *St John, at Holywell, Shoreditch*, continued to flourish both in its respectability and its influence. About the year 1210, we find which is a proof of its early establishment; that its buildings, founded, it is said, by a *Bishop of London*, were, by *Stephen Gratian*, also a *Bishop of London*, and others, repaired. This good bishop was, it is said, a very considerable benefactor to *Holywell*, which seems to have been a priory that not only increased with respect to its own magnificence, but, as will be seen when we notice the monumental vestiges of the ancient church of *St Leonard, Shoreditch*, became, in process of time, surrounded by a number of mansions of the nobility, many of whose families and connexions seem to have established themselves in this great northern suburb of the metropolis, at a very early period of our civic history. In the reign of *Henry VII* fortunately for the priory of *Holywell*, *Sir Thomas Lovel*, a gentleman who was brought up to the law, and a harrister of the honourable society of *Lincoln's inn*, had risen in favour of his monarch, by whom he was created *Knight of the Garter*, and made *Lord Chamberlain* of his household; and which he also held in the subsequent reign. *Sir Thomas Lovel* regarding with particular complacency the priory of *Holywell*, not only re-edified the house, a work which the lapse of ages had rendered necessary, but built for himself a magnificent mansion close to its walls, &

§ This nobleman had also another house on the great northern road, to which we have before adverted, which was called the *palace at Lufeld*. This old brick structure, situated on the south side of the town of *Enfield*, and opposite to the church and market place, was a royal retreat, originally built by *Sir Thomas Lovel*, *Knight of the Garter*, and *Piercy Councillor to Henry VII* (a) as one may gather from the arms. It is true none of these arms are now extant, but Camden lived too near the time for us to question his authority. *Sir Thomas Lovel* died at *Rushford*, May 25, 1524. *Henry VIII* probably purchased this house as he did one at *Hunsdon*, as a nursery or retreat for his children. *Edward VI*, here received the news of his father's death, and went from hence next day to the Tower. *Queen Elizabeth* was here in the years 1568 and 1569; and in the latter of these visits amused herself with shooting at ducks in the park, and at the same time received here, in a most

(a) Camden.

and added to the monastery a small chapel, in which he was buried. He, in appa-
 re, erected many houses in the neighbourhood, and endowed the house of *Holywell* with fair lands. He made his will December the 10th, in the 14th year of Henry VIII 1533, wherein, after bequeathing his soul to God, he ordered his body to be buried within the monastery of nuns called *Holywell*, in a little chapel therein made by him. He also willed that his cousin, *Francis Lovel*, should have his man-
 sion-place at *Holywell*. This priory, though in its establishment so highly respectable, was only valued, at the suppression of religious houses, to have lands to the amount of two hundred and ninety-three pounds by the year.* It was reluctantly surrendered in the year 1539, the 31st Henry VIII. The church of *St. John the Baptist, Holywell*, being taken down, many houses were there built for the lodgings of noblemen, of strangers born, and others.

Contemplating the site of that once-important and highly-venerated establishment, the *Priory of Holywell*, may moral reflections on the transitory nature of human affairs, the mutability of human establishments, and the uncertainty of human possessions,

in a judicious manner be kinship, *Rbert Carr*, appointing him written of the 1st of May. There is a good view of this celebrated place in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. I p. 383, ed 1807.

* It is an astonishing circumstance, with respect to the valuation of the demesne and other lands of religious houses at how low a rental many of them which appear to have supported large fraternities, and maintained splendid establishments, were assessed, this seems to have arisen from three causes; firstly the avarice of the visitors, who appreciated every thing at the lowest rate, in the hope of either making good bargains for themselves, or of obliging those friends that wished to obtain grants; secondly, from the low rents at which, throughout England, the monastic estates were actually let; and thirdly from commutations in kind, purveyance, personal service, and corvée, &c. &c. nay, all of these circumstances concurred, in many instances, to sink the apparent value of their lands, particularly where the tenures were long, and the demands for a re-
 demption of them, which was very generally the case, exorbitant.

+ This building has, by the ancient clerical historians, been termed a church; but it certainly was only the large and magnificent chapel belonging to the priory.

naturally great. The spot bounded by *Old Street* north, *Holywell Street* East, *Holywell Lane* South, and the *Certain-road* West, and forming, certainly, in its area a very spacious quadrangle, is now laid out in numerous streets, lanes, alleys, &c. but once was occupied, as it is said, by a royal palace belonging to *King John*, whose name is still retained in a court built on its site.* The ground plot of the house of the *Prior or Prioress of Holywell* is now a scavenger's yard. The venerable gate of that building, which many yet remember, was dilapidated about fifty years since. It was situated at the entrance of the *New-tan-yard*, betwixt the two public-houses in *Holywell Lane*, known by the signs of the *Prince of Wales*, and the *Portrait of King John*, situated on the sides of the ancient gateway. In the side walls of these houses, both of which, as their cellars evince, are built upon monastic foundations, the ancient stones of the gateway, which were so firmly cemented that it was impossible to tear them away, are worked into, and connected with, the modern brick-work. The gate itself was said to have been of the early Gothic, or Saxon, style of architecture; and, as appeared from the laborious efforts of the workmen to demolish it, calculated to set, what *Shakespeare* terms, the tooth of time at defiance. Some other, but very trifling, vestiges of the buildings of the Priory appear in the neighbourhood, and it will scarcely be credited, but yet it is a most certain fact, that, with regard to the palace of *King John*, a small cottage apartment built among its ruins, in a place once said to be its entrance, was, near half-a-century since, occupied by an old woman, who sold four articles for a halfpenny, viz. a fried sausage, a roll, vinegar, and mustard.

Sic transit gloria mundi!

* This court had, within living memory, many vestiges of walls, crypts, &c. which denoted that they were part of the foundations of a very large building. About thirty years since *Mr. Wainwright*, the magistrate, whose office was in the *Certain-road*, used one of the vaults of *King John's Palace*, as it was said to be, as a lock-up-room for his prisoners, while under examination. *Mr. Abernethy*, his predecessor, had applied one or more of these recesses to the same purpose.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

— *Coll. Oxford, December 5th, 1813.*

THE following correct Synopsis of the Names, &c. of the Chief Officers and Heads of Colleges and Halls in this University, you may, perhaps, think worth preserving in your lasting publication.

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

Chancellor.—Lord Grenville.

Vice-chancellor—John Cole, D.D. Rector of Exeter Coll. &c.

High Steward.—Lord Eldon.

Deputy High Steward—(a) John David Macbride, Esq. LL.D. Principal of Magdalone Hall.

* *Representatives in Parliament.*—Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, Right Hon C Abbot. *Assessor in Vice-chancellor's Court.*—John David Macbride, Esq. LL.D. Principal of Magdalone Hall.

Proctors.—Rev. H. Pearson, St. John's, and K. M. R. Tarpley, Ch. Ch Coll.

<i>Colleges and Halls.</i>	<i>Dates of Establishment.</i>	<i>Heads.</i>
1. University	872	James Griffith, D.D. 1808.(b)
2. Balliol	1268	John Parsons, D.D. 1798.(c)
3. Merton	1274	Peter Vaughan, D.D. 1810.
4. Exeter	1314	John Cole, D.D. 1808.(d)
5. Oriel	1326	John Eveleigh, D.D. 1791.
6. St. Mary Hall	1333	Phineas Pell, D.D. 1801.(e)
7. Queen's	1340	Septimus Cullinson, D.D. 1796.(f)
8. New Coll.	1366	Sam. Gauntlett, D.D. 1794.
9. New Inn Hall	1395	James Blackstone, Esq LL.D. 1803 (g)
10. Lincoln	1427	Edward Tatham, D.D. 1792.
11. All Souls	1437	Edmund Isham, D.D. 1791.(h)
12. Magdalone	1456	Martin J Routh, D.D. 1791 (i)
13. Magdalone Hall	1480	John D Macbride, Esq LL.D. 1813.(k)
14. King's Hall and Brazen Nose Coll.	1509	Fredsham Hodson, D.D. 1809.(l)
15. Corpus Christi	1516	John Cooke, D.D. 1793.(m)
16. Christ Church Coll.	1525	Charles H. Hall, D.D. 1809.(n)
17. Alban Hall	1551	Thom. Winstanley, D.D. 1797.(o)
18. Trinity	1555	Thom Lee, D.D. 1808.(p)
19. St. John's	1557	Michael Marlow, D.D. 1795 (q)
20. Edmund Hall	1560	Geo Thompson, D.D. 1800.
21. Jesus	1571	David Hughes, D.D. 1802.(r)
22. Wadham	1613	Will. Tournay, D.D. 1806.
23. Pembroke, form. Broadgate Hall	1620	Geo. W Hall, D.D. 1809. (s)
24. Worcester, form. Gloucester Hall	1711	Wh. Landon, D.D. 1795 (t)
25. Hertford, formerly Hart Hall	1740	Vacant.

(a) Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, and Perpetual Delegate of Privilege

(b) Pro. Vice-chancellor, 1812, and Delegate of Arcanus

(c) Pro Vice-chancellor 1812, Vice-chancellor, 1807; Delegate of the Press, &c

(d) Proctor in 1791.

(e) Proctor in 1785; formerly of Ch Ch

(f) Delegate of Accounts; Margaret Prof Div.

(g) Professor of Viner's Common Law.

(h) V. C. 1797.

(i) Pr 1795; Delegate of the Press.

(j) Formerly of Exeter; Pro Proctor

(k) Delegate of the Press and Appeals in Conv.

(l) Delegate of Accounts.

(m) Pr 1795.

(n) Cambrs Prof. Ancient History.

(o) Pr. V.C. 1812; Delegate of Latines.

(p) Curator of Theat.

(q) Delegate of Accounts, and of Appeals in Cong.

(r) Del. App. Conv.

(s) V.C. 1802; P. C. 1812; Curator of Theat. Delegate of Accounts, &c

Letter from John Harriott, Esq. to his Son.

Letter from John Harriott, Esq. to his Son.

Being of opinion, that the excellent advice contained in the following Letter may be useful and beneficial to many other youths besides him for whose guidance it was primarily intended, we think no apology necessary for inserting it in our Magazine; and with ink its much-respected Author* for his permission so to do.

MY DEAR SON,

YOU are now embarking on the wide ocean of life, the happiness or miseries of which will much depend on your own management, care, inspection, and fortitude. I have endeavoured to do my duty as a parent, by giving you an education far beyond what my shattered circumstances could prudently afford. Of my affectionate care, from infancy to the present period, I need not remind you, were it not to shew, that, in the government of your conduct through life, you may see the obligations you are under to perform acts of reciprocal kindness to others.

Your first, most constant, and never-ceasing duty, is to that Being who created and gave us life, certainly for some more especial purpose than merely to eat, drink, sleep, or waste our time in idle gratifications. The various and discordant opinions of mankind respecting the Almighty, their different modes of faith concerning his divinity, and conjectures relative to the present and ultimate designs of his Providence towards mankind, have caused greater animosities, provoked more quarrels, and occasioned a greater effusion of human blood, attended with diabolical cruelties, than any other cause that I know of. To avoid such evil consequences in this world is, of itself, a sufficient motive for a wise man seriously to consider the subject; coolly and carefully examining, reasoning, and determining for himself, upon the nature of his own obligations to that Being; what may be the designs of his Providence, in creating and sending him into this world; the consequent duties that belong to him through life, with the certainty of his enjoying a much happier state in another world, according to a faithful discharge of those duties; and by a vigilant neglect of them, and the commission of actions which his conscience

* A Magazine, at the Thames Police Office.

(a faithful monitor in the breast of every man) tells him are wrong, the apprehension of subjecting himself to a deserved punishment of a miserable existence hereafter.

I am far, my dear son, from asserting that this is only one of the many religious opinions which are maintained concerning the future dispensations of Providence, it is precisely correct: but if every man were to make up his own mind regarding to the best of his knowledge and information, and then act up to what he thinks is right, without disturbing others for holding a different opinion, he could scarcely err.

It was about your time of life that I determined to reason, think, and judge, for myself in matters of religion, and my duty towards God, the world, and myself. My opportunities were, for forming a more matured judgment, by observations among so many different nations and various modes of faith, have all tended to confirm me in an opinion, originating in a comparison of the early prejudices I had imbibed with the way I saw around me, that the religion of a good man cannot be bad.

I conceive it next to impossible for any rational being to persuade himself into a disbelief of a God, or superintending Providence, who, from the works of his creation all around us, our own perceptions, and reasoning faculties, we must conclude, is all powerful, all-wise, and beneficent. Thus far he has bestowed upon all mankind the power to read and understand him: concerning these plain, strong, simplified attributes of the Divinity, there can be no difference of opinion; and I have found all nations and religions, with which I have been acquainted, perfectly to agree in these three grand essentials.

Finding ourselves here, however, under such Almighty protection, what ought we to consider as our best course to ensure his favour? Most certainly, to fulfil the duties of the different stations and allotments of his life, which his Providence places us, to the best of our power and knowledge. Self-preservation is admitted by all as the first law of nature; by which is to be understood a decent care of our worldly pursuits, as well as personal defence, by all such fair means as do not wilfully, wantonly, or maliciously, injure others; and until a man has a family of his own to provide for, his near relations should be considered by him, as part of the law, so

far as his abilities will enable him to give aid and assistance towards their preservation. For instance: should it please God to take me from this world before I have done as well by your brothers and sisters as I have by you, it will be your duty to supply my place with regard to them, as far as your power admits.

Another grand duty is the faithful discharge of whatever employ we are in. Yours being a military employ, in which you may possibly rise to the highest honours of the profession, you should consider it not only possible, but probable, let an opportunity, therefore, be omitted to acquire a perfect knowledge of military tactics, and do not merely satisfy yourself with learning a little parade-duties, as too many do, who then think themselves complete soldiers. Be assured, if you neglect to seek occasions of instruction while a young soldier, you will find it awkward, difficult, and disagreeable (not to say disgraceful), to acquire such knowledge afterwards as is requisite in an old officer. In a young soldier there is merit in the acknowledgment of ignorance, with a view to gain information; and his superiors will esteem and honour him for such laudable attention to his duty, instead of giving way to idle habits and dissipated company. I form early habits of strict attention to your duty, and they will grow as you advance in rank, making every thing easy and pleasant. but if neglected, the reverse will be the case.

In the course of a long military life, you will have frequent opportunities of proving yourself a good citizen of the world (as well as a good soldier), by doing good and preventing evil. Attend well to this, and steadily discharge the social duties in life: rely firmly on the Providence of God, that every thing is wisely ordered for the best, although we may not perceive it; and recommend yourself to him by good actions that may benefit society, in preference to disputes of faith: act thus, and the thoughts of fatality will not occasion you much anxiety.

Thus much have I thought it my duty to observe on the score of religion, without wishing you to pin your faith on mine or any other man's word. But I do most earnestly wish you to think and judge for yourself, but with humility; and what your conscience tells you is right, act up to.

The military expression of the Honour-

able East India Company, you have often heard me say, I consider the best in the world for a young soldier of fortune; since, being well appointed therein, it requires no further interest or purchase, so necessary in other services; for he is sure to rise regularly by the higher ranks in the service, provided his misconduct does not subject him to a loss of rank, by the sentence of a court martial. This service has likewise been made much better, by late regulations in favour of the Company's officers; but, with these great advantages on one hand, it should be considered, that an officer's whole dependance is on his good or ill conduct; for as there is no purchasing, so likewise there is no selling out. However necessary and commendable it is, therefore, for men to behave circumspectly, prudently, and attentively, in every station of society, and discharge their duty with propriety, still more so is it the case here, since a false step or two may subject them to the disgrace of loss of rank, or entire dismissal from the service; and greatly as I love you, my son, to hear of an honourable death would not grieve me so much. But all danger from this is easily avoided, by early habituation to a steady conduct, as before recommended; an assiduous attention to duty; a ready respect to your commanding officers; a polite freedom of carriage and conversation to your companions and friends; avoiding boyish tricks and familiarities, which frequently breed mischief; accustoming yourself to be conversant to all, but shunning (as you would the plague) low company, rioting, excess of drinking, and gaming, or playing for any sum of money, the loss of which might make you uneasy, and tempt you, for its recovery, to risk deeps, and be ruined, as thousands have been.

Suffer not yourself to be tempted by the bad examples of other youths, nor to be laughed out of what your own judgment tells you is right. *Reason* is the foundation of every virtue; without it, there is none. From those who may strive to ridicule or laugh at you at the first, will soon treat you with greater respect than they do each other, when they perceive that your conduct is uniformly steady and firm. Superior officers of credit and character will notice such conduct, and be glad of your company, when they observe that you know how to respect yourself;

vity of it, by your removal to a distance by which any farther superintendence of your conduct, and consequent affectionate advice of a parent, are rendered impossible, that, unpleasant as it is, without it, I feel assured, my duty would not be discharged. You are arriving at a time of life when the passions will become strong, and the warm climate you are going to may increase a desire for gratification. To expect or request an entire mortification would be absurd; but to bring them under a degree of subordination, so as to prevent evil and ruinous effects to your person or property, is prudent, manly, and necessary. The expenses attending the married state, in India, are so very extravagant, and in a military line so inconvenient, that, to a young officer, it is death to all prospects of ever attaining a competency to return home with, should he imprudently engage in a matrimonial connexion before he has acquired wherewithal to maintain a family, or obtained some appointment, exclusive of the income arising from his station in the army. Therefore, however much you may have heard me advocate the cause of a conjugal life, either in Europe or when with me in America, I must dissuade you from it in India, until you have acquired a fortune (or situation) sufficient to support it.

To avoid this, many gentlemen in India run (without perceiving it at first) into a much greater inconvenience. The mere keeping of a native girl, at the first, is considered trifling, compared with the expenses of marriage, besides their being at liberty to release themselves at option. In both these expectations they are most commonly deceived. Children ensue; the attachment grows too strong for separation; and the Asiatic women use such luxurious artifices to fascinate, every moment of their time being studiously employed for that purpose, that, instead of lessening, the expenses are frequently greater than if the gentleman had married a prudent woman; and although the natural claim of the children, arising from such connexion, is as strong and just for the protection and affection of the father, yet it is not possible for him to receive the full delicate satisfaction that he would have done, had their features been free from the Asiatic tinge of their mother.

The warm climate of the East seems

to have made it necessary for the legislators of that country to provide in the best and easiest manner against this evil, as likewise to prevent the consequences that might arise in private families, by encouraging a distinct class of females, called dancing-girls, born to that state, or brought while infants, and brought up (strange as it may sound to European ears) to attend the various devout ceremonies of their religion, and yet submit to the desires of any who may pay them for their attendance, when sent for. They have, however, this singularly great advantage, in comparison with prostitutes of other countries, that their principles have not been vitiated or degenerated from chaste education and practices; but, on the contrary, they have been taught to consider it a duty. It is right to observe, however, that prostitutes at the Presidency are nearly as bad as in Europe.

This information I have thought it needful to give you, on a subject I would gladly have avoided; but, by being thus forewarned of the respective inconveniences in that country, you may be better enabled to form your own judgment and prudence when compelled to make a choice, remembering that what might be inexcusable in one situation may be allowable in another.

And now, my dear son, as it may be the last material good I may have an opportunity of doing for you, I beg of you often to read the foregoing lines for your own sake and for mine, who have ever loved you most tenderly. Above all things, fear God, as the Supreme Author of all good; love him in your soul, and be religious (I have already explained my meaning as to religion), but detest every tincture of hypocrisy.

Preserve a regard for all mankind, of whatsoever nation, profession, or faith, while they are honest, and be ever so thyself. Be assured it is the best policy in the end. Pay the strictest regard to truth, for no character is more justly despicable than that of a liar; I ever suspect such, as capable of every other vice. Guard against idleness; it is the root of every misery, to which bad company gives the finishing stroke. Love economy without avarice, and be ever to thyself thy best friend. Fly from the excesses of debauchery; they will rot thy body, and prove a cancer in thy mind: to keep both sound, be never behind hand with thy

correspondents, with thy creditor, with thy daily occupations, or with thy conscience; and thy soul shall enjoy peace. By using air, exercise, diet, and recreation, thy body shall possess health and vigour.

My dear son, should Fortune frown (which, depend upon it, she sometimes will), then look round on thousands more wretched than thyself, and who, perhaps, less deserved to be so, and be content; content is better than gold.

With not for death, it is a sin, but scorn to fear it, and be prepared to meet it every hour, since come it must, while the good man smiles at its sting, and defies its point. Beware of passion and cruelty, but rejoice in being good niggard, not only to man but to the meanest insect, that is, the whole animated creation without exception: forbear injuring them but for thy food, or in thy own defence to be cruel is the portion of the coward, while bravery and humanity go hand in hand, and please the Creator. Obey, with temper and even pleasure, those set over thee; since without knowing how to be obedient, none ever know how to command.

And now, my dear boy, if it should please God to take me away from my present wife, love her and her little children from thy heart, if ever thou hadst a real love for thy father, who requests it of thee. He provid a most tender help in thy infant state; and while thou art a brother to her helpless little ones, prove thyself also a guardian and parent, by such kindness as may be in thy power as thou advancest in life, let thy good sense ever promote peace and harmony in my dear family, so that the blessings of Almighty God may overshadow you and them.

My dear son, should Providence so direct that we meet no more in this world, may we all (together with thy deceased mother and many other valuable friends) meet happily in a future state; where, with a fuller and more extensive knowledge of our Heavenly Benefactor, our joy and happiness shall be more complete. That God will bless and protect my dear son prays

His most affectionate father,

JOHN HARRIOTT.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

I SENT, and you did me the honour of inserting in the European Maga-

zine for October, page 231, the French Court Calendar. I now trouble you with the Pedigree of the Imperial Family, and Great Officers of State, Civil and Military, in the Court of Napoleon Buonaparte.

And remain, Yours,
21 Dec. 1813. W. D. A.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, Emperor of France, King of Italy, Mediator of Switzerland, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine—Second son of Carlo Buonaparte, grandfather, or town clerk of Ajaccio, in Corsica; his real father supposed to be Count Marbois, governor of Corsica—The greatest murderer, and the worst public and private character in ancient or modern history. According to General Dupont's statement, he commenced his career of murder at the age of sixteen, by poisoning a young woman at Brionne, who was with child by him.

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE, King of Spain.—Eldest son of Carlo Buonaparte, and clerk in an attorney's office at Marseilles. Married Mademoiselle Kisy, daughter of a woollen draper at Marseilles. A man of a humane disposition, but of a timid indecisive character.

LOUIS BUONAPARTE—Third son of Carlo Buonaparte, his real father supposed to be Count Marbois. He exactly resembles Napoleon, as well in person as in disposition. He was usher to a reading-school at Marseilles. His first wife was the daughter of an inn-keeper, * * *. Married, secondly, Madame Imberti, widow of an exchange-broker, which occasioned the quarrel between the Emperor and him, and obliged him to take refuge in Lugland.

LOUIS BUONAPARTE, late King of Holland.—Fourth son of Carlo Buonaparte; a young man of a very humane good disposition, which has caused his disgrace with Napoleon. Married Fanny de Beauharnois, daughter of the late Empress Josephine, by whom he had two sons, one of whom is supposed to be Napoleon's.

JEROME BUONAPARTE, King of Westphalia.—Fifth son of Carlo Buonaparte; a dissipated foolish young man, but not of a cruel disposition. Married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, whom Napoleon made him discard to marry the Princess Frederica, eldest daughter of the King of Wirtemberg.

LEITIA BARIOINE, Mother of the Imperial Family.—A most notorious prostitute. At fifteen years of age she had a child by a liar. After her marriage with Carlo Buonaparte, was kept by Count Marhaud; by whom she had Napoleon and Lucien. She afterwards kept a public brothel at Marseilles.

PAULINA BUONAPARTE, Princess Borghese.—Eldest sister of the Emperor. She ran away from her mother, at fourteen years of age, with a Corporal Cervoni; and, in 1790, was a common prostitute in Paris. Married first, General Le Cric, who died in St. Domingo; secondly, the Roman Prince Borghese.

ELIZABETH BUONAPARTE, Grand Duchess of Florence.—Second sister of the Emperor, formerly apprentice to Madame Rambaud, milliner, at Marseilles, and was a prostitute at Marseilles. Married Gen. Bachelin, formerly a baker at a billiard-table at Paris, now governor-general of the Grand Duchy of Florence.

CAROLINE BUONAPARTE, Queen of Naples.—Youngest sister of the Emperor. A more wicked woman does not exist. She was originally an apprentice with Madame Ramhaud, at Marseilles.

MARIE JULIE, Queen of Spain, wife of Joseph Buonaparte.—Daughter of M. Cluiz, a petty woollen draper, of Marseilles.

PAUL, Cardinal, Arch-bishop of Lyons.—Lied to Buonaparte; bred a priest, but turned Jacobin and swindler, for which he was banished Basil, becoming *fourrier* in the army, then *commissaire aux guerres*; lived at Paris, by gambling, and every species of vice. His pious nephew insisted on his returning to the church, and made him Archbishop of Lyons and a Cardinal!!

ECARNE DE BLANCHARD, Princess of Italy.—Son of the late Empress Josephine; a man of a humane disposition, and of a tolerable character. Married Amalia Augusta, Princess of Bavaria.

LAMBERT BRACHARD, late Queen of Holland.—Daughter of the late Empress Josephine; she is of an amiable disposition, and bears an excellent character. Married Louis Buonaparte.

JOSEPH MURAT, King of Naples.—A most infamous sanguinary villain; son of an inn-keeper, at Capri, in Provence; himself originally a postilion, then scullion, in the Prince of Condé's kitchen, at Chantilly. Married Cardinal Buonaparte.

SERENITA DE LA BOURNA, Princess of Baden.—Niece to the late Empress Josephine; a most abandoned woman. Lived with the French General Boyer; had a child by one of the Mamelukes; and then the Hereditary Prince of Baden was compelled to marry her.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

CAMBACERES, Duke of Parma, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.—A distinguished republican during the early period of the revolution, and the person who first proposed the oath of hatred to 103113, after the murder of Louis XVI.

LY BRUN, Duke of Placenza, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.—A distinguished republican, but at present a man of good character.

TALEFRAND DE PERIGNON, Prince of Reventos, Vice-Arch. Chancellor of State.—Formerly Bishop of Autun; a man of a very ancient and noble family, and of the most distinguished talents; but excessively rich and avaricious.

FOURCZ, Duke of Otranto, Governor of Rome.—Late minister of police; a man of very considerable abilities, but lately disgraced by Buonaparte for resisting some of his absurd and cruel orders, particularly the arrest of General Sarazin.

CHAMPAGNE, Duke of Cadore, Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Formerly a lieutenant of the navy; a man of a good disposition, but of slender abilities.

MARIE, Duke of Bassano, Secretary of State.—Son of a petty apothecary; a man of very little talent or information.

CASSINICOURT, Duke of Vicenza, Grand Master of the Horse.—Descended from an ancient noble family in France. He is the officer who seized the Duke d'Enghien, and conducted him to be murdered at Vincennes.

DEONNE, Duke of Feltri, Grand Marshal of the Palace.—A man of most excellent character and disposition, though of no talents. He was a remarkably handsome man, and a great favourite of the Emperor's.

SARAZZ, Duke of Ronigo, Minister of Police.—A most infamous villain; a common bravo; who, by Buonaparte's orders, stabbed General Desaix in the back, at the battle of Marengo; and afterwards kidnaped the whole royal family of Spain. The person whom Buonaparte employs in all his secret

Officers: such as Pichegru's, Captain Wright's, &c.

FRANZ BACCENIOTTI, Prince of Lucera and Plombino, and Governor-General of Tuscany.—A Corsican by birth, marker at a billiard-table; afterwards a common soldier.

PRINCE BORGHESE, Duke of Gansalla, Governor-General of the Departments Trans-Alpine.—Husband to Paulina, Napoleon's sister.

CLAUDE, Duke of Feltre, and Minister of War.—An Irishman by birth, and private secretary to the late Duke of Orleans.

ROBERT, Duke of Alesia, and Minister of Justice.—Formerly a provincial barrister.

GAUDIN, Duke of Gasto, and Minister of Finances.—Clerk in the treasury before the revolution.

COLIN, Count Dury, Minister of Commerce and Manufactures.—A ci-devant manufacturer.

LACUPE, Count Cestas, Minister at War for Army Equipments, &c.—The oldest general of brigade in France, since the revolution.

MOROT, Count de Priouze.—A scoundrel, a ci-devant Jacobin.

GREAT MILITARY OFFICERS.

THE MARSHALS OF FRANCE.

MARSHAL BERNIERE, Prince of Neuchâtel and Wagram, Vice-Constable of France.—An officer of high rank in the ancient French service, of a noble family, and of the most distinguished military talents; who has been the chief supporter of Buonaparte, and to whom all his principal victories may be attributed.

MARSHAL MAREVA, Prince of Essling, Duke of Rivoli.—Formerly a sergeant in the King of Sardinia's army, from which he deserted; a skillful enterprising officer, of a good character and disposition, but very avaricious.

MARSHAL DAVOUST, Prince of Eckmühl, Duke of Auerstadt.—A man of infamous character; very cruel, and very avaricious.

MARSHAL ALLENBAU, Duke of Capigliano.—A most infamous character; has been twice publicly whipped, burnt in the back, and sent to the galleys, as a common thief and housebreaker, and has deserted from almost every service in Europe. He is immensely rich, and considered the greatest plunderer of any of the Marshals of France.

MARSHAL MONCEY, Duke of Cornigliano.—Formerly a gentleman's ser-

vant; a man of indifferent character, and of no military talents.

MARSHAL SOULT, Duke of Dalmatia.—Has the reputation of one of the most skillful officers in the French service. Formerly, a common thief; then a private soldier; is excessively cruel and rapacious.

MARSHAL MORTIER, Duke of Treviso.—Was clerk to a merchant at Dunkirk (Mr. James Bell, now of Angel-court, Throgmorton street, London), who took him to Alcock at 25*l.* per annum; there he learnt the Spanish language, and behaved remarkably well; he then left his situation at the beginning of the French Revolution, and went back to France, where he was made a sergeant in the national guards. He has no military character, but committed great depredations in Hanover.—The Duchess of Treviso is an innkeeper's daughter.

MARSHAL NEY, Prince of Moskowa, Duke of Elchingen.—Originally an officer at a livery-stables, in Paris, from whence he stole two horses, and ran away. He is still a robber, in every particular, but has the reputation of an excellent officer.

MARSHAL BERNIERE, Duke of Istria, Commander of the Imperial Guard.—Is of an antient family, and before the Spanish war had an excellent character.

MARSHAL VICTOR, Duke of Belluno.—Formerly, a drummer in the old French service. Has the reputation of a good officer, but ready to any kind of villainy.

MARSHAL LIEVRE, Duke of Dantzic.—Formerly, a private soldier in the old French service; afterwards, a most notorious robber. He is a man of the lowest and most brutal manners, but a good officer.—The Duchess of Dantzic was originally washerwoman to the barracks at Strasbourg.

MARSHAL KLEBERMAN, Duke of Valmy.—Formerly, an officer in the old French service; a man of very little military reputation, and of an indifferent character.

MARSHAL MARMONT, Duke of Ragusa.—A gentleman of a very antient family; one of the best officers in France, and bears an excellent character.—Married the daughter of M. Perregaux, the great banker, at Paris.

MARSHAL ODONOR, Duke of Reggio.—Was originally the harlequin at his father's little theatre on the Boulevards.

at Paris; he has the reputation of an enterprising skilful officer, but is very cruel and rapacious.

MARSHAL MACDONALD—Is of a Scotch descent, and was an officer in the Irish legion before the revolution, is reckoned a very able officer, and bears an excellent character.

MARSHAL PERIGNON.—A gentleman of ancient family; an officer of rank in the old French service.

MARSHAL SERRURIER.—Officer of rank in the old French service.

BRUYE, late *Marshal of France*.—Originally a journeyman printer; a most infamous wretch, the identical person who carried the head and heart of the Princess Lamballe about the streets of Paris, in September, 1792. He has been disgraced and imprisoned by Buonaparte, and in all probability has long since been secretly murdered.

JORDAN, late *Marshal of France*.—A most distinguished officer, and bears a good character, but has lately been disgraced by Buonaparte, and erased from the list of Marshals of France.

GENERALS, &c.

GENERAL JUNOT, * *Duke of Abrantes*.—Originally a livery servant, afterwards a grenadier of the French guards, a most sanguinary, cruel, and rapacious character, but a good officer.

GENERAL DEBIVISANT, *Count of the Empire*.—A Corsican by birth, and a relation of the imperial family, one of Buonaparte's confidential favourites, and of a blood thirsty cruel disposition, frequently employed in secret and murdering expeditions.

GENERAL HOLLIN, *Count of the Empire*, *Governor of Paris*.—A man whose wife took in washing; the leader of the massacres in Paris. Since the revolution, he has been a swindler, coinor, robber, and usurer.

GENERAL BARAGLAY B'HIGLIERS, *Count of the Empire*.—Originally a gentleman, but a very abandoned character. He was employed as a spy, both by Robespierre and Buonaparte, and is a great favourite with the latter.

GENERAL LOISON, *Count of the Empire*, *Governor of the Imperial Palace*.—Son of a low pettifoggng attorney; was guilty of a murder and robbery before the revolution. A most infamous character, but a good officer.

GENERAL BART, *Count of the Empire*, *First Aid-de Camp to the Emperor*.—Originally a livery servant, then a private soldier; but a man of good character and humane disposition.

GENERAL ANDREOSI, *Count of the Empire*.—Descended from an ancient family; a man of considerable talents, and of a good disposition.

GENERAL VANDANNE, *Count of the Empire*, *Commandant of Boulogne*.—A most cruel sanguinary villain; was condemned to the gallies for robbery, at Cassel (where he was born), but escaped; was cubiered by General Moreau for his infamous character, but restored by Buonaparte.

GENERAL DE PONT.—Formerly a schoolfellow with Buonaparte, at Brienne; but at present disgraced and imprisoned, for his surrender to the Spaniards, at Baylen, in May 1809.

SUCHET, *Duke of Albyera*.—Formerly a barber at Lyons.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

INFLUENZA, OR EPIDEMIC COID.

SUCH is the term given by medical gentlemen to the disorder now so prevalent in this country, sometimes fatal in its results among children.

1st, Its general symptoms are—rigor, or shivering, as in an ague; intense sneezing, running at the eyes and nostrils, hoarseness of voice; pain in the head, chest, and limbs; oppression on the lungs; and astonishingly rapid respiration at night, with intermittent fever, and spasmodic affections during sleep.

2d, Its certain cure is effected by—a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha, frequently aided by small cups of some warm tea, or plain water; and a dose of strong infusion of senna on the following day. An ounce of manna dissolved in half-a-pint of spring water, may be taken in a table-spoonful at one time, whenever the cough is troublesome.

3d, The diet should be roasted apples, broths, barley-water, sago, tapioca, or weak gruel.

4th, The clothing warm, but not heavy: flannel under-dresses are highly beneficial. A flannel night-shirt at night has proved essentially useful also. A slight coal fire in the nursery and in the bed-room is indispensable—not to heat, but to dry, the air of the chamber.

STATE PAPERS.

**DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS,
THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA,
AND KING OF PRUSSIA.**

The French Government has ordered a new levy of three hundred thousand conscripts. The motives of the Senate Consultum to that effect, contain an appeal to the allied powers. They, therefore, find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes, and their determinations.

The Allied Powers do not make war upon France, but against that preponderance, haughtily announced against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe and of France, the Emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of his Empire.

Victory has conducted the allied armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been, to offer peace to his Majesty the Emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the sovereigns and princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conduct of that peace. Their conduct was founded on the independence of the French Empire, as well as on the independence of the other States of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honourable to each.

The Allied Sovereigns desire, that I am a may be great powerful and happy. It is not the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy that French committee may retire, that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish, because a great people can only be tranquil in proportion as it is happy. The powers confirm to the French Empire an extent of territory which France, under her kings never knew, because a weak nation does not fill from its rank, but having in its turn experience reversed in an obstinate and singular contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the Allied Powers also wish to be free, tranquil, and happy themselves. They desire a state of peace which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from the numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years.

The Allied Powers will not lay down their arms until they have attained this great and desirable result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms until the political state of Europe be re-established anew, until immortal peace be established, until their rights over vain pretensions,

until the sanctity of treaties shall have at last secured its residence in Europe.
Frankfort, Dec. 1, 1813.

DUTCH STATE PAPERS, PROCLAMATION.

We, William Frederick, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands, &c. to all to whom these presents come greeting.

You invited us, fellow countrymen, to bring to completion the task so gloriously begun by yourselves. I have taken upon me the maintenance of that independence which your courage restored; and I now promise you to deem no difficulty, no labour, no sacrifice, too great, on my part, to convince you how much I love that people, of whose affliction I have received, and am receiving, such signal proofs.

But what other is our first duty, at the present moment, than the complete expulsion of the French from our country which they have so long tormented by their oppressions? A portion of that country is still the prey of the enemy, whose designs and intentions, the horrible events at Woerden must make manifest to us all. To arm then, Netherlands! to arm, to avenge the defenceless victims who fell under the maddening sword of these robbers. To arms! to defend forever your wives, your children, and your property against all possible return of those plundering murders. The old flag is again the point of union and the old flag shall also again give the ancient valor. Every moment of delay may prove destructive to one or other of you. It was to hundreds of your countrymen, the time which must prove for ever the curse of our life lost, irretrievably lost in our country. Should we slumber from the success of our first efforts, the country is reserved for grief, when its sons, animated with one spirit, shall every where run to arms, to support the efforts of the allied deliverers of Europe. The Netherlands united to France were involved in the misfortune of France, the Netherlands united to the allies, shall participate in the glory of having delivered Europe. O then the country and O how call upon you to come forth to bear arms not to be slain in battle in foreign climes for a foreign yoke, but to protect you and your defenceless children from plunder and murder. Wives! your husbands are summoned to arms, not to fight for a foreign tyranny, which would leave you to perish here in misery, but to secure you a that tranquillity for which the country will make ample provision.

And you, who cannot personally engage in this contest, the belief that Providence ever opened up to you, support the who fight for you provide by your ample contribution, for their arming, for the add

subsistencies, in short, for all the first necessities of war.

Plundered treasuries, confusion and discord in the administrations, were all that your oppressors left behind them; but your patriotism shall teach the oppressors themselves, that no Netherlands reckons that a sacrifice, which may place his country in freedom.

I conjure you, in the name of the country—I conjure you, by your past misfortune—inquire not what you ought to thy on the affairs of your country; ask only what would be your sufferings, should the return of your tyrants, whom God avert, be the effect of narrow calculation.

All the nations of Europe, whose magnanimous sacrifices have been crowned with the most glorious results, have their eyes upon you at this moment. our allies expect the putting forth of all our powers, and we must shew them that we are not backward in the noble strife.

Again, I conjure you, not to delay your voluntary offers for the support of our efforts towards the deliverance of our beloved country.

Forced loans correspond not with a people, who have freely taken upon themselves the direction of their own affairs; and the increase of the debts of the state is one of those extreme measures, the adoption of which we must avoid. We would not commence our reign with financial regulations, which might tend to shake public credit; that good faith, with which our ancestors fulfilled their engagements, and which we still reckon among the virtues of the Netherlands, shall be sacredly observed by us, in all measures relating to the finances of the country.

We order our Civil and military expenditure of War, finance, and foreign Affairs, to make all the necessary disposition for forwarding the objects of our paternal affection, and to submit to us the necessary regulations respecting the same.

We will, and order, that the whole of the sums arising from voluntary contributions being set apart from the general revenue of the country, shall be wholly appropriated for the purposes of the extraordinary armaments; and we require the addresses to be read from the pulpits of the different churches, on the day of our wedding, and otherwise made known to the nation in solemn manner.

Done at the Hague, this 6th of December, 1813, and in the first year of our reign.

By order (Signed) WILLIAM.

VAN DER BEEK VAN NASSAU.

Amsterdam, Dec. 9

PROCLAMATION.

INDEPENDENCE, FREEDOM, RESISTANCE AGAINST ALL FOREIGN YOKES, AND ALL UNLAWFUL CONQUESTS, AND ORANGES.

The Burgomasters of the City of Rotterdam, to the good citizens thereof, Greeting.

Worthy Fellow Citizens! our country is free. We have with which you are concerned, a full and free nation, and the French

people, over which he extended his iron yoke, which galled our shoulders, are broken: our country is free!

Our country for nineteen years past shaken by revolutions, exhausted by foreigners, and destroyed internally, was at length rescued out of the rank of nations. The flag, which the heroes of Orange, the Tromps, the De Ruyters, obtained victory on victory, and ceded lands and seas to tremble, are thrown into the grave of oblivion, and our pendents, which waved to the Indies and the Ganges are now no more.

The God of our Fathers said, let there be light, and there was light. The full day has broke; the nation flies to arms, and the heroic descendants of Orange, called by the voice of the whole nation to our shores, multiplified with the blood of his and our ancestors, is called by the united voice of the Sons of Civiles to our assistance, and the nation has proved itself worthy of him.

Now, no foreigner shall reign over us—no strangers devour our property—no bloody placards deface the gables of our houses—no splis of the Inquisition listen to our confidential disclosures—no French volubility contaminate our morals or deprive us of the comforts of divine service. No, the Prince, whom next to God, we obey, was born among us, knows our wants, speaks our language, and understands how to appreciate the value of the Evangelical Divine service, the comforting influence of which he has felt in its full force. O! now shall Truth and Justice kiss each other in our streets. From henceforth let all hatred and party animosity be banished—Prince and People—People and Prince. May one liberty, independence and the welfare of our country, be the share of all.

Meanwhile, in the altered state of affairs in Europe we may with good grounds expect all this; then will all impediments in the Government be done away; and then will the strength of all be united in one. Out of all disorders arise the voice of the nation. Let each your voices and ours join so that Europe may hear it, and that it may signal the heart of the French Conqueror!

Orange, lawful Sovereign of the Netherlands! to him do we swear obedience—to him do we swear loyalty, under his flag we will fly to arms, and pencil be our reward!

This is our Proclamation—We swear to remain faithful to this commencement; we swear it by the ashes of our Heroes; we swear it on the graves of William, of Maurier, of Frederic-Henry, and all the Heroes of the House of Orange!

God of the Netherlands! God of our fathers! and our God, who said let there be light, and there was light; who by the breath of thy mouth have driven our Enemies before us, continue to be our God, the God of our Prince, the God of our Children after us, and the God of the Netherlands till time shall be no more!

J. VAN HOGENDORP.

Rotterdam, Dec. 5, 1813.

NUG. 2.
No. XXIX

IN the arrangement of the household of our monarchs in ancient times, an officer seems to have held a conspicuous rank in the nursery or school-room, whose designation I do not at present find in "the Red Book." I mean the *Waisivv-Pov*, who (as we are informed by Burnet, *Hist. of Reform*, Vol. ii. p. 23), "according to the rule of educating our princes, was always to be wailing for the king's faults;" or (according to Hosty, *Freien d. d. r. r.* p. 13) was given to the Prince "for a companion at his book, or rather for a proxy to bear the punishment of such errors, either through negligence or inadvertency, as were committed by him." Arguing from effect to cause, it should seem that this reverent regard for the deities of royalty was attended with most beneficial consequences. James I. was not flattered by praise, for we have still on record the *repartee* which the early Buckman, his tutor, made to the Countess of Mar, on her expostulation with him for doing to "trick" the catastrophe of his royal pupil. And yet all that the hoary falsary could make of the victim to his burh was a pusillanimous pendant. Whereas in Edward VI. whose "negligence or inadvertency" was punished on the breech of Barnaby Fitz-Patrik, according to the obloquism of Carlar, was "lacking neither humanity, a princely gravity, and modesty, for any kind of towardsness, besetting a noble king."

**"Nani regum decus, et juvenum flos, sperque
bonorum,
Delitum arch, et gloria gentis erat."**

See Heglyn, p. 141—and Burget, Vol. ii.
Records, p. 89.

Although this method of flagellation by proxy does not seem to have regularly formed part of the system of education among the Ancients, I find an instance of it in Plutarch, who seems to be far from disapproving the plan.

... ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ μετὰ τούτοις, ἄλλως ψευδούς
 ἐκείνου ἀποδείχθη, συνέβη· κατηνύχθη γὰρ
 ἔργον αὐτῶν τῶν ἐκείνου ἰσχυρίσεων. Ὁ δ'
 ἡμιτερὸς, καθ' ἡμέραν ὁ Ἀδριανὸς ἐν διπλοῦν
 ἀμετρῶν τῶν γυναικῶν πλὴν αὐτοῦ.
 ἀνεκτότα, οὐκ ἄλλω ἄνευ, ἐκάλουν
 ἰδοὺ ΠΑΙΔΙ ΠΑΝΤΑΣ ΕΜΒΑΛΕΙΝ
 τὴν ἀνελύουσαν, καὶ οὕτως ἦτι χρεὶς ἔχει
 ἀνελύουσαν ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνελύουσαν
 ἀνελύουσαν, ἀλλ' οὕτως ἀνελύουσαν τὴν
 Eurip. frag. Vol. LXIV, Dec. 1913

"insipiens." *Quemodo Adulator ad
Amico sul. rousatur.* 1731. Vol. 1.
p 183. edit. Wyltenbach. 1785.

Edmond Howes, the continuator of "Stow's Chronicle," in his edition of that valuable work in the year 1811, has made a curious mistake. Intending to refer to Hudson's Commentary "De Asa," he conceives the subject of that learned treatise to be the name of the author's birth-place, and calls him Baudens or Asa 1^o of 22. col. 2.

I found the following sentences written in pencil on the fly leaf of a book I lately purchased:

"It is amazing how little novelty of ideas there is in the literary world. How many of the most brilliant thoughts in modern books are not trace up, almost in gradual retrogression, to ancient writers."

"The era of erudition (comprehensive is considered, and not with reference to particular branches of science) in Poland was from the Reformation to the Revolution.

"A malignant mind can distort the actions of innocence into those of vice."

"When in the course of argumentation my opponent makes an appeal to my *canonism* or *liberalism*, I conclude it to be the gilding of some false proposition which he wishes me to swallow.

"Never form an opinion of a person at first sight for all conceit receives a drop we mul, if we afterwards find ourselves deceived."

As the Almanacks for 1814 are now published, every "true born Englishman," especially if he be a *believer in Astrology*, must derive much delight from the "*Bioglyphi*" devised by that skilful *Philomath Francis Moore*, which represent Buonaparte as "*dead as nail in doer*." I trust the learned Physician will not be so much out in his conjecture as one of his predecessors, the *immortal Partridge*. The following advertisement of one of his Almanacks now lies before me.

" This Week [sic] was Published by the Company of Stationers, Mr. John Patridge's [sic] Almanack, for the Year 1704. To which is Annex'd his Fables, and a Supplement, containing an Ancient Prophecy, foretelling that every Seventh King of France shall be taken or taken Prisoner, Beginning from Henry I and Continued to Lewis XIII the

Present French King setting forth the Downfall and Death of that Tyrant in 1705!!"

It certainly was not consistent with that politeness for which Lewis XIV. was justly celebrated to contradict flatly the sagacious astrologer: but he had the obstinacy to live ten years after sentence of death was pronounced against him; and Partridge thought fit to follow his example.—See Swift's Works, Vol. iii. pp. 225—264, Nicholson's edition.

In Fox's "Protestation to the whole Church of England," prefixed to the First Volume of his "Acts and Monuments, &c." the conclusion, though strongly tinged with the quaintness that characterized the writings of that age, contains much sound sense and good advice; applicable indeed to all times, but more peculiarly to the present, when we are so imperiously called upon for *CONCINITY*.

"Now what the Lord will do with this wicked world, or what rest he will give to his Church after these long sorrows, he is our Father in Heaven, his Will be done in Earth as seemeth best to his divine Majesty.

"In the mean time let us for our parts with all patient obedience wait upon his graces leisure, and glorify his holy name, and edify one another with all humility. And if there cannot be an end of our disputing and contending one against another, yet let there be a moderation in our affections. And forasmuch as it is the good Will of our God, that Satan, thus should be let loose amongst us for a short time; yet let us strive in the mean while what we can to amound the malice of the time with mutual humanity. They that be in error let them not disdain to learn. They which have greater talents of knowledge committed, instruct in simplicity them that be simple. No man liveth in that Common-wealth where nothing is amiss; but yet because God hath so placed us, Englishmen here in one Common-wealth; also in one Church, as in one Ship together; let us not mangle or divide the ship, which being divided perishes; but every man serve with diligence and discretion in his order, wherein he is called. They that sit at the Helm keep well the point of the Needle, to know how the Ship goeth, and whither it should. Whatsoever weather betide, the Needle well

touch'd with the Stars of Heav'n's Word, will never fail. Such is labour in the Oars start for no tempest, but do what they can to keep from the Rocks. Likewise they which be in inferior rooms take heed they move no sedition nor disturbance against the Rovers and Mariners. No storm so dangerous to a Ship on the Sea, as is discord and disorder in a Weal publique. What Countries and Nations, what Kingdoms and Empires, what Cities, Towns and Houses, discord hath dissolved, in Stories is manifest: I need not spend time in rehearsing examples. The God of peace, who hath power both of Land and Sea, reach forth his mercifull hand to help them up that sink, to keep up them that stand, to still these windes and surging Seas of discord and contention among us; that we professing one Christ, may in one unity of doctrine gather our selves into one Ark of the true Church together, where we, continuing stedfast in faith, may at the last happily be conducted to the joyfull Port of our desired landing place, by his heavenly grace. To whom, both in heaven and earth, be all power and glory, with his Father and the Holy Spirit for ever. Amen." Signat. 111. 2 T. E.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

F. a Correspondent in your last month's Magazine (p. 331), has done me the honour to notice my remarks upon sculpture. It is an honour, however, sir, with which I could, very willingly, have dispensed, as he has thought proper to accompany his strictures with insinuations savouring more of a splenetic temper than of a sincere desire to elucidate truth. It is only that he may be again consigned to the shades of oblivion and contempt, that I now deign to expose his misrepresentations and his ignorance. His very introduction is so complete a tissue of error (for I am unwilling to use a stronger term, however appropriate it might be), that I scarcely know whether most to admire the fertility of his invention, or his unblushing effrontery.

Malmesbury is represented as a writer "remarkable for the confidence of his style, the variety and number of his unsuccessful efforts, and who possesses, in no common degree, the art of changing his appearance for the purpose of

eluding his pursuers." Now, sir, with respect to the first of these assertions, I have only to remark, that either he attaches a very different meaning to "confidence of style" than his common acceptance bears, or he advances that which is palpably untrue; for if ever any piece was written with the greatest hesitation, or the most respectful deference to public opinion, the slight essay which he has taken for his text is the one. But, from the nature of his own style, I am led to infer, that what he calls "confidence" in me, any body else would denigrate by its opposite; as it seems hardly probable that F. would himself commit the crime of which he accuses me; and yet, his communication is nothing more nor less than *ipse dixit* from beginning to end.

"I feel quite certain from his observations," that F. never read enough of your Magazine to know, "what it is now my task to tell him, viz." that so far from having made "a *parvity* and number of unsuccessful efforts, Molunpus has never appeared in your valuable Publication but upon two subjects, in neither of which can he be emphatically described as *unsuccessful*; for in both, or in one instance, at least (*not the last*), the object he had in view has been completely attained. The fact is, sir, that I never proposed to myself any greater honour than to promote inquiry on those subjects, and chest the communications of such of your readers as were much better able to discuss them than myself.

Neither is your accurate Correspondent a whit more fortunate in his concluding charge, because, had he been disposed to do me justice, which is a great deal too much to expect from him, he would have acknowledged that, instead of "changing my appearance for the purpose of eluding my pursuers," I have always courted inquiry; nor have I ever shrouded my face in a cowl, to escape the vengeance of the most virulent assailant.

That there are those, sir, who, when covered with infamy in one shape, can, with the utmost facility, assume another, your Correspondent will readily admit; because, unless I am greatly deceived, he will not have to travel far out of the range of his own history for proof of this observation.

Having thus, I shall myself, shown how much you may depend upon the

correctness of my sagacious opponent's introductory remarks, I will dismiss them, by suggesting to him the propriety of never again attempting to give point to what he may fancy—a witty sentence—by the sacrifice of truth, nor of permitting sarcasm and personalities to usurp the place of plain unspheutical argument.

"If any thing can be *inferred* from his letter above referred to, it is that, as far as his judgment extends," I am not competent to give an opinion upon the art of sculpture. Possibly he may think so;—and, probably, he thinks right. But it would have been as well, perhaps, if he had just condescended to favour us with the grounds on which he has formed this opinion; for, I must candidly confess, that, after a very careful perusal of his epistle, I am totally unable to discover either the foundation of his belief, or the drift of his argument. Unless indeed, he wishes to prove, what I have never denied, viz. that "the statues of Venus and Apollo are perfect samples;"— "that they were never supposed to be mere copies;"—"that the human body is not likely ever to have attained to, or long retained, perfect beauty and symmetry;"—and "that the ancients never essayed to imitate their Creator." All these are so many simple and well-established propositions, that I could not but assent to them; and it he has discovered any thing in my last, that can be tortured into the contrary, he is welcome to quote it.

There is one idea in my letter which may need a word of explanation. I have supposed the probability of the ancients having had opportunities of placing before them *living models*. Perhaps this is assuming too much. Let it be remarked, however, that your Correspondent himself appears to allow the *bare possibility* of such a circumstance, while I have gone a step further, and considered it as *probable*. If this be the bone that sticks in I's throat, I am sorry for it; for I cannot conceive how he could think it worth his while to write a letter about what, at all events, can only be a *lapsus linguae*, while the main object of the paragraph, which is clearly to prove that "the human body was not, in the ages of the world, emaciated, &c." is passed over without an observation.

I hope your Correspondent will not think me "captious" if I ask him—What is the standard of "human

beauty!" and what is the precise nature of that "immense labour" by which the ancients "collected the rays of beauty into a focus?" Will he, also, have the goodness to inform us—when and how it was they ever had "a correct idea of human beauty," if there never existed a perfect *living model*? And, finally, by what accident it was that this "correct idea" was unfortunately lost, and which it was their object to "restore to us?"

Whether I have had the temerity to compare the Statues of Mansfield and Pitt with those of Venus and

Apollo, is merely an idle speculation of your Correspondent, with which I have nothing to do. It only remains, then, for me to assure him, that I can readily believe even his assertion, that he has "not the least wish to detract from the praises due to modern artists;" but the reluctance with which he gives them his countenance and support is a matter of little consideration; for "the plaudits of ignorance no man of science or of sense would court—no one would accept them." Your obedient servant,

Nov.

MELAMPUS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

November, 1819.

SIR,
Your Magazine for October last (p. 304) is a letter from a Correspondent calling himself "W. Rose," in which a "curious fact" is related, for the accuracy of which he vouches. It is very remarkable, that this same, or, rather, another very similar, "curious fact," is told by Priscilla Wakefield, on the authority of "the most Rev. Dr. Blunket, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, who was witness" to it: and it is still more singular, that both Mr. Rose and Priscilla Wakefield should, as it were by a miracle, relate their respective anecdotes in almost precisely the same words, as you may perceive by the subjoined quotations. It is impossible that they should be one and the same story, as your Correspondent describes his to have "happened a few days ago at Staines," while the book above referred to was written two or three years since.

Mr. Rose certainly deserves praise for the communication of so much original matter: and I trust that his kind endeavours to contribute towards our entertainment and instruction will keep pace with that love of truth and detestation of plagiarism so apparent on the face of his letter. I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MELAMPUS.

W. ROSE.

PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD.

"SIR,
I beg leave to send the following curious fact, which happened a few days ago, near Staines.

"I have a cream-coloured poney, which has been in my possession these three years. I have a great attachment for him, which is much increased since I find that he is capable even of friendship. My horse has lately grown extremely fond of a small terrier that lives with him in the same stable; and wherever he goes, the dog is always his companion. It happened, a few days ago, as the groom was leading the horse out for exercise, that they met a large dog, who very violently attacked the diminutive terrier: upon which the horse rose upon his hind legs, and to the astonishment of the groom, so effectually fought his friend's battle with his fore feet, that the aggressor scampered off in a cowardly manner, without any farther attempt to renew the attack.

"Yours, &c. &c.

"W. ROSE."

"I have a white poney that carries me most agreeably, and is so tractable, that I am not under the least apprehension when I am upon him. As I have had him for these two years, I am much attached to him; but I shall love him better than ever, since I find that he is capable of friendship; and, what is a still rarer quality, does not shrink from defending his friend, in the hour of danger. My horse is grown extremely fond of a little dog, that lives with him in the same stable; and, whenever I ride, the dog runs along by the side of my poney. It happened yesterday, as the groom was leading the poney out for exercise, that they met a much larger dog, who very violently attacked the diminutive stranger: upon which my horse rose on his hind legs, and, to the astonishment of the groom, so effectually fought his friend's battle with his fore feet, that the aggressor scampered off in a cowardly manner, without any farther attempt to renew the attack."—*Instinct Displayed*, 1811.

HAWTHORNE COTTAGE.

A TALE.

BY J. J.

PART III. AND LAST.

(Continued from page 407.)

"We then have of Lydian Pandemonium,
Corinthian poems, Persian flatteries,
But smiled so in the conclusion that
In those spectators, they were so lulled,
Go home children and."

THE NEW ACTION.

AS in the great scheme of creation, there is a series of subordinate events obviously tending to the completion of its final cause; so in the lesser plan of human life the reflecting mind may trace in its successive vicissitudes the hand of a predisposing Providence. Plans projected by the best human wisdom, and conducted by the best human economy, fail, and consequences succeed directly opposite to the ends for which they were formed—Success is not wholly attributable to a judicious forecast, nor, in many instances, in failure more the result of misconduct than the direction of a Superior Will.

When Mr. Lantry conveyed his nephew to the care of Mr. Melmoth, at Alicante, he had every reason to expect, from the steady and double disposition of Henry, that he would there acquire a considerable portion of commercial knowledge, and, at the same time, gradually discharge from his mind the memory of Ellen, and from his heart the affection, his attachment to her had produced.

With this view, he had requested that Mr. Melmoth would introduce his nephew to such of his connexions as might afford objects obliterative of his former passion; and should he discern the succession of a fresh one, which he might think eligible to the young man's family, that he would encourage it with all the interest he might possess.

In consequence of this direction, Henry had ridden on with the family in every party at home or abroad—Wealth and beauty had been often placed in his way, but had effected no conquest that could supersede his Ellen's right, which seemed by absence and opposition to be more confirmed.

But though his heart had never yielded to any transient impression from a second object, it may be naturally supposed that it would not remain so-

tally insensible to the allurments of beauty and good-nature; and of these, the extensive circle of Mr. Melmoth's connexions afforded many and various instances—by some he was rallied as an absent man; by others as an anticipated lover; while his assiduity recommended him to all—but, alas! too fatally to Miss Ida Guzman.

This lady was born of English parents in Spain, who having died before her education was finished, or her age matured, the small property that devolved to her was placed in the hands of a supposed friend, under whose tutelage she was to remain until her minority expired.

In the mean time, her youth and extraordinary beauty, joined to an uncommon degree of sensibility, had rendered her an object of general admiration, and by many of her admirers the most honourable and advantageous overtures had been made; but as, during her legal infancy, her person was not at her own disposal, they were rejected by her guardian, as incompatible with his views of interest, professedly hers, but in reality his own—he was aware of his obligation to render up, with his ward, the property that belonged to her, which property he had sunk in fruitless speculation—the consequence was, a total inability to restore his trust, and a natural inclination to defer the day of reckoning, which he knew, to him, must be a day of shame.

But though the plausibility of his pretences had the effect of argument on her mind, her heart was torn by disappointment, which rendered her life miserable; and as her guardian could not even the real motive of his conduct, there could be no appeal to the liberality of her lovers, and, consequently, no relief.

As the expiration of his authority approached, his apprehension increased, and his invention quickened—His ends require illicit means, and, to absolve himself, he bestowed his ward, for the amount of her property, on a Spanish merchant considerably older, but whose age was a much less exception than his ill-humour—the disguise of both being absolutely necessary for a time, to give effect to this bargain, dress, cosmetics, &c. with a constant, though difficult, suppression of spleen, was resorted to; and in being seconded by the warmest recommendation of her

guardian, who was continually representing the many advantages of wealth contrasted with the narrow economy which her confined circumstances must reduce her to, an interview was, at last, obtained for this factitious lover, which his education and address afterwards improved beyond his expectation—in short, perceiving her guardian determined, and conscious of the dependency of her situation, she, at length, acceded to their joint importunities, and became the reluctant wife of Gonzalvo Guzman, who shortly after, appearing in his natural character, exacted obedience to the commands of tyranny, and, from an equal wife, the submission of a slave.

Young Emersly's first interview with Matilda Guzman was at a ball given by Mrs. Melmoth. As the mind naturally attaches itself to sympathetic appearances, the settled melancholy of her countenance engaged his attention, and excited a degree of interest which marked his address to her with a more than ordinary degree of respect.

The impression was, however, too slight at that time to remain long on his mind after the absence of the object that occasioned it—happy had it been for the unfortunate Matilda if that on hers had been equally transient—but, alas! every circumstance conspired to make it lasting—in Emersly she traced a mind congenial with her own—fringed with every species of liberal information, and refined by the purest sentiments, which, with an equal age and pleasing person, combined to fill that void in her heart, which conjugal affection should have supplied.

Such was the effect of her interview with Emersly, and was irresistibly so—in vain she strove against the admission of a passion so dangerous and dishonourable—in vain did shame detect, and reason judge, and conscience punish it with unremitting anguish—the flame was kindled—its extinction hopeless—and her only wish, that it might secretly and surely consume the heart that cherished it.

It was not till this fatal passion, together with the increasing brutality of her husband, had effected an interminishing derangement of mind, that she, one evening, sent a note to young Emersly, requesting a few minutes conversation with him. This strange request, from a married lady and a stranger, somewhat surprised him; but as he

knew not her motive, common civility required that he should accede to it.

On his arrival at the house, he was admitted by the person who brought the note, and shewn into an anti-chamber, which led to a suite of rooms, all furnished in the first style of taste and magnificence.

Here he had not remained long when the lady entered—in gracefulness of form, beauty of feature, elegance of dress, and dignity of address—a most imposing object of admiration!—She threw up her veil—

"Do you recollect me?" said she.

"To have seen you once, madam," replied Emersly, profoundly bowing, "must render all future recollection unnecessary."

"You flatter, sir."

"Pardon me, madam—the bounty of Nature has rendered that impossible."

"Well, I will not presume to contend with you in compliments—we women, you know, are but a little little kind of creatures."

"Oh, Madam!—I have seen ladies with truly masculine minds—and I have had no reason to think otherwise of yours—though I will candidly confess, however admirable as such, they always appear to me most amiable—as the weaker vessel."

"Indeed?"—she cast down her eyes—"then, were my ambition at liberty to aspire—it could mount on ample pinions."

"Madam?"

"Is it to your bearing or your apprehension, sir, I am to reply?"

"I must acknowledge, madam—you are not clearly understood."

"As to the matter or the application of it?"

"In neither, madam!"

"I recollect—a metaphor is the language of the East—you are Northerly."

She turned from him; and having walked up to a high and spacious window, drew the curtain—the view opened on an extensive piece of garden-ground, artfully and highly cultivated, of most luxuriant growth, and rich variety—the moon was full—the atmosphere unclouded—and she shone with imperial brightness—the tops of the trees, the fruits and flowers, were tinged with her reflected beams, and with those of the myriads of resplendent stars that blazed around her—in the prospect all was harmony, propriety, and peace—

in the mind of the spectator—the beautiful but unfortunate Matilda—all was derangement, veiling in distraction.—Having observed how beautiful the moon appeared—

“How lovely is her aspect—and yet,” said she, turning her eyes on Emerson with an expressive language—“what is she compared with the all-glorious sun!”

“She has also her beauty and attraction, madam, and has them most powerfully; and with her mild, benign, and useful qualities, fully known and duly estimated, the point of superiority might possibly become more questionable.”

“Oh!—a mere blink in Nature without him!—Are you an astronomer?”

“I know the order of the planets, madam, and their names; but can neither calculate their relative distances, nor trace the eccentricities of their orbits.”

“How much less likely are you,” said she, laying her hand on his shoulder, her eyes still fixed on him with the same languid expression, “to trace the eccentricities of the mind!”

Emerson was startled and confused—she seemed to wait his reply.

“Is your silence indicative of modesty, sir, or disgust?—or do you prefer the pleasures of imagination to those of speech?”

“Imagination has its pleasures, undoubtedly, madam—but it has also its pains!”

“Then, in the presence of a lady, be cautious of its influence—were I, whom you have so highly complimented, induced to evince even the smallest flattering demonstration in return—would there not be danger in any consequent imagination?—Still silent!”

“Madam, I should presume any answer superfluous, where there can be no question.”

“Well!—then beware of imagination—for it is a medium—of microscopic powers!”—She paused a few moments—“Have you any knowledge of astrology?”

“Still less of that, madam.”

“You cannot, then, calculate my death by my nativity?”

“Had I the ability, madam, I should certainly want the will, to enter on a calculation so painful—whenever it shall happen (and far distant be the day!) I trust it will be no less happy than your birth, on which, surely, all the Loves

and Graces smiled, and endowed you with their charms.”

“Do you think they conferred a happy dowry?”

“To yourself, madam, as the source of power, and to your successful suitor as the source of ecstatic pleasure, superlatively so—but for the world, who gaze but to envy and despair, it were better had they been less bountiful.”

She looked at him—her brow heaved, and her eyes flashed an alarming wildness—a silence of a few seconds ensued—

“I perceive you are a physiognomist, a reader of the mind in the countenance,” said she, in a tremulous voice—“what do you read in mine?”

Emerson, confounded by these strange interrogatories, looked at her, unable to reply.

“Do you mark me, and yet guess me not?—I thought your penetration had been keener.”

“Madam,” returned Emerson, “it is sometimes no easy task to trace the aberrations of a lady’s mind.”

“True, sir—and mine has wandered much of late.—But you still view my features—what do you read in them—for if not read, how can you know their beauty?—features are beautiful only as they are typical—as they indicate more or less the virtues and excellencies of the heart and mind—and when they fail to realize their pretensions, they lose the power of beauty, and assume that of a more transient fancy, such as affect, for the hour, alike the untutored stupidity of the clown, and the cultivated perception of the man of fashion—tell me not of flames and darts—of nectar, and nonsense—no! no! no!—I have had enough of that—that is not the language of Love—Love is an appetite of the soul—can it be satisfied with less than celestial food?—if my countenance be a tablet in which are the characters legible of meekness of mind, benevolence of heart, and susceptibility of affection, which are the virtual sustenance of Love—(and all unrecognized and unrequested)—because the egotism—you may read me as I am!—again silent!—are you a duncie in Love’s orthography?”

“I must confess, madam, the art of spell-ing is supremely yours!”

“I comprehend your evasion—as a compliment, it is too sportive—as an assertion, it is untrue—but it proves

you honourable—take your credit—at my expense!"

"Madam," said Emersy (conscious that his last reply was rather less courteous than the occasion demanded), "you will think me importunate without a shadow of pretence—but if you would be somewhat more explicit"—

She sighed.

"Leave me," said she, "we are all mortal, and shall one day throw off the veil that screens our real characters—you then may know me—for what I am now forbid to name!"

"Good Heavens! Madam, what am I to understand by this?"

"No matter—No matter—No matter," said the frantic Matilda, "'tis madness all I say or do—Leave me!" (she again raised her veil—she looked at him—she dropped her hand upon his shoulder, and her head upon her hand) "Alas! I am not—I am not what I should be!"

Emersy's astonishment could only be equalled by his sorrow for the cause of it; but as that involved a mystery too great even for vanity to solve without a risk—he chose rather to impute her conversation and behaviour to an unfortunate derangement of mind in consequence of her unhappy marriage, the circumstances of which he had not only learned from Mr. Melmoth, but from herself.

But to leave her thus distracted and alone was a request his humanity forbade him to comply with—and while with one arm he supported her in a state of the most extreme dejection, he stretched out the other to a bell-string, which he touched—she started—and at that moment hearing the foot of her husband on the stair-case, gave a shriek, and swooned on the sofa.

Emersy was supporting her head when Gonsalvo entered the room—his surprise at the sight of Emersy, and Emersy's confusion at the sight of him, are not easily to be described.

"And who are you?" said Gonsalvo.

"My name is Emersy."

"And your business with my wife?—but that seems to explain itself."

At this instant the servant entered, who, with the ready invention of a chambermaid, seeing the embarrassment of Emersy, addressed herself to him—

"Sir," said she, "Mr. Melmoth just now stopped at the gate, and left

word he should wait for you at the place you appointed."

"Mr. Melmoth!" cried the jealous Gonsalvo.

"Yes," answered the intrepid girl—"Mr. Melmoth left this gentleman here about an hour ago, to call for him on his return; and I see it is well for my mistress, poor dear lady, that the gentleman remained with her—she is in another fit."

Gonsalvo looked at the girl—then at his wife—and Emersy—and doubting how to receive the story, seemed to wait further information from the latter; but Emersy thinking the brevity of an untruth the best security for its reception, was unwilling to add any thing of his own to what the girl had said; he, therefore, merely asked him, if the assistance he had afforded his lady could be any longer misconstrued—in answer to which, the other bowed a silent assent to his conduct; intimating thereby, that it came more from the head than the heart.

Emersy then took a polite leave of the lady, of which she seemed scarcely sensible, and wished Gonsalvo "Good night;" which was coolly returned.

Emersy knew too well the nature of Spanish jealousy to conceive his present escape a discharge from its consequences, and the next day had determined to acquaint Mr. Melmoth with all that had passed, and to advise with him on the best mode of removing the prejudices that seemed to have arisen against him in the mind of Gonsalvo, notwithstanding the fabrication of the waiting-maid, which he justly considered as too trifling to oppose the progress of a passion so powerful in itself, and so natural to the breast of a Spaniard; but when he considered that, by this disclosure, he should expose the lady to the immediate vengeance of her husband, he relinquished the idea, and determined to rely on his innocence for his future safety.

Several days had passed unproductive of any occurrence to ground the smallest apprehension on; when walking out one evening, he passed the house, and, from a window which overlooked the road, was observed by the waiting-woman, who holding up her finger, was impudently answered by him with a motion of assent.

The garden gate was open: he en-

lured; and, walking up to the house, he heard Gonzalvo order one of the servants to take the key of the chamber, and bring his horse. Elarshi, not wishing to be caught by him, rode on towards the gate, which he had nearly reached, when, turning his head round, he saw Gonzalvo walking down the steps from the hall into the courtyard, out of which he turned into the path that led towards him. He knew it would be impossible to see or hear his sight without the gates, and as his appearance would naturally have awakened the former suspicion of treachery, he slipped unperceived into a little recess, and had the satisfaction to see him pass at the next minute, and mount his horse.

Timothy wanted to tell her that he thought General-vo might be out of the direct path, and was just quitting his hiding-place, when he was met by the waiting-woman—she begged him not to be alarmed, and told him that she was her lady's confidante—that she knew the very earnest desire she had to see him, and had no doubt his gallantry would sooner or later lead him to the pleasure of so lovely a mistress.

bioresy was now sensible of his im-
 propriety, but had gone too far to re-
 ceed from this appeal to his childhood—
 he followed the girl with an assumed
 boldness, who pleased at the idea of
 conveying so much pleasure to her mis-
 tress, encouraged it by representations
 too familiar to be intellectual on the
 ardour of youth.

Having placed him where he had before placed himself, she desired him to wait till she returned, which she shortly after did, with a rope ladder.

"Here," said she, "is my own ladder, which he has used for similar purposes, I have no doubt."

Finally, not yet, scarcely knowing where, and entered the chamber of the unfortunate Madiba, he much less knew for what he condemned with a by that means of shame and terror which had followed his implicit consent to the girl's request, who had certainly represented her mistress's indignation to see her guilty with much more levity than he— for instead of finding the unhappy lady ready to receive his embraces, he saw her lying on a sofa, more an object of sympathy than alien love.

She started at the sight of him, and modestly asked how he came to be

Ex. 10. 1. 1. LXIV. Dec.

"I am sorry, madam," replied Krombich, "to find it questionable to you; but by the decision of your servant, and the grace of a rope-ladder, I appear before you covered with shame. Let it, however, be your extenuation of my offence to-day. I was assailed by her on my private would be accessible to all."

"Silly!" said I. "There are some things, say
and say," that I do not understand—
not spoken. There are some offences
for which though Nature punishes, she
pays in your shame—oh! I could res-
son, but that reasoning drives me mad—
I could do not on human laws and
human misdeeds, the consequence of
those laws—and prove now a wretch!
—but how come you here?"

" Nations," replied Emericly, " I have already answered you "

"And were I rope-ladder and the direction of my servant all that I am indebted to for your appearance—alas! then the same moment is deprived of the favour—but, you are prudent, and deserve to be happy—I once was so—but as a stranger than to's—"

Her hand fell on the pillow, and as her hand fell over the edge of the sofa, kindly caught it, and kissed it with more emotion than pity required, or her hour could approve.

— and a tear stole down her cheek — she started —

What do you understand by hope and love.

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to be a principle to lend our assistance where Nature has made us sympathetic, and to refuse to lend aid when she has declined to do so, for is it a mere life, to be passed on through dangerous and uncertain paths of blood, and a cruel condition, that principle of justice which can only be maintained by force?

I have been thinking of you very much lately.

but the...
had...
geography...
shown...
down...
the...

the hypothesis that the probability of a person's being a member of a particular group is proportional to the number of people in that group. This is the hypothesis of the "naïve Bayes" model, which is the basis of the "naïve Bayes" classifier. The "naïve Bayes" classifier is a simple probabilistic classifier that uses Bayes' theorem to calculate the probability of a person belonging to a particular group, given the observed features. The "naïve Bayes" classifier is based on the assumption that the features are independent of each other, given the class. This is a simplification, but it often works well in practice.

room—*Ha! ha! ha!* but why should he not—all have been naughty in their time—my husband says I am naughty still—would you say so to—*Oh no—you say nothing!*"

Emerald observing her strength exhausted by her phrensy, and her eyes inclined to sleep, encouraged it, as a restorative to reason—he darkened the room—she slept—he watched beside her an hour—during which his thoughts naturally turned on his critical situation—how to escape with honour to himself, or safety to the hapless Matilda, employed his invention, but to little effect—the chamber-door was locked—the ladder gone by which he ascended, and the window twenty feet from the ground—his perplexity became every minute more dreadful, when he considered the return of Gonzalvo, from whose violence the most serious consequences were to be expected—his anxiety had become almost intolerable, when Matilda awoke, and, beyond his expectation, so restored, as gave him hopes of some advice in their perilous situation, of which she seemed immediately sensible, by expressing her surprise at seeing him still with her.

"You are not aware," said she, "of our danger, should Gonzalvo return, and find you here—it would be fatal to us both—you will see a little bell-string behind me, touch it, and my woman will attend—My head is extremely weak, and I fear my mind has wandered—for this visit (a satisfaction I am ashamed to own) I thank you—but for *your* sake—your future safety—wish it to be the last—you have witnessed a passion which will shortly end me—and disgrace my memory after death—but which—Heaven knows, I still resist with all the little reason it has left me!"

"Madam," replied Emerald, "you mistake the nature of it—disappointed of those qualities in a husband which you were led to expect, and fancying the existence of them in another—a preference has arisen which you term a passion, but which owes its effect on the mind more to the recoiling of a staid conscience than desire; it neither lessens your obedience to the commands, nor your inclination to the comforts, of your husband—and only acts offensively to yourself."

"*Get go!*" replied Matilda; "you are an insufficient counsel—think not the conscious criminal can thus be flat-

tered—I can tell you better—my obedience is not lessened because my fears are not diminished, from whence only a tyrant can derive it—my inclination to his comforts is not lessened, because the tyrant's gloom is somewhat less dreadful than his frown—this preference is a passion—because affection is natural to my bosom, and wants an object there—but oh! its action is torturing—how can I express it—or account for its resistent nature, which neither reason can reduce—nor religion terrify—*Oh!* it is a passion to me insuperable—and, like the fascination of the serpent's eye—arrests but to destroy!"

The bell had been rung, and was now answered by the woman, who, with scarce breath enough to utter it, announced the arrival of her master at the gate; and immediately after, the voice of Gonzalvo was heard on the stair-case, calling for the key of the chamber.

Emerald now declared he would not leave her exposed to the vengeance of a jealous husband, but would either reason him into temper, or die in her defence.

"*Silly man!*" cried the unfortunate lady, "would you reason with a madman, or can you resist, alone and unarmed, a number of armed men—*fly—fly—*for heaven's sake fly, or we are both lost."

In the mean while, the girl had met her master; and in order to give a little time for Emerald to escape, desired he would not disturb her mistress just then, as she was asleep; he made her no answer; but taking the key from the man, proceeded to the chamber, and arrived, unfortunately, time enough to hear his wife's remonstrance to Emerald.

Confirmed now in what before he suspected, his agitation impeded his haste—he fumbled some time before he could unlock the door—his wife, hearing the key within the lock, gave a loud shriek, and swooned; while Emerald, at the moment panic-struck, was lost not only to the condition of Matilda, but to his former resolve, and at the sight of the enraged Gonzalvo, as he entered the room, desperately dropped from the window into the garden.

Fortunately, a bed of soft mould received him; but on attempting to rise, he felt himself unable to stand—one leg being sprained, and his whole

body so shaken, that he had not power to support himself.

In this helpless state he lay some time—during which his ears were assailed, and his heart racked, with the piercing cries and supplications of the unhappy Matilda, evidently under the terrors of death from her enraged husband; the words “Perfidious wretch!”—“Abominable strumpet!”—with other opprobrious epithets, were followed by menaces of immediate death—he heard the repeated orders of Gonzalvo to bring his sword—and for his servants to pursue the villain that had dishonoured him—he heard the entreaties of the servants—he heard the last words of the hapless Matilda—“Spare me a little longer, and nature will absolve you from the imputation of murder!”—he trembled, his heart sunk—his blood ran cold with horror!

He made several attempts to leave the place, and at last effected it so far as to reach the place which had before concealed him—here he had not been long when he heard a dreadful shriek—which was immediately followed by a deep and dying groan—suddenly all was silent—the light was gone—a horrid sense of death seized his mind—he again attempted to move—his fears urged him—and he passed the gate

(To be continued)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
AS this is the first time that I have had the honour of addressing you, it will be a mark of your approbation to my endeavours if you insert the following in your valuable Miscellany.

Your humble servant,

NEWMARKOS.

*Tum ulularis et
Myrtus, et ovis copia varium,
Spargent olivæ odorati
Fœtibus domos præci.*

Hon.

THERE is nothing in which I take more delight than sitting at my open casement on a fine summer's evening, and contemplating the objects which the united efforts of nature and of art present to my view. On the outside of my window there is a little balcony, shaded on one side by the luxuriant foliage of a grove of tall poplars. Here sometimes place my chair, and enjoy

the light breezes, as they spring up together, with that sweet contemplation which affords such a rational and lasting delight to the mind. On my left, I can faintly trace the windings of the beautiful river Cahler, through a valley which, by its loveliness, exceeds all description. In the front is a small lake, on whose glassy bosom the moon reflects her pale light, whilst the regular beating of oars from the boats which navigate this little sea, the distant barking of dogs, and the hum of men, form a melody to my ear as interesting and as moving as the finest piece of music. On my right, wood-crowned mountains, tinged with the sombre hue of night, bound the prospect, and, by their melancholy appearance, form a pleasing contrast to the light variety of the other part of the view. The beautiful simplicity and irregularity of the grounds which skirt my little villa also present a foreground equal to the perspective. While yet the sun tinges the sky with his last rays, I often retire to my station, and meditate on the goodness of the Deity, on his unbounded power, and on the vanity, pride, and insignificance of man. The other evening, I fell very agreeably into a general review of the occupations of mankind in this our little sphere. I ran over in my mind the customs of each nation, rude and civilized. I marked the gradual ascent of human nature from barbarism to refinement, and from ignorance to learning. The native American, little better than the animals he hunts, is alone engaged in the pursuit of food; his mind, unfettered by moral or religious obligations, indulges all the malevolent passions without restraint. His religion, if it may be dignified by that name, consists in the worship of idols, and in the immolation of men, women, and children, on their bloody altars. Such is man in his first state. The next advance presents us with little more satisfaction; nor do we hear of the word *humanity* for several succeeding gradations. In that word is comprehended almost every social virtue. When once its benign influence expands itself in the savage breast, barbarism and superstitious disappear, and make way for liberality of thought and refinement of manners. The world was at one period, as it were, enveloped in a thick cloud of ignorance; but the bright sun of science began gradually to dispel it, after

he had first cast his rays on the fruitful land of Egypt. From thence he illuminated the barren mountains of Greece, and, with his half-sister Liberty, inspired its rude inhabitants with the love of freedom, of glory, and of learning. Ausonia's land next felt his influence; and gloried in his refulgence; she opened her longing arms to receive him. From their union a Virgil, a Horace, an Ovid, and a Cicero were born. The violent and overwhelming irruption of the Goths and Vandals at length laid Rome and learning low. A spark yet remained, which was diligently fanned into a blaze by the taste and exertions of Lorenzo de' Medici. Once more Humanity descended on earth, and prepared a residence for her sister Science; once more her rays pierced through and dispelled the mists of Gothic obscurity. — In this manner was I running over in my mind those various ages in which

Nature seems to have exerted herself with a more than ordinary effort, and to have poured forth men of splendid talent with a profuse fertility. Then was I giving a loose to fancy and imagination, when the beauty of the scene before me drew all my attention. The moon had risen in silent majesty, and tinged the prospect with such a variety of shades, and had cast over all such a veil of awful serenity, that I could not resist the impulse which urged me to walk. What were my cogitations, and what my observations, in this romantic ramble, I shall be happy to inform you in some future communication. At present, I have intruded upon your patience, and upon that of the public, perhaps, too long: I therefore haste to conclude myself.

Your obedient servant,

NEANISKOS.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR DECEMBER, 1813.

QUID SIT POLICRUM, QUID TUC, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

A Voyage round the World, in the Years 1800, 1, 2, 3, and 4, in which the Author visited Madeira, the Frail, Cape of Good Hope, the English Settlements of Botany Bay and Norfolk Island, and the principal Islands in the Pacific Ocean; with a Continuation of their History to the present Period. By John Turnbull Second edition [with Additions], pp. xi. and 516. 4to. 1813.

WHEN we speak of the acknowledged superiority of British seamen, we are too apt to suppose that it consists merely in nautical skill and personal intrepidity: these, indeed, are important qualities, but they are far from embracing the whole. British navigators possess something more, which other nations cannot so soon attain; they manifestly display, on every occasion and in every possible

circumstance, a decided *mental* as well as physical superiority. The boundless spirit of adventure and enterprise which actuates every British seaman, seems to have expanded their minds, to have awakened faculties which are nearly dormant in the seafaring men of other nations, and to have inspired them with a promptitude, justness, and accuracy of observation, which have never been equalled, and cannot soon be surpassed. The numerous accounts of their voyages which they have published since the days of Cook, and the surprising extent of knowledge which they evince, furnish ample proofs of the great ascendancy of the British naval mind. There are few branches of human knowledge which have not, either directly or indirectly, derived considerable benefit from their labours; and the sciences of astronomy, geography, and natural history, owe to British navi-

before much of their present accuracy and extension. The observations and researches of Horsburgh in the Indian Sea have greatly extended our knowledge of the geography and natural history of those parts; while those of Turnbull in the Pacific Ocean and Botany Bay have rendered us familiar with the civil policy, arts, agriculture, and commerce, of our settlements and new discoveries in that quarter of the globe.

Of our author's labours we have before given a brief sketch, when the first edition appeared. Since that period, he has added much to his previous stock of knowledge, and more to his observations: his account of *Madeira* and the *Brazil* is almost entirely new in the present edition, many of the plates which were but cursorily mentioned, are now accurately detailed, and several circumstances adduced were equally interesting to commercial adventurers or religious missionaries. The island of *Madeira*, which has been so often described by nearly all classes of writers poets, philosophers, historians, and travellers, has, however, never been more faithfully and accurately described than in this last edition. The most curious aspect of the country is the rich cover of cedar in the crevices, and the pine in the open fields. The vines are very numerous, and in the vineyards of our author's plantation we were not surprised to find the vines of *Rhizophora* growing. The cultivated hues of the landscape were not more pleasing than the delicious odour of the tropical plants with which *Madeira* abounds, but the views from the quarter-deck as often happens, were followed by disappointment: the external and internal condition of many of the houses but ill accord, they were utterly devoid of taste or convenience, no furniture but broken chairs and stools, and some vulgar pictures suspended against the bare walls; while, instead of glass windows, they had nothing but a kind of lattice-work in hinges, which were opened and shut as well as their craziness would admit. A subsequent visit to this island however, has enabled Mr. T. to speak more favourably of the actual condition of things. Since *Madeira* became the sort of English invalid and summer residence great improvements have taken place, but more

especially since the removal of the Portuguese Court to *Rio Janeiro*, and the presence of an English army in the garrison of *Funchal*, the chief town. *Mantua-makers*, milliners, &c. have gone there in abundance, and English fashions have partly supplanted Portuguese had time scarcely a week passed but some vessel from Europe touches at this island, and thus communicates fresh intelligence on subjects in which those islanders feel great interest. There are now open schools and subscription-balls, to which people of fashion and merchants resort; and those who formerly knew each other very slightly, are now becoming familiar; and pride, prejudice, and ignorance, are consequently on the decline. There are likewise accommodations for convalescents; and as the salutary effects of the climate become more known, and visitors more numerous, the calls of wealth will naturally insure the necessary supply; and those who can pay for every thing will here, as well as at English watering-places, want for nothing. Still it is recommended to the English visitor to take the best part of his kitchen with him, and even as much of his furniture as possible. *Madeira* is very indifferent in this island, the price of wine is also advancing; in 1812 *Madeira* malmsay sold at 50s a pipe, London particular at 60s and London *Madeira* at 60s.

Our stay at our circumnavigator's place exposed us to the *Brazil*, and, in consequence of adverse winds and some contrary put into *Salvador*. Here the author complains bitterly of the jealousy and inhospitality of the Portuguese Brazilian government in 1809, and of its gross partiality to the Spaniards. Since that time, however, matters are reversed and we now find the Portuguese captain of the hardships to which their merchant-vessels are exposed in English ports while every indulgence is allowed to the British shipping in Brazilian ports. The question is very impartially investigated in the *Letter to the Reader* for the month of September, when treating of the report made by the English and Portuguese commissioners relative to carrying into effect the treaty of commerce between the Courts of St. James and *Rio Janeiro*. But the *Journal* is not free from a Portuguese ministerial publication, uniting vulgar prejudice to national in-

gratitude, speaks of this commercial treaty in terms the most insulting to Englishmen, and the most indecent on the part of Portuguese writers. Our author only states the individual act of injustice and inhospitality which he experienced in being allowed only four days to remain in the harbour of St. Salvador, in order to refit, stop some leaks, and make other repairs; whereas the writers of the journal, aptly called "*pseudo-scientific*," do not hesitate to arraign the whole English nation for fraud, hypocrisy, and bad faith! St. Salvador is a large city, with a population of 100,000 souls, and an extensive trade. Its fine dock-yard naturally attracted our author's attention, and he describes it with minuteness and patriotic enthusiasm; but the jewellery articles, as diamonds, topazes, &c. he shrewdly observes, were much "more valuable for the materials than the workmanship, a circumstance characteristic of the country." One of the greatest obstacles to the advancement of arts and civilization in South America is here delineated:

"Not a street through which we passed but had at least one tutelary saint in some conspicuous part, and thither, in the evening, assembled the populace in crowds, chanting prayers or thanksgivings in the usual monotony of the Roman Catholic choristers. In no country in the world, not even in Spain and Portugal themselves, are the ceremonies of saints' days and festivals carried to greater excess than in Brazil. I think it may fairly be said, that at least half of the time of this people is spent in some way connected with religion. Every second or third day is a festival of some saint or other, which is celebrated with much pomp and solemnity, the procession being preceded by a vast number of the religious order, carrying church banners, images, relics, &c. The sums exacted from the people, by way of alms, for these religious establishments seem astonishing to an Englishman, with whom charity is at least voluntary, and importunes and implores rather than vexes and commands. Not a day passes in St. Salvador but some host or other of stately mendicants parade the streets, squares, and market-places, in fact every crevice of the town, demanding, not soliciting, a contribution towards the support of themselves, and those entrusted to their care. They have no

respect whatever to any difference of condition or circumstances; rank and no rank, opulence and poverty, are to them the same; they go every where, and almost succeed every where; they use their sacred functions and characters as instruments of menace; and not unfrequently punish a refusal by a malediction."

The country is thus described:

"The climate of Brazil is, perhaps, the most delightful in the world; the air, though hot, is not charged with that kind of moisture, which, to use a poetic image, carries death and putrefaction on its wings; it does not call up the vapours and humours of the earth, to convert them into a circulating poison, which, infusing itself into men and animals, renders too many of the tropical climates but the abodes of death. The earth is covered with verdure, and the eternal spring of the poets seems here to have a real existence. All the vegetable creation answers to the fineness of the seasons; and it is not too much to say, that fertility appears here to have fixed her abode."

The author, with equal patriotism and good sense, judiciously recommends our assisting the friendly people of Brazil, in preference to the hostile ones of the United States; and suggests the propriety of drawing all our rice, tobacco, and cotton, from that country, instead of the North American States. Surely our government will not overlook this circumstance. As the Portuguese slave-trade has occasioned some national animosity, it is proper to hear our author's candid observations on this head.

"A good part of the cultivation of Brazil is performed by the slaves of the planters; and it must be acknowledged, that if any state of things could justify the slave trade, the kind treatment which the Brazilian farmer gives them would be one. The slaves of Brazil are treated almost as if children of the family; and the greatest interest is taken in having them baptized, and instructed at least in the elements of the Christian faith. Might not a question be here put, whether the slaves are not great gainers by the exchange of a barbarous liberty for those advantages of instruction and certain protection? But, that we may not for a moment advance a dangerous principle, let us be permitted to observe, that such a supposition would necessarily put the

liberty of the weak always at the more discretion and good intention of the strong; since a man would have then only to persuade himself that he made another a slave in order to better his condition, and thus satisfy his conscience at once. The Portuguese, however, have not as yet reconciled themselves to the abolition; and I am afraid that they have found some such arguments as the above for its justification. The price of a slave was about 30*l*."

The author makes some severe, but judicious, reflections on the mode of taxation in Brazil, on the anti-commercial principle of government monopolies, and its effect in producing a nation of smugglers. He gives some very satisfactory directions respecting the kind and quality of mercantile goods suitable to the market of Brazil; and makes some facetious remarks on the late mania for sending out adventures to that quarter of the world, relating an anecdote of twenty naval officers, who agreed on having a dinner, and to create variety, each was to furnish a dish, unknown to the others, when eighteen legs of pork were produced. In like manner, our Brazil adventurers, all thinking themselves original in their conceptions, supposed that they had stumbled on some article which no other could have supposed, and supposed things peculiar to our own customs and climate, many of which were entirely unknown and useless to the Brazilians. We must pass over the author's other observations on Brazil, and also those on the Cape of Good Hope, to notice more particularly his account of the soil at Botany Bay. It will, perhaps, surprise many readers, who might infer, from the name, that this part of New South Wales is a terrestrial paradise, to learn that the country is singularly *sterile*! The following plain statement will most probably dissipate some of the erroneous opinions, now too common in this country, respecting that settlement.

"The land in the neighbourhood of Sydney, to the extent of eight or ten miles to the westward, is, with some exceptions, a light mould mixed with sand; about Paramatta it becomes somewhat deeper, and mixed with clay, but it soon produces more than from twelve to fourteen bushels per acre. In the town of Paramatta, the governor has a large commodious house; and several officers of the civil establishment reside

there; in this place are also good military barracks, erected for a detachment of sixty men. There are few free people residing here, the greater part of the inhabitants being convicts, who keep in cultivation some adjacent lands belonging to the crown. About twenty miles west of Paramatta, is the Hawkesbury settlement; and on the road, about four miles from Paramatta, lies Tomogahie, a settlement where the government keeps its principal flocks of sheep and cattle, and a number of convicts for the cultivation of about 400 acres of land belonging to the crown, producing at an average twenty bushels per acre.* From this place are roads leading to Penant-hill, Harham-hill, and Castle-hill, districts containing tracts of tolerably good land. The Hawkesbury settlement is fully six miles long; the governor has a cottage here, and there are good barracks for a small detachment of troops; the farms are situated on each side of the river, which is capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons up to the governor's cottage, a distance from the sea of about 40 miles, but by the windings and turnings of the river it is upwards of 120. The banks of this river are composed of a rich black mould, from eight to ten or twelve feet deep; this, however, extends only a few chains from the bed of the river, and appears to be formed by its frequent inundations. Beyond this, the country around seems to be a stiff land, composed of sand, earth, and clay, which improves much by cultivation. Higher up the river is the settlement of Richmond Hill, where the land appears the same, but equally subject to the inconvenience of inundation. On the head of a creek arising out of Botany Bay, and terminating in a small river named George's River, and about eight miles from Paramatta, are several farms, yielding from fourteen to eighteen bushels per acre." P 81-5.

Thus we find that even the richest alluvial soil on the banks of a great river do not yield more corn per acre than about two thirds of an average crop over all England! But the principal parts of the settlements in Botany Bay and New South Wales, it appears, do not produce on a-half of an average annual crop in this country; and there are not a few districts in Britain, where, instead of twelve bushels, forty eight per acre are commonly raised. The

author, after citing a number of abortive efforts to civilize the natives of New Holland, is induced almost to conclude, that they are physically incapable of civilization. Nevertheless, they evince great powers of mimicry; but they reject all kinds of civil comforts, and even throw away the clothes given to them, and are daily seen walking "naked in the streets of Sydney and Parramatta." To the author, indeed, "they appear altogether the most stupid and insensible race of men he had ever seen."

It would exceed our limits to follow the author in his peripatetic course from Sydney to Norfolk Island, and thence to the Society, Friendly, and Sandwich Islands, all of which he describes with considerable interest and accuracy. His account of the dreadful effects of intoxicating liquors, of the progress of civilization, and of civil war among the Sandwich Islanders, and the surprising powers of the conquering Kanahamans, might be regarded to be adequately appreciated. Since our circumnavigator's visit, these people have been examined by various voyagers sent out on discovery; but it would, perhaps, be indelicate to relate some circumstances, to push the comparison so far between the narrative of the Russian and the English writer, suffice it to say, that the Russian publication furnishes another instance of the truth of the remarks made at the commencement of this article. The Sandwich Islanders, the murders of the English Cook, have made a most remarkable progress in civilization since that fatal catastrophe. It speaks of this great man the following anecdote is recorded. On a young Native, "how the English sailors felt after the first results of civilization, and respecting the natives," answered, "at first they felt that the English men were better than the natives, but as they saw the natives, they fully expected that beyond, in some shape or other, appeared among the natives, they remained for a few years. Afterwards, he went to understand that his sons, who were of high power in England, were not a great war, and one of them of them should return to the Sandwich Islands with a large force, and would be invited vengeance on the natives, and terrible example. For the first of successful is own voyages round the world, he has ap-

peared a brief narrative of the voyage performed by a French expedition, under Captain Baudin, sent by Bonaparte to deprive Captain Linders of the merit of his discoveries on the coasts of New Holland; he has also annexed some interesting particulars respecting New Zealand, and its trade with Botany Bay. Of all these places his remarks come down to the end of 1812, several years later than the first edition of the greatly improved work. It is not, indeed, too much to say, that whoever has read the Voyages of Cook will find both pleasure and profit in reading those of Turnbull, which are, in fact, a modest continuation of that great man's labours. With the author's concluding remarks on the New Discoveries in the Pacific Ocean we shall conclude this account of his voyage round the world.

The success of the seal fishery in Massachusetts gave such an impulse to the improvement of speed, both to the merchants of America and the American navy, that, in a few years, the seamen exceeded the English, and they may be said to have launched the race. Having, however, lost the sweets of this once valuable channel of the fishery, and this particular summer now nearly dried up, they turn a little their eyes towards seeking others, and to were led to look for other islands, channels, and passages, some of which have been discovered, and are well rewarded by a variety of gains. So late as the year 1811 some resolute adventurers, in pursuit of new objects, penetrated as far as latitude 55° and longitude 130°. I where they visited islands lying nearly in the same meridian, and eighteen miles long, and six in breadth, which, in 1811, the present governor of New South Wales, they named Myronia Island. At the distance of eight leagues from the north point of this island, and in the next direction, they discovered six smaller ones, which they called the Judge and his family. Then the south of Macquarrie Island, in the direction of south east, and at the distance of nine leagues, they again discovered others, which they named after the bishop and his crew. Some time previous to this, another island had been discovered, in the latitude of 54° 15' and longitude 131° 15', which, according to a gentleman of the name of Campbell, the

Discoverer named Campbell's Island. The first of those adventurers, and their immediate successors, who arrived at Marquarrie Island, killed not less than 20,000 seals.

"It may be truly said, that this is the breaking up of the soil in a new world, and is one of those numerous examples of what the spirit of British enterprise and persevering industry can effect, even in this remote corner of the world, and also without the assistance of those large overflowing capitals which are supposed to animate our trade at home. It is a pleasing spectacle, to a man who feels properly for the interest and glory of his country, to see that the British energy is not extinguished, but, on the contrary, is now bursting forth with increasing splendor, even in the most extreme parts of the habitable globe!"

Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt. LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. late President of the Royal Academy. Comprising Original Anecdotes of many distinguished Persons, his Contemporaries, and a brief Analysis of his Discourses. To which are added, Varieties on Art. By James Northcote, Esq. R.A. One vol 4to, 1813.
(Continued from page 419.)

THAT firm, that manly, that truly English portrait, for we will no more allow any other nation to claim, with respect to the style, so much as a reflecter, than we would grant to it an atom of the marine character of its subject, Commodore Keppel, was, as we remember, not only very generally admired, for its truth of resemblance and tone of colouring, but, as far as a mezzotinto print could give the idea of so excellent a picture, very generally circulated. The engraving of this print, although *Mordell* was to be found in Covent-garden and Newton in Hatton garden, by one of those whims which are easier alluded to than accounted for, was consigned to *Fisher*; an artist, as Sir Joshua used to observe, "industrious, laborious, and exact." Minute in his sculptural, as *Smith* of *Chichester* was in his pictorial, augmentations, he frequently "shaded his time in making the precise shape of every leaf on a tree, with as much care as he would bestow upon the features of a portrait." From the pictures of his great original he learned, however, breadth of style, and boldness of ex-

pression; and we have seen prints of his engraving, particularly those of *Glaucus*.

"With heart and head light as the ambient air,"

and *Lady Sarah Bunbury*, in which his juvenile errors had been avoided.

The very name of Dr. Johnson is a prelude to anecdote. In this work, it is the medium through which many are introduced; some of which are new, some *old*, and some, we think, *otherwise*. His acquaintance with Sir Joshua commenced very soon after the return of the latter from *Italy*, and continued uninterrupted till the death of the doctor.

"Dr. Johnson's high opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds was formed at a very early period of their intimacy, and increased, instead of diminishing, through life. Once at Mr. Thrale's, when Sir Joshua left the room, Johnson observed; 'There goes a man not to be spoiled by prosperity'—and on another occasion he said, 'A story is a specimen of human manners, and derives its sole merit from its truth;' when Foote has told me something, I dismiss it from my mind as a passing shadow; when Reynolds tells me something, I consider myself as possessed of an idea the more."

When Dr. J. in this manner considered himself as the *idea box* of his amiable friend, he must only have meant so far as related to the *arts*, of which it is easy to discern in his writings, especially those of an early date, his knowledge was very slight. By grasping the subject too fitfully, he seems, in many instances, to have crushed it.

The gradation by which, in his early progress, the prices of Sir Joshua's portraits ascended to the height at which they left off, is to the graphic tyro a curious circumstance.

"In 1755,† when advancing in fame,

* That is, from the truth with which human manners are delineated. If he had meant moral truth, he must have deprecatized his own "*David's*," and every work of fancy; nay, perhaps, every profane history, from the *Age of Herodotus* to the present hour.

† 1755. This is the first time that the name of Mr. Reynolds appears in the account-book of the academy in *Peterborough, St. Martin's-lane*. To this establishment, as long as it existed, that is, until it merged into the Royal Academy, Sir Joshua was an active, zealous and in the respect to his instruction of the students, a most liberal

his price for a head only was twelve guineas—In 1758, Dr. Johnson, writing to Bennet Langton, Esq. says, "Mr. Reynolds has this day (January 9th) raised his price to twenty guineas a head, and Miss is much employed in miniatures." In 1760, his portraits had another rise, in consequence of the increased celebrity of the painter; his numerous sitters now pressed with avidity to pay twenty five guineas a head.

"The improved taste in portrait-painting had also extended itself to other branches of the art, which, even but ten years before, had been but at a low ebb in public opinion; for though the artists had contrived to support, by annual subscription, an academy in St. Martin's-lane, governed by a committee of the whole body, yet that whole body consisted but of a very small number."

"Finding himself now sufficiently established to move in a higher sphere, Mr. Reynolds," it is stated by Mr. N. "quitted his residence in Newport-street, and removed to Leicester-fields, where he had bought a handsome house on the west side of the square; to which he added a splendid gallery for the exhibition of his works, and a commodious and elegant room for his sitters. In this speculation, as I have heard him confess, he laid out almost the whole of the property he had then realized. He also set up a handsome carriage, and his mode of living was in other respects suitably elegant."

This "speculation," if it could be so termed, as the following extract of a letter from Dr. Johnson to Barrett, written the same year, evinces, it appears, succeeded to a miracle.—"Reynolds is without a rival, and continues to add thousands to thousands; which he deserves, among other excellencies, by retaining his kindness for Barrett."

member October 19, 1765. we have now before us his signature twice to the passing the ascendants and it is curious enough, that although his name is written at the same time upon the opposite pages it is on the first written short, "J. Reynolds," and on the second long, is "Joshua Reynolds;" a circumstance that, with respect to Shakespeare, has caused much observation. In the list of subscribers now before us, and, indeed, written by the hand that is now writing this article, we find the name of Mr. Reynolds from 1760 to 1767, and also those of Messrs March, Parry, Pirbright, and Beech, the pupils of Sir Joshua, though not in the exact order here stated.

The rise of the exhibition forms an epoch in the history of the polite arts in England; therefore we conceive that Mr. N. has with great propriety introduced Dr. Johnson's preface to their catalogue.

Referring to the work for some very curious anecdotes of, and appertaining to, *Garrick*, let us observe, it is stated, that, "In the autumn of the year 1762, Mr. Reynolds, having impaired his health by incessant application to his profession, again paid a visit to his native county, accompanied by his friend Dr. Johnson, with whom he was entertained at the seats of several noblemen and gentlemen in the west of England."

Sir Joshua having completed his present trip, and succeeded in a great measure in the restoration of his health, returned to the metropolis, where, Mr. N. very properly states, the ardour with which he pursued his profession, by which we learn that he acquired "6000*l* a-year," was most exemplary. His pupils are next enumerated; these, as we well remember, were, besides *March*, Mr. Beech, a native of Dorsetshire, Mr. Pirbright, of Lincolnshire, and Mr. Hugh Barron, born in Westminster; a youth "whose early promise and final failure may be a warning to others." These are, therefore, detailed by Mr. N. and again, with respect to the latter, to add another instance to several that we could mention, of the scholars of *Four-ster* inheriting, or rather imitating, the eccentricity of their master.

The first exhibitions, in the years 1760, 1, 2, and 3, it ought to have been observed, had been in the room belonging to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, almost opposite *Beaufort buildings, Strand*; in the year 1764, they were removed to the Great Room in Spring-gardens, and in the year 1767, the Society of Artists incorporated.

"Some artists, and those too of great professional eminence, stood aloof from this incorporation. In the first list of directors we do not see the names either of Reynolds, *Haghe*, nor of several others whom we could easily enumerate. We believe, indeed, that some circumstances connected with that event, in consequence of which it was supposed the president and directors would have the honour of knighthood conferred upon them, gave rise to a difficulty

"The observations upon Sir Joshua's *Shakespeare* note respecting that most beautiful passage in which the Castle of Macbeth is described are ingenious. The comparison of this description to what the painters term *repose*, is an idea emanating from nature, and, to the mental perception, at once conveying moral truth: on the contrary, *Malone* and *Warburton*, invoking their patron *Momus*, have carped when they should have criticised; they have with the purity of *implacable* mingled *heterogeneous* matters, like the articles in the *Witch's Cauldron*, and, after a considerable share of

"Bubble, bubble, toil, and trouble,"

left that beautiful term *repose* (greatly to the repose of the reader) precisely in the same state in which they found it.

There is in the application of the term *repose*, in the manner to which we have alluded, something so much

Beyond the fix'd and settled rules
Of taste and genius in the school;

it involves a *grace* so far beyond the reach of *mere learning*, that, as *Johnson* says, it sets the commentator on the same form with his author; which is a place that we have never heard assigned either to *Malone* or *Warburton*.

In reflecting upon the subject of the delay that occurred in the publication of *Shakespeare*, we can, upon pretty good authority, state that it was, by *Mr. Boswell*, correctly accounted for, in adverting to the natural indolence of the learned doctor; we have heard the delay lamented by his friends; we have heard the doctor abused by his enemies; and we know that he has retorted in nearly the following words: "If I could write with the same facility that *Reynolds* paints or *Chambers* plans, the work would soon be completed, but where a man has first to obliterate other pictures, or to dilapidate other buildings, the thing is not quite so easy." *Johnson*, in this instance, found his habit of procrastination fostered by his dislike to the task he had undertaken; and by a

diffidence of his own powers, could derive the strength of his mind, almost astonishing, he was, for a very considerable time, afraid to look *Shakespeare* in the face. His preface, admirable as it is, was sent pre-emptively to the press; and on the morning of publication, it has been said that the *firm tone* and *Herculean conformation* of the Doctor trembled "like an aspen leaf."

"Doctor Farmer, of Cambridge,"

Mr. A. while on the subject, observes, "had written a most excellent and convincing pamphlet to prove, what we believe was never rationally doubted, namely, that *Shakespeare* knew little or nothing of the ancients, but by translations. Being in company with Dr. Johnson," who had, by the-by, said enough upon this subject to satisfy any one who was not fond of raising difficulties for the sake of conquering them, "he received from him the following compliment upon the work.

"Dr. Farmer," said Johnson, "you have done that which never was done before, that is, you have completely finished a controversy beyond all further doubt."—"I thank you," answered Dr. Farmer, "for your flattering opinion of my work, but still there are some critics who will adhere to their old opinions; certain persons that I could name."—"Oh," said Johnson, "that may be true, for the limbs will quiver and move after the soul is gone."

"Dr. Farmer has been long celebrated as a man particularly well informed on the subject of old English literature, and as a man of learning, was, therefore, always an acceptable guest with Sir Joshua. He was a native of Leicester, and nearly of the same age with his friend; and having completed his education at Cambridge, he entered into orders, serving a curacy at a village near that university for many years, whilst a tutor at Emanuel College; but his appointment, in 1767, as a preacher at Whitehall, gave him frequent opportunities of residence in London, where he became a distinguished book collector.

"Dr. Askew, of Queen's-square, was particularly attached to him; and being himself a man of learning, gave him a most hospitable reception at his house, where he first met Sir Joshua, along with several other of the distinguished characters of the day.

print (now before us), of which the great room at the Turk's Head Tavern, Garrat-street, is the scene; and the title, *The Secret Council; or, the Union of the Clubs of St. Luke*. The name of *Joshua Reynolds* is, however, in the *Directory List* of 1787; *Hayman* was their president; and *Pennyvice*. The name of *Hogarth* does not appear!

• *Macbeth*, Act I. scene 6.

+ Preface to the Plays of *Shakespeare*.

"with these two he mixed much in evening society; so much so, indeed, that when offered a bishopric by Mr Pitt, so strong was his wish to associate without restraint, * and to enjoy himself without responsibility,† that, as he said to a friend, 'one that enjoyed the theatre and the Queen's Head in the evening would have made but an indifferent bishop.'

"He was, therefore, a member of several clubs, particularly one in Essex-street, founded by Johnson; the un-increasable Club, at the Queen's Head, in Holborn, where he met Hayley, Romney, Topham, Newbery, and others; and the Eumelian Club, held at the Blenheim Tavern, in Bond-street, of which Sir Joshua himself was a member, together with Messrs. Boswell, Windham, Knight, Rukey, Feward, and many other highly-respectable and much esteemed public characters.

"It is not here irrelevant to notice, that it was owing to his good sense and good taste (while canon residentiary of St. Paul's), that his colleagues were induced to admit the ornaments of sculpture into that cathedral. Had such a man been concerned in the direction of that edifice when it was proposed to decorate it with the efforts of the graphic art, how easily would a new and permanent source of encouragement have been established; one too most certainly no less consonant with the principles of the Protestant religion than the productions of the sculptor."

"Mr Reynolds now" (about the year 1770) attained the summit of his reputation as an artist, and maintained his dignified station to the close of his life. Cotes and Ramsey* shared, in

some degree, with him the fashion of the day; for each of those painters had employment from the court of England, where Reynolds, as an artist, was never able to become a favourite. From that source of envied and enviable honour he had not the happiness of receiving a single commission: for it is to be observed, that those exquisite portraits of the King and Queen, now in the Council-room of the Royal Academy, were painted at the request of Reynolds himself, purposely for that place."

The zeal with which Sir Joshua exerted himself in favour of public exhibitions is highly creditable to his character as an artist, his laudable pride as a patriot, and his benevolent feelings as a man; and, as Mr. N. observes respecting those his energetic and successful efforts,

"Barry, indeed, does him full justice in one of his lectures, when, speaking of them as *established* by Sir Joshua, he says, 'to which we owe almost all the art can boast' In this year (1768), in order at once to put an end to those

lar and an excellent painter. He was, perhaps, too rich to devote letters and the arts, and has been known to appear at the *Last India House*, for instance, when an enthusiast would have thought that he ought to have been in his painting-room or library; but were it necessary to show that he did not neglect the latter, I could, perhaps, refer to some excellent tracts, &c. of his writing; and, with respect to the former, need only mention the half length portrait of the *American Dr. Franklin*. In this picture, *Ramsey*, as he once justly observed, painted the philosopher, in which light he only viewed the subject of it; but leaving its graphic merit to the connoisseurs, its higher praise was, that "It seemed to think."

Of the crayon pictures of Mr. Cotes it would be difficult to speak in terms sufficiently commendatory, without soaring beyond the fixed and settled rules of diction; language which described their beauties, if any language could describe them, must appear hyperbolic; let me, therefore, for examples of a style singular for its delicacy and softness, refer to the many of those that still remain in different collections. In oil-painting Mr. C. was not quite so successful. In vain we looked for that *variegation glow* which identified his crayon portraits. In these, if we examined a beautiful face, we seemed to see the bloom of youth and health emanating through the pores of nature; in those, it would appear as if the subject had herself *made art*. —

REVIEWER.

* The royal painter, Ramsey certainly engaged the whole of this elevated professional branch. I have seen his chamber crowded with portraits of his Majesty, in every stage of their operation. The ardour with which these beloved objects were brought for, by distant corporations and transmarine colonies, is astonishing; the Painter, with all the assistance he could procure, could by no means satisfy the demand; that, were made in *Soho-square*, upon his talents and industry, which was, probably, the reason why some of these pictures were not so highly finished as they ought to have been. Yet, let me here do justice to a man whom I had reason to esteem. Ramsey was an excellent scho-

jarring interests, * a rational and extended plan was drawn up for the present Royal Academy, of which it has since been well observed by Barry, "under the reign of his present Majesty, our most gracious patron, the acts were, in some measure, raised out of that disgraceful obscurity in which they had been so long buried; and a Royal Academy was instituted, under the King's immediate protection, for the purpose of bringing forward that great line of historical, superior art, from the successful prosecution of which only the King and public can expect to see its reputation worthy their attention."

In this new establishment Dr. Johnson was, at the recommendation of Mr. Reynolds, nominated professor of *Ancient Literature*, and Dr. Goldsmith complimented with the appointment of professor of *Ancient History*. Both these offices were merely honorary; but the latter was not given to Goldsmith to secure him a place at the annual dinner; there he never could have wanted one! Indeed, he had, for years antecedent, attended at the convivial meetings of the artists, whosoever he chose, or, as we have heard a friend say, "whosoever he *could be caught*." To do him honour was, unquestionably, the intention of the Council; and, if he had contemplated the subject like any other human being, he would, as a literary man, have more justly appreciated the advantage of embellishing his name with the addition of "PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT HISTORY IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY, LONDON." but no such thing, we believe, ever entered his head. However, let us hear what he himself writes upon the subject, in a letter to his brother.

"The King has lately been pleased to make me Professor of Ancient History in a Royal Academy of Painting which he has just established; but there is no salary annexed, and I took it rather as a compliment to the institution than any benefit to myself. Honours to one in

my situation are something like ruffles to a man that wears a shirt."[†]

"But," says Mr. N. "the most important event as relative to this institution, and as connected with the subject of this present biography, was, that in order to give dignity to this Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, which was composed of the ablest and most respectable artists then resident in Great Britain, Reynolds was elected the first president by an unanimous vote. On that occasion he was knighted, perhaps with a view to signify him; and, indeed, had that distinction been always so bestowed, it would really have been an honour, and not the subject of those sarcasms which but too often accompany the title. Reynolds received it with satisfaction, as he well knew it would give additional splendor to his works in vulgar eyes. It is not matter of surprise that his election as president was unanimous: it is certain that, every circumstance considered, he was the most fit, if not the only, person qualified, to take the chair: his professional rank, his large fortune, the circle of society in which he moved, all these contributed to establish his claim; and to these was added a still more urgent motive, namely, that he had refused, as I have been informed, to belong to it on any other conditions. Accordingly, the Royal Academy of Arts in London was opened on the 10th of December, 1764, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt. with a discourse adapted to the occasion."

Having seated his great master in the presidential chair of the *Royal Academy*: a situation which he filled for many years with such honour to himself and such advantage to his country, Mr. N. with great propriety, proceeds to investigate the purport of his discourses in regular order; antecedently observing, at which indeed we rather wonder, "that the delivery of these discourses was not particularly happy, considering the great taste of the speaker in other respects, and cannot be much commended; which may be accounted for from two causes: first, that his deafness might have prevented his being well able to modulate his voice; but, secondly, I am rather of

* With great deference to Mr. N. we would ask, "Was it not rather jarring principles than jarring interests that operated at this eventful period of the arts?"

—Hemlocks change with elms,
Tobacs with barks, and principles with
tupes.

† "Such knapsacks me appear as a shirt,
Like giving me ruffles while waiving a
shirt." GOLDSMITH.

opinion, that the real cause was, that as no man ever felt a greater horror at affectation than he did, so he feared to assume the orator, lest it should have that appearance: he, therefore, naturally fell into the opposite extreme, as the safest retreat from the greatest evil."

Mr. N. here, we presume, means that Sir Joshua did not, in his didactic discourses, attempt to *play* (for he must assume) the orator; he did not with the energy of Burke, who could as strongly affect the nerves of his auditors in declaiming on a *tesseled pavement* as on a *treaty of peace*, who could as thoroughly rouse, animate, and shake their souls for the sale of a *canal bill* as for the *sale of Europe*, attempt to interest the passions while delivering the dictates of his own judgment; nor did he, like his friend Garrick, sacrifice to the glittering graces of pause, attitude, and start, because his own good sense dictated to him that he was not placed in the centre of a *scene* but of a *system*; that rhetorical flourishes upon subjects philosophical and practical were *meretricious*; that they threw a *false glare* around the orator, which, like the glory of some *legendary saints* that we have contemplated, obscured the brilliancy of the *principal subject* which ought to have attracted their attention. Sir Joshua had, besides those created by his inexperience with respect to public speaking, and the effect which his situation had upon his sensibility, a local difficulty to encounter, which proved, at times, as disagreeable to his auditors as dis-

treating to himself; this arose from the construction of the rooms, both in the *Old Academy* and in the *New*; in both of these the sounds vibrated, and, whenever the voice was raised above its common pitch, produced a *false echo* that seemed to devour the subsequent words: added to this, the *atmospheric buzz* was at times intolerable. Yet still were his discourses, as their perusal has since abundantly evinced, calculated to chain down attention, and, in their prominent parts, indelibly to impress the mind. Upon these discourses Mr. N. has made numerous observations, in a manner equally creditable to his graphic taste and literary talents.

"On the 2d of January, 1769, the academy was opened, and a general meeting of the royal academicians took place, when some public business was gone through; after which the whole body adjourned to an elegant entertainment at the St. Alban's Tavern, where Sir Joshua presided with his accustomed urbanity, the meeting being honoured with the presence of many of the most distinguished nobility, who were now proud to come forward as patrons of the arts."

On the 11th of December, 1769, Sir Joshua delivered his second discourse, which was intended to convey a brief code of instructions for improvement in the various arts which the Academy was intended to encourage. In this very admirable lecture, plain and perspicuous, correct in its rules, conclusive in its results, and philosophic in its observations, we remarked the subject new-modelled by the hand of the greatest master of his time; nay, more, we saw a new era dawn upon the arts, and, progressively, a new style of painting obtain, which, rising from the *academical centre*, and spreading by certain, though, perhaps, from political causes, slow gradations, has, of late, so highly distinguished the *Essexian School*.

"Sir Joshua's close attention to his profession required a certain portion of relaxation and social intercourse; and about the year 1770, he, as stated by Mr. Cumberland, was one of a very pleasant society which, without having the name of a club, was accustomed to dine at the British Coffee-house."

To this society, every member of which was highly eminent in the lite-

* Revolving on this subject, and comparing the rhetoric of Sir Joshua with that of the *Academical Professors*, we think he was, as an orator, greatly superior to three of them. Mr. Penn and Mr. T. Stubby had been little in the habits of public speaking, and Mr. Hale still less. Dr. Hutton, in this respect, hit the true medium of *secure elocution*. Perfectly master of his subject, and from long practice, thoroughly at ease with respect to himself, his discourses were, at once, so *correctly explanatory* and *descriptively practical*, his language so well adapted to his subjects, and so clear a vehicle for conveying the instructions and observations which flooded in it, that although near forty years have elapsed, the stream of recollection still retains many of his images, and recurs to many of his ideas, which seem to have been indelibly impressed on the mental system.

rary world, Sir Joshua introduced Dr. Goldsmith, previously to the representation of his laudable and truly-ingenuous attempt to cultivate the wild roses of native humour on a stage which had been long laid out in *parterres* adorned with the gaudy tulips of exotic sentiment. The manner of Goldsmith, so directly the reverse of the astuteness of the managers, had subjected him to many discouragements. The success of a piece on which he had, "far remote from this vile town," laboured the greater part of a summer, was an object of importance to him in point of fame, but still more vitally in point of comfort. Sir Joshua knew this! He saw a man of elevated genius and innate wit, but with respect to the affairs of the world a child, borne down by writers whose interest it was to keep him in the *back ground*; and he, therefore, with the benignity, judgment, and discrimination, which were concomitant to his character, introduced him to a society of *litterati* whose approbation, he well knew, would convert opposition to applause, banish false feelings and false sentiments, bring back the British audience to the test of nature and of truth, and give to genius that merd which malice had most illiberally endeavoured to withhold from it. This, in our apprehension, seems a slight sketch of what passed antecedent to the representation of the celebrated comedy of "Six Weeks to Conquer," a piece in the success of which Sir Joshua took uncommon interest. In compliment to him, may, we believe, most, of the members of the *Royal Academy* attended its performance. The transitions that the author underwent during the course of the day, and more during the course of the evening, have been described to us; but nothing could equal the satisfaction that his complete triumph gave to himself and friends; the latter, though, perhaps, they were rather too sanguine or too precipitate, considered it as the revival of a new dramatic era.

(To be continued)

A Picturesque Voyage to India, by the Way of China by Thomas Daniell, R. A. and William Daniell, A. R. A.

In commerce and manufactures England has long been unrivalled, and her wealth has increased beyond example. The mere possession of wealth, however,

procures a nation no further honour than it owes to industry; and if it remains locked up in the possession of a certain number of individuals, it is useless beyond the absolute wants of the proprietors; and the public naturally feel indifferent whether their neighbours calculate their incomes at 100*l.* or 100,000*l.* a-year. It, therefore, becomes the policy of any state so circumstanced to encourage the liberal arts, and to promote a general taste for them, which has, in some degree, been accomplished in England by the establishment of the *Royal Academy* of Painting; whence we may trace the dawning of that patronage, hereafter, we hope, to be increased to its due extent. The population of this island is so great, that a considerable proportion of it must be employed in producing what are called luxuries, or it must starve. and yet, such were the prejudices of times not very remote, that a man of taste and spirit dared not erect a handsome edifice without risking the probability of having it termed *big lolly*, and, unfortunately, we are still witnesses of the destruction of beautiful buildings, because it often happens that an heir is deficient in taste and feeling, and loses sight of the honours of his predecessors, that he may enjoy the produce derived from the sale of dissipated materials. Through the same censurable cause, collections of books, prints, or sculpture, are kept continually afloat in the auction market, to the infinite injury of the arts, for the obvious reason, that while a second hand article is to be obtained, no one will apply at the fountain-head for a new one. Those who recollect the address to the public, written by the late venerable Alderman Boydell, when he found it necessary to offer his *Shakspeare gallery* for disposal by lottery, must also remember, with regret, that he attributed it solely to the cessation of orders from the continent for his prints—when we further remember the encouragement the rest of Europe thus gave the arts, by the employment of their own artists and those of England, we must blush to contemplate the comparative narrowness of our ideas on this subject, and lament that vast sums of the enormous riches of the nation are so culpably kept from circulation, that men may die with the reputation of having hoarded 70 or 80,000*l.* in cash exclusive of their regular income.

Let us now turn to a brighter prospect, and congratulate ourselves that taste is beginning to spread its influence; and this we infer from the splendid work before us, which could never have appeared had as little public encouragement been given to the arts as was the case at the period above alluded to. For our own parts, we feel highly indebted to those gentlemen who, exerting their talents, expand our knowledge, and sincerely wish them such remuneration as may enable them to continue their labours. The Picturesque Voyage of Messrs. Daniells brings to our view objects ourselves and thousands besides can never expect to see; and we feel grateful to them in proportion, while we admire the neatness of their drawing, the delicacy of their aquatinta, and the glow of their colouring. Surely we shall be supported in our opinion, that every man of fortune should possess a copy of so interesting a publication.

The introduction is well written; and we shall offer that and an account of one plate as specimens of the literary part of this superb essay in the arts. "From the earliest era of history, the attention of Europe has been drawn to the east, whose fastidious people, vainly disclaiming kindred with other families of mankind, have been implicated in the fate of distant nations, and compelled to endure their unwelcome alliance, or to embrace their suspicious friendship. By a series of political changes, in other quarters of the globe, these countries have been rendered subservient to the feeling or policy of Europe. Curiosity has penetrated the veil of mystery that so long enveloped their civil and religious systems; and their pompous pretensions to antiquity, their venerable laws and institutions, are now exposed to the sacrilegious scrutiny of strangers.

"It was an honourable feature in the late century, that the passion for discovery, originally kindled by the thirst for gold, was exalted to higher and nobler aims than commercial speculations. Since this new era of civilization, a liberal spirit of curiosity has prompted undertakings to which avarice lent no incentive, and fortune afforded no reward; associations have been formed, not for piracy, but humanity; science has had her adventurers, and philanthropy her achieve-

ments: the shores of Asia have been invaded by a race of students with no rapacity but for lettered relics; by naturalists, whose cruelty extends not to one human inhabitant; by philosophers, ambitious only for the extirpation of error, and the diffusion of truth. It remains for the artist to claim his part in these guiltless spoliations, and to transport to Europe the picturesque beauties of those favoured regions. The contemplation of Oriental scenery is interesting to the philosophic eye, from the number of monuments and other venerable objects which still exist in those ever celebrated countries, and which cast a gleam of traditionary light on the obscurity of departed ages. Happily for curiosity, these vestiges are often elucidated by the manners of the present inhabitants, who, with unexampled fidelity, have preserved their primitive customs unimpaired by time or conquest; and in their domestic institutions still present the image of a remote and almost obsolete antiquity. There are other associations of sentiment, which, in this country, must lend to Oriental scenery peculiar attractions; a large part of Hindoostan is now annexed to the British empire; and it cannot but afford gratification to our public feelings to become familiar with a country to which we are now attached by the ties of consanguinity and affection. There are, perhaps, few of us who have not been impelled by stronger motives than curiosity to trace the progress of an Indian voyage, and to acquire some local ideas of those distant regions which it has been the fortune of our friends or relatives to explore. To assist the imagination in this errand, slight is the object of the following work." Delineation is the only medium by which a faithful description can be given of scintillating images; the pencil is narrative to the eye, and, however minute in its relations, can scarcely become tedious; its representations are not liable to the omissions of memory, or the misconceptions of fancy; whatever it communicates is a transcript from nature."

The subject we have selected is the Cave of Caverns, Maroon, which is most romantically situated, commanding a fascinating view of water, mountainous scenery, and woods.

"It is delightful to discover, in a

remote corner of Asia, an object like Camoens's cave, consecrated to the memory of European genius. It is well known, that the adventurous bard having too freely indulged his wit in satire, was disgraced by Francisco Barreto, the viceroy of Goa, and banished to Macao. Tradition still preserves some records of his residence. The stranger is still led to the top of the rock, where he was accustomed to walk, and where the summer house is now erected, commanding a view of the harbour of Macao: but it was in this romantic cave that he delighted to spend his leisure hours, forgetting past and present hardships in the luxurious exercise of his imagination. His exile was softened by the kindness he experienced; and he obtained a lucrative appointment, which enabled him in five years to realize a considerable fortune. But, like Spenser, he lost his all in shipwreck, and, finally, returned to Portugal as poor as he left it. He died at Lisbon in 1671, in his sixty-second year. The following lines, extracted from the seventh Lusiad, contain a brief, but pathetic, narrative of his life:

" Ah, see how long, what perilous days,
What woes,
On many a foreign coast around me rose,
As, dragg'd by Fortune's chariot wheel
Along,
I sooth'd my sorrows with the warlike song!
Wild Ocean's horrors long hanging now
Around,
And now my footsteps trod the hostile
ground;
Yet mid each danger of tumultuous war,
Your Lusian heroes ever clasp'd my care;
As Canaan of old, ere self destroy'd,
One hind the pen, and one the sword em-
plo'd.
Degraded now, by poverty abhor'd,
The guest dependent at the lordling's board.
Now blest with all the wealth fond hope
could crave,
Soon I beheld that wealth beneath the wave
For ever lost! myself escap'd alone.
On the wild shore all friendless, hopeless,
thrown
My life, like Judah's heaven-doomed
King, of woe,
By miracle prolong'd. Yet not the more
To end my sorrows; woe's unceasing woe,
Belied my earnest hopes of sweet repose,
In place of bays, around my brows to shed
Their sacred honours o'er my destined head,
Foul calumny proclaimed the fraudulent tale,
And left me mourning in a dreary jail."

Ballad Romances, and other Poems.

By Miss Anna Maria Porter. One vol. 12mo. pp 196.

THIS neat little volume, embellished with a very beautiful frontispiece, taken from the ballad of Eugene, appears before the public destitute of any letter of recommendation from the authoress. We must, therefore, receive it with the urbanity and consideration due to the polished and elegant stranger, and endeavour to procure it friends, which its own intrinsic merit will henceforward secure, and enlarge the circle of its protectors. It would be absurd to advance, that each of the articles which compose the volume are moral and innocent, as the name of the lady guarantees those facts; that they are poetical and pathetic her readers will discover as they proceed; and we are much mistaken if they do not agree with us in commending Miss Porter's Muse, who thus comments in "A Commentary."

"Sorrow endureth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

"Yes! in the morning of the Just,
When, springing from her cell of dust,
The soul shakes off this mortal clay,
And soars to Heaven's eternal day!—
But here, in this sad world, all joy
Is a brief meteor born to die;
A moment's light, an instant's bliss;
Meeting a first glance, or welcome's kiss;
A phantom in mad fancy's train;
A hope to hush some cruel passion;
A distant prospect still in view;
(Where all things, e'en, but none are true)
Youth's eff'erecious wild belief,
Love's trifling, false as brief,
Manhood's vain search; and age's woe,
For truth of pilfer'spore me born,
Too late with glimmer divinely bright,
Put every magic shroud to flight,
And where yon stately palace stood,
Shows too bare waste, or tangled wood,
The yawning elph, and stormy flood!—
Let me then date with sad distant
To read man's wond'rous destiny,
And with courageous spirit look
On all that's in that fearful book;
Assured, that when the land of ages
Shall turn the last momentous page,
And death the tedious volume close,
He, from whose love e'en suffering flows,
Will with Almighty power enrol,
(On man's astonished, ravish'd soul,
The record of eternal joy,
The roll of immortality!"

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE, Nov. 25.—A new Oriental Romance, in three acts, called "Iscariot, or, The Trances of Nourjahad," was performed for the first time.

It is avowedly founded on Mrs. Norton's Eastern Romance of *Nourjahad*; and is intended to shew, that what men commonly esteem as inestimable—riches and long life—are not synonymous terms with happiness; but may, on the contrary, be converted by abuse into substantial curses.

The Sultan Schemzeddin is anxious to raise his favourite, Nourjahad, to the dignity of Vizier, in the room of Casso, who has expressed a wish to resign, and whose daughter, Mandane Nourjahad has espoused. The Sultan, however, fears to place him in so elevated a situation, until he has subdued certain vices (the lust of wealth, and the love of pleasure) which he believes (in consequence of Nourjahad's wish, to possess unbounded wealth, and immortality to enjoy it) have made a deep impression on the heart of his favourite. To accomplish this object, the Sultan decides to be displeased with Nourjahad, whom he orders from his presence, and condemns to a secluded residence, far from his palace in the country. Here, by the contrivance of Husem, the chief of Nourjahad's household, aided by Mandane, and all her suite, a variety of illusions are practised upon him. A supposed genius confers upon him unbounded wealth, and immortality. But just as he is preparing to turn him into the ocean of pleasure, he falls asleep, his name having been *enchaned* for that purpose. When he awakes Husem informs him that he had been in exile for four years, during which period his wife had died, leaving behind her an infant son. Nourjahad is deeply affected by this intelligence, but again proceeds to solicit pleasure, and again falls asleep, a nightmare having been conveyed amongst his ideas. When he awakes from his sleep he encounters a Sultan, who approaches him in disguise, and tells him that the second trance had lasted for fifty years, during which time all those persons whom he most loved and valued had died. Nourjahad, impressed with the horrors of his situation, standing alone in the world, without a single link to bind him to society, prays anxiously that the dangerous gifts of the genius may be taken from him. The Sultan (having thus convinced his favourite, that riches do not confer happiness, and that to possess immortality, whilst sitting among flames, would be to feel the most deplorable wretch doing rather the misfortune of Nourjahad to the station of Vizier.

This moral spectacle is worked up with much skill; though we think that the author might have enlivened it a little by throwing more humour into the character of Husem (Mr. Lovegrove). The performers exerted themselves with commendable zeal, particularly Mr. Elliston (as Nourjahad), and Mr. Kae (as Schemzeddin). The music is an appropriate and pleasing selection by Mr. Kelly, chiefly from Mozart, Haydn, and Pleyel; the dances are well conceived, and much of the scenery is truly magnificent. The piece was heard throughout with extraordinary applause, and has been acted almost every night since to crowded houses. *Report states* Lord Byron to be the author.

CORRANT-GARDEN, Dec. 3.—Mr. Conway undertook the part of *Coriolanus*, which has, by many critics, been considered as the *chef-d'œuvre* of Mr. Kemble; and acquitted himself with much credit and applause.

DRURY-LANE, Dec. 10.—A comic Divertissement, called "Orange Boy," or, *How Good News*; from the pen of Mr. F. Dindin, was performed for the first time.

The story consists of a dispute, in which two lawyers are the chief agents, and a young officer and young lady have distinct and opposite interests. One of these lawyers is an honest one; but the two younger folks, by an easy contrivance, marry without their legal advisers' assistance. A Dutchman is, of course, introduced, who tells a tale of his having been swindled out of an estate. The scene is laid, not in Holland, but in an English village; and commences with a party of sailors who have just heard the good news of Holland's deliverance. Towards the end, after a wedding is settled, there is a fair on the coast, with a vessel at sea, in the colours of the allied nations. A tall orange tree, decorated

* I fully meaning, "Orange upper part." The Zealand flag consists of three stripes, white, blue, and orange. When the House of Orange proclaimed their government over the United States, the orange stripe was placed uppermost on the flag. When the Pensionary De Witt was at the helm, the orange stripe was placed below the other, hence *Orange below* became a saying of those who were attached to the House of Orange.

with flags, stands in the centre of the area; and soldiers, in the various costumes of Holland, England, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Spain and Portugal, dance their respective national dances around it. Oscar Byrne and Miss Smith executed some foreign dances in front of the stage with great applause. The whole concludes with the interior of a splendid temple; at the end of which Britannia descends from the clouds, having with her the representatives of Caledonia and Hibernia, and a female figure, supposed to represent Peace. Britannia delivers a short effusion on the successes of the allied arms, and the hope of entwining the laurel with the olive; after which, "God save the King" is sung in full chorus *

* The performance of this piece had been announced to the public, and the public flocked to the theatre to witness it, but found, as they arrived, to follow the reduction, which the manager had very respectfully ordered to be affixed at all the avenues of the theatre.

"THE FAIR ROYAL DUTCH-LEAF"

"WEDNESDAY DEC 8 1813

"The public are most respectfully informed that Mr. Larpent the reader of plays appointed by the manager, has within the last few hours, in the name of the Lord Chamberlain, prohibited the performance of the loyal and patriotic effusion of *Orange Bells*, announced for representation this evening, on no other plea than that he had not had sufficient time to read it.

"The piece, moreover, was sent to Mr. Larpent's office on Saturday last.

"The fautes of *Modern Duties*, or *The Merry Mouriers* will, therefore, be substituted this evening previous to *Illustrations*, *The Prince of Nourjahad*, and the fautes of *Black and Blue Stairs*.

Under this extraordinary and unlooked for impediment, it is respectfully hoped the public will pardon the disappointment which the postponement unavoidably occasions."

Let any misapprehension might arise in any quarter as to the motives which induced the gentlemen who manage this theatre, in their eager and proper zeal to exhibit such a spectacle at such a period, we have been requested (in a semi-official way) to insert the annexed declaration, although the fair tendency of such a labour, on their part, must be too evident in spirit, to render such a manifestation very necessary.—

"The *Diversions of Orange Bells*, or, *More Good News* was written under the immediate impression made by the recent and frequent glorious intelligence from the continent and peninsula and in the hope of humbly contributing to keep alive that

This is one of those reasonable effusions of popular spirit which have at all times been well received, as intended to animate and echo the public voice.

The following Address, written by the Author of the piece, was admirably spoken by Mrs Edwin:—

"At this proud time, when every instant teems
With strange conclusion of ambition's dreams,
When bells and drums and guns each hour proclaim
Defeat of G. H. B. and her leader's shame;
When we, with joyous, gay illumination,
Make light of foes who threaten'd ruination;
Tho' much of J. A. you've had, you won't refuse
To list to one who brings ye *MORRIS GOOD NEWS*.

"*Tadus*, some part of it relates to you;
Maudens who hope that somebody is true;
Miles, who domestic comfort still would prize,
Widows, who possibly again may love;
Did you not tremble when a mighty foe,
Saw one to drive all our men into the sea?
Tremble no more, he's shaking in his shoes,
At every blast that brings us *MORRIS GOOD NEWS*.

"*"On to the sea!"* he cried, in anger hot—
Our soldiers coolly said, they'd rather not;
Hast'ly he went to plant on Lisbon's towers,
Our lids and nothing but presented ours.
In Spain they made no boast but pride for-
heid it).

They promised not to conquer, but they did it."

"Heroes of Britain, noble, gallant men,
When G. H. B. Pacific with us here again,
What honourable boom can we refuse,
To men who duly send us *MORRIS GOOD NEWS*?

"Ye gallant warriors of the main, brave
sirs,

The laurel'd pride of this and former wars,
How comes it, when such frequent invitation

You've given to shipmates of a neighbouring
nation;

patriotic spirit which happily animates the whole nation.

"It was not possible to give Mr. Larpent earlier notice, the piece having been written, composed and prepared for public exhibition, within ten days. Every former had with the most unprecedented exertions, in behalf of an entertainment, the principal merit of which was the loyalty of its intention and its immediate production on the spur of the occasion."

They feel too loth to answer your request?

The truth is, for sea fights they've lost all zest;

Because they fear (come 'out where'er they choose),

You, by their ships, will send us *MORRIS* good news.

"Britons! may grateful I hope ever be,
Her present joy to Albion's tented pole,
Nor e'er forget, Britannia's thunder baid
On hostile France, emancipate the world;
While in support of many a tottering throne,
Our triple band of brethren fought at sea;
Nor may our island then I boast to be,
But laurel'd olive crown put *THESE* good news."

COVENT GARDEN, Dec. 15.—A new Melo-dramatic Opera, entitled, "*FOR ENGLAND, HO!*" written by Mr. Pocock, was presented for the first time; the characters being thus cast:—

The Commandant..... Mr. HAMILTON.
Sir Francis Fiddle..... Mr. JONES.
Captain Laurel..... Mr. INCEBOY.
Enrico Altieri..... Mr. SINGAIR.
Guillaume..... Mr. FARRIS.
Jaques..... Mr. STADLER.
Jerome..... Mr. SIMMONS.
Michael..... Master WILLIAMS.
Tom Tough..... Mr. LUDY.

Mrs Eleanor Arundel..... Mrs. DAVENPORT.
Miss Eliza Arundel..... Miss LOCKE.
Lisette..... Mrs. H. JOHNSON.

The scene of action lies in and near the port of Dieppe, in Normandy.

Enrico Altieri, an officer in the French service is in love with, and beloved by, Lisette Arundel, an English lady, and his rival his superior officer, Baron Holstein. Jealousy induces the Baron to insult and irritate his rival on every occasion, who is at length so far thrown off his guard as to challenge him, and a duel follows, in which the Baron is wounded, and left for dead. Altieri is apprehended, and placed under the custody of Jeby Guillaume, who, however, induced by his gratitude to Mrs. Arundel, who, when him self and his wife were prisoners in England, had procured their release, and afterwards extended her friendship and protection to them, aids Altieri to escape. The interest of the piece arises from the hair-breadth escapes of Altieri in his endeavours to reach Dieppe, where an English vessel is lying, in which he hopes to effect his escape to England. He is just on the point of effecting his object, when the house in which he has taken shelter is surrounded by a French guard, by whom he is seized; at this juncture the hero's crew of the English vessel, who had been waiting to take him on board, come to his assistance; he is rescued; and the officer who commanded the French party is discovered to be the Baron

Holstein, who, though supposed to have been killed by Altieri's sword, it appears, had only been wounded; but his recovery had been kept secret, to afford an opportunity for the more rigorous prosecution of his rival. This discovery removes all obstacles to the union of Altieri and Lisette Arundel; who, however, disgusted with France, where they had suffered so much, resolve to quit it, and sail *For England, Ho!*

Several other characters appear in the piece, besides those whom we have above mentioned.

Sir Francis Fiddle is a British fop of the most contemptible sort, who, besides his affectations, is incapable of pronouncing the letter R, or who, at least, deems it an elegance to avoid it. We do not recollect to have seen any characters of the day, of whom this Fiddle is a fair specimen of ridicule. He, too, makes love to Lisette; but Tough, the sailor, who is to deliver his letter, gives it to the aunt by mistake, and this incident is intended to form the chief comic point. A little boy, Michael, the son of Guillaume and Lisette, is represented by a Master Williams, who appeared for the first time. This lad certainly possesses a very pleasing voice. His youth interested the audience greatly in his favour, and his songs were *cheer'd* with great approbation.

The dialogue of this piece is, in general, rather meagre; but some of the nautical jokes of *Tom Tough* are very effective. There are, also, some good stage situations, which were much applauded.

The music, with the exception of four pieces, is composed by Mr. Bishop, and is not inferior to any of this gentleman's former productions. The scenery, particularly the view of Dieppe, is exquisite.

The piece was received throughout with great approbation, and announced for repetition amid loud plaudits.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

ALTHOUGH it has not been customary with us to offer any opinion on the performances of what are called the minor theatres; yet, where merit is conspicuous, it deserves reward, and ought not to pass unnoticed. This theatre has lately produced a new piece, avowedly founded on a play formerly represented at the Haymarket theatre, on the well-known subject of the two women; each claiming a child as her own, decided by the judgment of Solomon.

Mr. Keep (who is the author, and has before given respectable testimonies of talent at this theatre) has called his piece, the "Two Mothers; or, The Hour of Trial;" and although he has not lost sight of the original drama, he has sufficiently varied the business to convince us he is well acquainted with stage effect; and, by curtailing the piece of two insignificant characters, and adding two of importance, he has considerably improved the design and enriched the execution. In the original piece, the judgment of the King is decided by the agonized feelings of the real mother, and the opposite extreme of indifference in the supposed mother; and, but for her very abrupt confession, the King's decision and the audience's information would rest entirely on speculation. Mr. Keep, in the work before us, has preserved all the effect of the King's discrimination, and confirms it by a natural connexion of testimony, heightened by the production of a reclaimed conspirator, who actually stole the child from its mother.

By a company unquestionably equal if not superior to any, except those of our theatres royal, we found this drama, generally speaking, well acted. The scenery was good, and the dresses elegant.

ADDRESS.

Spoken by Mr. CANINE, previous to the Performance of the Comedy of "As you Like it," for the Benefit of Mr. FICKERS, at the Royalty Theatre. Written by Mr. CONLAW.

Band plays the Tune of the Cuckoo Song—The Speaker enters, stopping the Music
Pray stop the useless string, nor longer strike it.

But hear the advocate of "As you Like it."
A choice production of the Shakespeare school,
Offspring of Nature, not contrived by rule.

It boasts no novelty—it is not new,
But please'd your forefathers—may it please you!

"Not new!" methinks exclaims a pert young Citi,

"What's old things good for, specially
"Old wine is good," says Sty-boots in the pit,

"Old women are, to nurse the younger brood,
"And hock and stingo too, when old are good."

"Tis true," says simp'ring Sally in the bon-
"But not old men, you may depend upon it."
Our active caterer has chosen this play
To bring to memory a former day.

The first-fruit offering proffered to your view
Was "As You Like It," when this house was new

The magic spark shoots swiftly through my mind,

John Palmer play'd—and Palmer's friends
Not quite the same, nor mended for the better;

Ills Shakespeare's play, our's a mere bur-
But music tunes the mind of man to ease,
And, thanks to you, burlettas here shall please.

Be pleas'd to smile, nor scorn old Arden's
Tho' plac'd within the precincts of the town;

Spurn not the buskin, nor reject the sock,
Because we labour near the London Dock.

Our manager to-night, with anxious heart,
Bids me to you his gratitude impart,

I or favours past, for favours still to come,
Whatever in future be his house's doom.

Flush'd with the plaudits I have here enjoy'd,
No sifter deputy could be employ'd

To exercise the feelings of his mind
Than me, to whom you have so oft been kind.

Still, "as you like it," be that kindness shewn,

The labour ours, the pleasure be your
If gratified be sure 'tis our delight;

To gratify be our chief aim to-night.
But should you frown, and not those la-

bours bless, }
What next we play—our friends may care—
A tragic sketch—The Manager in Dis-

trese."

POETRY.

THE CHRISTMAS BALLAD

I
COME, genial Wynter! Welcome to
my sight
Thy dark, dim clouds, thy mountain
drifts of snow!
Yes, let the suns of ease and sloth delight,
In summer's wanton lap reclined, to
throw
Their limbs beside the streams which
sweetly flow,
Or 'neath the shelter of some shady tree;
Yet thou' the shoot descend, the tempest
blow,
And howling winds sweep fiercely o'er the
Wynter and winty hills have still their
charms for me.

II.

What tho' obscure, and shorn of half his
light,
The day's bright monarch warm our
blood no more;
Tho' now no more the meads be dairy
light,
The meads so late with flow'rs ena-
mell'd o'er;
Tho' snow-lad forests, leaden now and
hoar,
Wave their dark branches as thy storms
begin,
Beat, Wynter, beat against my humble door,
I heed thee not, thy mighty blasts, thy din;
Tho' cheerless all without, 'tis comfort all
within.

III

Faint gleams the sun behind the Eastern hill,
And looks askance upon a world of snow,
The smoke is rising in the welkin still,
The torpid stream almost forgets to flow,
Thick hang the ice-lies the thatch below;
The little birds of snow and cold complain,
While bumpkins to their daily labours go,
The waken'd sluggard eyes the frosty pane,
Then turns him in his bed, and goes to sleep again.

IV

'Tis night, and labour's daily task is done
The stars are twinkling in the frosty sky,
The mastiff howls unto the pale pale moon,
The millard wings his airy flight on high,
And all the village lost in slumber lie,
Save where some melancholy antique crone
Comes from the distant copse, slow-creeping by,
Her little faggot on her shoulder thrown,
To dress her winter's meal—that meal she shares alone.

V

'Tis Christmas eve, and happy we who meet
This happy time the cheerful blaze around
I friends with me friends and lover-lovers greet,
Laugh (ho! laugh, the merry-lows goes round
Uncaring till the jolly bells sound
Bids in the dance the youths and maidens move
Ah, then, I wren, full quickly may be found
(Tho' mother's frown, and maiden aunts reprove),
How sympathize the hearts of those who truly love.

VI

Now Fashion's mimic throng the city's streets;
The carriage rattles o'er the crowded way,
Chair-jostles chair, with coachman's clatter meet
Have elbows peer—'tis I lion holiday.
To rout, assembly, masquerade or play,
Unknowing why, and reckless here, they run
O fools! who strive to squander life away
Yet think O think I find another sun
Be yours to spend, alas! how little have ye done!

VII

And ye, who waded from the terrible rise,
Gorg'd with the East, by every climate fed,
Earth, sea, and air's, exhausted laborers,

For whom the fastings of the flock have bled,
O spare to age his scanty dole of bread,
Nor hungry send the child of want away,
That heav'n may show'r its blessings on your head,
And ye may boldly ask (if e'er ye pray),
"Lord, give our daily bread, to satisfy to day."

VIII

Such joys the town can give—a happier theme
The simple scenes of rural life supply:
Nor yet forget where, by the smoking stream,
"The sportsman's thunder breaks the frozen sky!"
Nor where, amidst the rustic revelry,
The squire recounts the perils of the chase
O'er his brown ale; while proudly placed on high,
The jolly squire shows his honest face,
The Englishman's best food, his table's boast and grace

IX

Now is the very witching time of night
(If true be what ancient legends say),
When earth's inhabitants, ghost, gnome,
and sprite,
Forake their narrow tenements of clay,
To wander up and down the church-yard way
And now it is, the pale and silent dead
Purs'd from their tombs before the judgment day
To strike the villain's guilty soul with dread
And shew the torch of hell around the murderer's bed.

X

Hark! 'tis the village clock, whose iron tongue
Tells twelve unto the drowsy ear of night
Mute the loud laugh, and ceased the merry song,
The candles seen to yield a paler light,
And tipped with blue the fire which burns so bright
The numerous denser crowd the timid fair,
In terror to some one, perched high;
The child clings closer to his grandam's chair
Nor dares to look behind, lest some strange form be there

XI

Then too perhaps, some good re-harold,
Some sage or sage-like, and lives to tell,
Of some misdeeds in days of old,
Of some fearful murder which befell
All by some lonely hearth or murky dell
And how about the fall of even tide
(Himself has seen it, and remembers well),
The village would turn their steps aside,
Nor dare to pass the spot whereon the stranger died.

XII.

And something too, perhaps, that she
has said,
Night wailing fast ere half his tale is
done,
Of Egypt's wonders, Nilus' secret head,
And burning Libya, birthright of the
sun;
Of towns and cities, battles lost and won,
(O soul extravagance of human blood!)
Of metempholitic streams which slowly run
To join their waters to old Ocean's float,
Where empire met enthron'd, and cities once
have stood

XIII.

'Tis merry in the hall; and through he
night
The jovial crew unceasingly prolong
The loud hoarse laugh of unrestrain'd de-
light,
The annual tale and oft-repeated song
And some there are, the happy group
among,
Who till the day's return, then revels keep,
O'er nappy ale, October stout and
strong;
While others to their beds securely creep,
Ere from the distant hills grey morn begins
to peep.

XIV.

O ye the happy sons of peace and ease,
Who round your Christmas fires your
revels keep,
Bless those bold hearts who, toss'd by
winds like these,
Bear Briton's thunders o'er the stormy
deep;
Aye hear ye dance, or sing, or sweetly
sleep
Unconscious of the waves tremendous
roar,
Nor heed the wintry hurricanes which
sweep
Along the mazes of our rocky shore,
And dash the foamy brine, as heavy and
earth were o'er

XV.

Of this enough—O be your slumbers light;
And God's good angels guard ye ever-
more.
Ere orient Sol dispels the shades of night,
The minstrel's carol shall attend your
door,
To hail the happy morning when of yore,
The Goodhead did in mortal form appear
Then pass with humble joy His threshold
o'er;
Praise Him for mercies past; with holy
fear
Embrace His bounteous hand to bless the
coming year.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

A POEM.

Written for a celebrated Compozer, Sept. 11,
1813.

BY FIFTH IRWIN, ESQ.

NO! long shall war disturb the world—
Proud banners, in the South unfurl'd,
Fill, Britons, in a short campaign,
From tyranny have rescued SPAIN!
But of glory, conquest, spoil,
The hated foe, expell'd the soil,
Piled down the PYRENEAN mounds,
Whence, Warring-ton the GALL astounds!
Soon Peace shall spread her healing wings—
To him respond confederate kings.
From Danube's flood, from Polar snows,
Whose hosts Ambition's slaves oppose!
The revenging patriots bare their swords,
To snatch their homes from lawless hordes;
To chase the Invader to his bounds,
A SWISS CHARIOT the GAUL confounds!
But many a warrior low shall lie,
And many a field shall Freedom try,
And many a reign of terror cease,
Till Europe's sighs are hush'd to peace.
No hollow peace, which fraud alloys,
No Gordian knot which steel destroys
A peace—which I hope's interest founds,
And Usurpation's requiem sounds!

DISPAIR.

TIME, drags his sluggish course on flag-
ging wing,
No rest to me the weary minutes bring;
All Nature else enjoys the peaceful calm,
All Nature else partakes the soothing balm;
But gentle slumber flies the brow of Care,
Sleep visits not the victim of Despair.
Night comes, and bids the labourer's toil be
o'er;
With cheerful step he seeks his cottage door;
His happy wife prepares the evening fire;
His smiling children cling to their loved sire
Such blessing call I ever hope to hire?
Alas! nought now is mine but black Des-
pair
'Tis true, at times, amid the jarring throng,
I join the merry dance, the festive song;
True, in my eye no starting tear is seen;
True, but my brow seems cloud'd as a d-
s-
Yet deem not Hope, or Joy, or Peace, is
there.
Oh no! 'tis but the calmness of Despair
13th July 1817.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Nov 15.

ON Lord Hall and presenting a Petition
from the Insolvent Debtors confined in
the Fleet prison, complaining of the delay

which had taken place in the execution of
the act in debtors' case in 1806.
The Lord Chancellor said that he had never
given his consent to the bill, as it was

time entertained doubts whether its provisions and enactments were sufficiently comprehensive and intelligible. Lord Sidmouth declared, that he had used every exertion to give operation to the act, and, for that purpose, had had frequent interviews with Mr. Serjeant Palmer, to whom no blame whatever could be imputed. Lord Ellenborough declared, that the act was inefficient to the object it had in view. The judges had felt it to be their duty to appoint a court of appeal on the first day of term; but such was the obscurity of the act in this point, that they were in doubt whether the court was to consist of one judge or three. They at length appointed three; but the new court had no power to summon before them a single witness; and neither time nor place was appointed for its sitting; nor had they power to do the business allotted to them. From the extreme inefficiency of the act, he thought it would be preferable to pass a temporary insolvent bill (though he highly objected to the principle of those bills), by which the persons who were the objects of relief under this act, would be much more speedily released than under the present act; as the temporary bill might be passed before Christmas, and the next session afterwards might adjudge their cases. The lord chancellor concurred in opinion with Lord Ellenborough. Lord Holland objected to temporary insolvent bills, and thought it would be best to remedy the difficulties of the insolvent act by another bill. The conversation ended; and the petition was laid upon the table.

19. Lord Ellenborough said, that in the King's Bench prison, where there were accommodations for only 200 persons, there were now 600 prisoners: so that the marshal was compelled to give some of them the rules upon slender security. If the noble lord, with whom the insolvent act originated, did not appear in his place on Monday, and propose some remedy for the defects in the act, he should, on Tuesday, introduce a bill for its repeal, and enact the usual temporary provisions for the relief of insolvent debtors.

24. The Militia Service Extension Bill received the royal assent. The Clergy Penalty Suspension, Loan Interest, Malt Duties, and other Bills have been passed. A petition was presented from Mr. Wright, praying to be heard by counsel against the Clergy Penalty Suspension Bill; as, by the actions he had brought, he had acquired an interest therein. Ordered—Lord Ellenborough has introduced a temporary bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.

29. Lord Redefdale presented his Bill for the Amendment of the Insolvent Debtors' Relief Act of last session. Lord Ellenborough at the same time moved the second reading of his Temporary Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in order that it might pass this session, in case the explanatory and amending bill should be found insufficient for that purpose. Lord Redefdale said, that

his amended bill contained clauses for removing the difficulties in regard to the assignees, for enabling the quarter-sessions to discharge debtors in the distant counties, by orders of the commissioners; which latter provision would, in a great measure, obviate the objection as to the expense of bringing up debtors from the different parts to town. He complained of an indolence in the inferior officers to carry the act into execution. Lord Holland said, that if the temporary bill were passed, there was no hope of having the permanent bill carried into immediate execution. The objections to the amended bill were mole-hills, that might easily be removed, and in as short a time as that necessary for the passing of this temporary bill. When various substitutes for bread were proposed by parliament, in a season of scarcity, about twelve years ago, Horne Tooke used to say to his poor neighbours, "Do not touch a morsel of black barley bread, otherwise you will never eat wheaten bread again." On this principle, he was hostile to these temporary bills, because if another of that description was passed, he should almost despair of seeing the permanent bill carried into execution. The temporary bill was then read a second time.

30. The Insolvent Debtors' Amendment Bill was read a second time.

DEC. 1. The Insolvent Debtors' Act Amendment Bill was committed and reported. Lords Eldon and Ellenborough said, they had no doubt that gaolers were justified in bringing up imprisoned debtors to be discharged under the late act.

2. A clause was added by Lord Eldon to the Temporary Insolvent Debtors' Bill, providing that nothing in the act should extend to the repeal of any part of the permanent act of last session, or any act amending the same, or to prevent any one who chose it, from taking benefit of that act, or any act amending it. The clause was agreed to.

3. The Temporary Insolvent Bill was passed.

6. Lord Holland regretted that the slave trade was still carried on by the Portuguese and Spaniards; and recommended, that, in any treaty concluded with Holland, a stipulation should be introduced for the abolition of that traffic.

10. The royal assent was notified, by commission, to the Exchequer Bills, Scotland, Mutiny, two Local Militia, Insolvent Debtors' Amendment, Madrier, and the Watch and Ward Bills. In the Queen's berry entail case—a case of the highest importance to the landed property of Scotland (and the main question of which was, whether long leases were subject to the general prohibition in entails, comprehended in these words, "sell, alienate, and dispose.") Lord Redefdale's opinion was, that the prohibition under these words did extend to the granting of long leases.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 15.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted for the service of the ensuing year: 47,571 Civil List Exchequer; 5,451 for Parliamentary Expenses; 10,000 for improving the communication between the counties of Devon and Cornwall; 119,807 for the French Emigrants; 400,000 for the St. Domingo Emigrants; 11,840 for the Relief from Toulon and Corsica; 19,130 for the Relief of American Loyalties; 5,250 for the Relief of the French Emigrants of Jersey and Guernsey; and five millions to pay on Exchequer Bills. The House then resumed.

THE NEW LOAN.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that 13 millions had been voted for the naval service, and two issues of exchequer bills, of seven millions and a half amounting to 27 millions in the whole. The Ways and Means, to meet the public exigencies, were only the annual taxes, amounting to about three millions, and the sum to be raised by the loan concluded that morning. It was unusual for a loan to be contracted before a former loan had been altogether paid up; but unforeseen circumstances had rendered the measure necessary. The amount was greater than was absolutely required for the public service, since eleven millions would have enabled government to carry on the business of the country till the usual period of application to Parliament; but as the holders of exchequer bills were desirous of disposing of them, for the sake of laying out the produce in the public funds, which had risen, it had been thought better to combine two operations at once—to raise such a sum as would render another application to parliament this session unnecessary, and to avoid an additional issue of exchequer bills. The loan contracted that morning was, in consequence, twenty-two millions. The terms were, that for every 100*l.* money subscribed, the contributor should be entitled to 110*l.* in the 3 per cent., and 67*l.* in the consolidated annuities, which made a beneficial difference in favour of the country, between the terms of the present and the last loan at 4*l.* 6*d.* of long annuities and 7*l.* in the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities. The saving was 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* percent or 2*l.* more than in June last. The loan was also in other respects more favourable. The bonus to subscribers in June last was 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* percent in the present loan it was 5*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* percent. The amount of the bonus in the former loan was about 41 percent while in this it would amount only to 3*l.* 6*s.* and yet the nature of the distribution of learning that the loan was likely to be beneficial to the contractors, as it was offered at a premium of 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* percent. He certainly had no comparison to the annuities and the public funds, which in the

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advantageous in all respects. Instead of bearing any resemblance to a forced loan, it seemed, from the readiness of the contractors, and the eagerness of many worthy friends, rather a loan forced upon the treasury. Besides the increase of the annual charges on account of the interest of the loan, it had been settled by the law, that in all cases where, in addition to the loan of the year, it should be found necessary to raise a supplemental loan, that a sinking fund should be created at the same time for its redemption, equal to one half of the interest of such loan. Now, as the annual interest of the present loan would amount to 1,166,200*l.*, there must be a sinking fund added to the amount of one half that sum, which would be 583,100*l.* The charges of management would amount to 11,000*l.* more, which would make the total of the increased annual charge created by this loan, amount to 1,760,300*l.* Now, as to the Ways and Means to meet this annual charge, he believed, that it would be easy to anticipate, but he meant to conform to the act which he had before alluded to, and throw this charge upon the stock remaining in the fund of the commissioners for the redemption of the national debt. The capital stock which was created by the present loan, was 24,000,000*l.* in the reduced 1 per cent., and 14,740,000*l.* in the 3 per cent. consols. Before he sat down, he was happy to state, that the revenue was better than it had been last year, and that the receipts of the last quarter had exceeded by 1,700,000*l.* the amount of the receipts of the corresponding quarter in the last year. The resolutions were then put and agreed to.

MILITARY VOLUNTEERING BILL.

The House having resumed, resolved itself into a committee on this bill; when, after a short conversation between Messrs. Wilmot Keene, C. Wynne, Whitbread, and Lord Cottenham, the blanks were filled up, and the report ordered to be received, on Wednesday.

17. A new writ was ordered for the borough of Cokermonth, in the room of Lord Langster, who had, since his election, accepted the office of one of the lords of the treasury.

NON-RESIDENT CAPACTY.

Mr. B. Bathurst, referring to the non-resident capacity, stated that an individual (Mr. Wright) who had been the registrar (or secretary) in the high price of London, New York, and Elly, had instituted proceedings against the clergy in the above capacity, for making a non-residence, to the amount, if recovered, of 50,000*l.* In the situation which this individual held, he had, not only acquired the means of knowing what had been done, and what had been omitted to be done, but was also of those persons, but he had not used the power of preventing, as he could

it, the appearance of those documents which might be a defence against the prosecutions that he had since instituted; for, in the ordinary course of episcopal business, the particular notifications of the clergy were entrusted to this very individual himself! The transactions of every diocese were so extensive, that it was impossible for the bishop personally to go through them; and it was not at all improbable, that many of the letters of notification, for the non-delivery of which the actions had been brought, had been put into the hands of this identical registrar or secretary, and might by him be suppressed or not, at pleasure. In fact, he had received many letters from highly respectable individuals, in which they assured him, that they had applied first by license, and then by word of mouth, to this Mr. Wright, and that they had been assured their licenses would be made out in consequence. In some cases, he had been out of the way, and no satisfactory answer could be obtained: until at length, for some reason, into which he would not then enter, this person was removed from his situation on the accession to the see of London of the present bishops. He had subsequently been removed from his office in the other episcopate, and had since openly avowed that, "having done with the bishops, he would attack the clergy." The greater proportion of the actions were founded on the mere omission of the returns. He concluded, by obtaining leave to bring in a bill to suspend, for a limited time, the proceedings of actions for recovery of penalties under the act of the 43d of the King.

FOREIGN TREATIES.

Lord Castlereagh, in a long and animated speech, called on the House to make provision for the fulfilment of those Treaties which His Majesty's Ministers had concluded with Foreign Powers. His Lordship concluded his speech (in which he took a narrow view of the exertions made by each of the Allied Powers) by stating, that the whole of the sum necessary for our immediate military expense on the Continent would be 10,400,000*l.*—namely, four millions for the Peninsula, and six millions for Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Austria; but as provision had been made for great parts of this expense while more was required to fulfil engagements which were not yet in a shape to be submitted to Parliament, he should move that three millions be granted on account.—Mr. Canning, in a brilliant speech, contrasted the past and present state of the war, with the military glory acquired by our troops in the Peninsula, and gave his cordial assent to the motion. He characterized the arrogance, tyranny, and unbounded ambition of Buonaparte, who had, by enslaving the press, and every where attempting to establish a military despotism, endeavoured to roll back the tide of civilization, and reduce Europe to a state of

barbarism, in the most appropriate terms. He deprecated the sickly sensibility which prevailed abroad and induced many to blame the advance of Lord Wellington into France. For his part, he rejoiced at the establishment of the British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces in the enemy's country; nor did he think there was any danger, to stand from it. He concluded by applauding the system of affording aid to the Allies by bills of credit.—Sir Gilbert Heathcote objected to the grant of subsidies to Foreign Powers at a time when the annual taxes bore so heavy on the community. He recommended that we should be moderate and consistent in our views. Adverting to the campaigns of 1799 and 1800, he observed, that in the first the Allies were very successful, but in the latter, the fatal battles of Marengo and Hoenlinden laid Austria again prostrate at the feet of France. No dependence could be placed on the small states of Germany, as they alternately joined the strongest party. He deprecated any attempt to restore the Bourbons to the throne of France as likely to lead to interminable war.—Mr. Whitbread said, that unless some broad and definite outline of the demands of the Allies, and of the concessions of Buonaparte, were previously laid down and firmly adhered to, we should soon hear of some of our Allies making a separate peace. The great course of events held out to us a most important lesson. If we did not take warning from it, but attempted blindly to push our advantages too far, we feared that we should only raise the same irresistible power in France which, in 1793, had repelled the combined attacks of Europe.—Mr. Baring objected to the subsidies being remitted to the Continent by bills, as they would not be worth more than 40 or 50 per cent. and might prove an obstacle to the Bank resuming their payments in cash. He likewise spoke against restoring the smaller German states, who being won by France, gave her an ascendancy over Austria. The Resolution was then voted.

13. Mr. B. Bathurst, in reply to Mr. Horner, stated, that the Bill to relieve Insolvent Debtors in the Isle of Man, was rejected by the Treasury, because its effect would be to assemble them from all parts of the country to that island.

On the 3d reading of the Militia Voting Bill, Mr. Alderman Curtis moved rider to the Bill, "In save the rights and privileges of the city of London." This was agreed to. The worthy Alderman then said, that a Bill would be introduced, next week, granting the City Militia Regiment (or one of them at least) liberty to volunteer on foreign service.

Mr. Whitbread said, that he was happy to learn from the Noble Lord's (Castlereagh's) speech, the preceding night, that after the battle of Vittoria, Ministers had com-

ended their readiness to accept the proffered mediation of Austria. He drew a much happier augury from the speech of the Noble Lord than from that of the Prince Regent; but yet he thought it proper to put on record the grounds upon which he was induced to give his support to Ministers at this important crisis, namely, from a strong and confident expectation that their exertions would tend to the attainment of the blessings of peace. He then moved that the following be inserted in the preamble to the Bill "for bringing the war to a speedy and happy termination, and obtaining the blessings of peace upon terms of reciprocity, honour, and security to all the belligerent powers."—Lord Castlereagh opposed the amendment; as it reflected on past measures, and implied that the present measure was brought forward in a different spirit. He would repeat that the legitimate object of all wars, was peace and that desirable end had never been lost sight of by Ministers. The Amendment was then put and was read.

19 The Malt Pans on Duty Bill was read a third time.

The sum of 30,97 was voted for the repair of St. Margaret's Church.

29 A short discussion ensued on the motion for reading the Late and so-called Prince Bill in King the House of Commons. J. Smith, Horner, Abbot, Lockhart, and Courtenay and Sir S. Hall, all concurred in the measure, which had occasioned the temporary delay. Having long ago ceased to be expected to read, it was re-introduced. Mr. H. Abbot announced that if the House should pass the renewal of the bill, it would be a prudent measure to take in preventing further violence. On division the second reading was carried by 47 to 2.

30 The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the markets of the continent being again open to our merchants and colonial produce it was no longer necessary that the heavy which had been imposed for exportation should be kept for that purpose. He wished therefore to propose a resolution that it should be used for home consumption. The number of purchases amounted to 4000, and by laying in additional duty of 2s per gallon (making the whole duty 4s per gallon) on it, an increase of revenue of 1,500,000 would be obtained.—The resolution was agreed to.

Dec 1.—On the second reading of the East India Circumlocution Trade Bill the object of which is to procure bullion to carry on commerce in the East Lord Castlereagh said, that hereafter it might be necessary not to confine British merchants to bring the produce of the East Indies to a British port, but allow them to carry it elsewhere, that they might more successfully enter into competition with foreigners.

2 On the Meeting Bill being read a third time, Mr. Horner remarked, that the preamble formerly contained the words, "to enable his Majesty to maintain the balance of power in Europe." For the last two or three years these words (for some reason or other) had been omitted. He thought this would be a proper moment to restore them (a laugh).—The Bill then passed.

3 A grant of three millions was voted for the Army Extraordinaries.

Lord Melbourne's Insolvent Bill was read a first and the Permanent Insolvent Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

6 Leave was given to raise a sum of five million by a Income Tax Bill.

On the further consideration of the Frame Work Knitters Bill the capital punishment for breaking a window and causing, was changed to transportation for life or for a term of years at the discretion of the Judge.

7 Mr. Eden, in moving for papers respecting the state of Newgate, said, that the Grand Jury of the City of London had reported, that in the women's ward, where there were accommodations for not more than 30 females 140 were now confined; in the debtors ward where only 100 ought to be they found not less than 340, most of whom were destitute of clothing and bedding, and without adequate shelter from the rain. In the hospital and infirmary were crammed with 10 women, being 20 above the proper number. The dimensions of the principal room for the women, according to the statement of Mr. Newman, was 70 feet in length and 16 in breadth, in this only 20 women were originally placed, so that it was three feet six inches in length. Now that number was doubled and every female prisoner had no more space allowed her than one foot three inches, they had even less, many were compelled to keep their children with them, for want of a home to send them to. The Hon. Gentleman remarked in conclusion, that the persons thus confined were convicts sentenced to transportation, but waiting the means of conveyance, and prisoners committed on suspicion of crime, waiting for trial. The huddled were mingled with those who had but just committed a first offence, and who if they had brought a single seed of virtue into that horrid den, would soon have it choked in the company of the most abandoned.—Sir James Shaw said, that the oversights of Newgate was occasioned by the failure of the late bill in Debtors' Art. The number confined amounted to 340, which rendered it impossible to separate the virtuous from the depraved. The City of London intended to remove all debtors from Newgate, and a building was erecting for that purpose which would contain 500 debtors.—The motion was then agreed to.

On the third reading of the New Insolvent bill Mr. Sergeant Best thought that the Bill would have allowed those creditors who

had objections to the discharge of their debtors under this Act, to substantiate those objections in the country. He was not adverse to the general principle of discharging from imprisonment on the *caso honoris*; but he thought that it would be possible to discriminate between those who had become insolvent from mere misfortune, and those who were fraudulent debtors, or whose circumstances were reduced by idleness, extravagance, and gaming. To those who were merely unfortunate, he should wish that there was no imprisonment necessary in order to take the benefit of the Act, as he was convinced, that even paying the threshold of a prison was sufficient to degrade and destroy the future comforts of an innocent but unfortunate man. To those however, whose debts and embroilments were owing to their own faults, to those who had dissipated their means by extravagance and gaming, and to those who inflicted on their creditors the additional wrong of driving them to the expense of an action at law, when they had no just defence—to such persons, he thought, that the three months' imprisonment required by the Act was a sufficient punishment. He should propose a clause that they should be imprisoned for twelve months without the will of a jury, before they could claim the benefit of the Act.

this and other clauses were negatived, on the ground that they might be introduced hereafter in the Permanent Act.—The Bill was read.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. Harvey, and read once, for the better preservation of Wild Fowl, such as wild ducks, teal, widgeons, &c. by making it a penalty to fire at them, on the ground that they were private property.

On the suggestion of Mr. Grant, the Canaries, the Cape de Verde Islands, and the Island of Madeira were struck out of the India Cutcherry Trade Bill, lest they might be made depots for East India goods.

10 Sir James M'Intosh gave notice, that he should after the recess move for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the benefit of the provisions of the Permanent Insolvent Act to all those within the jurisdiction of the Courts of India.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to some observations of Mr. Grenfell, respecting the proposed sale of our copper currency, said that it was intended to produce a general reformation of the copper currency by calling in the lower halfpence and suppressing the private tokens and by ordering in issue of improved value.—On Friday he should move to adjourn the House for a few days.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

UNION CAVEAT EXTRAORDINARY,

MONDAY OCT. 1. 1813.

WAR DOCUMENT,

TOWNING T. 111. OCT. 15.

Capt. n the East of March and 1 this morning with a Despatch from the Marshal de Marquis of Wellington, addressed to Lord Tennyson, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a Copy.

MY LORD,

HAVING deemed it expedient to cross the bidisona with the left of the army, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that that object was effected on the 5th inst.

Lieutenant-General Sir T. Graham directed the 1st and 5th divisions, and the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brigadier-General Wilson, to cross that river in three columns below, and in one above the site of the bridge, under the command of Major-General Fitz, the Hon. Colonel Greville, Major-General the Hon. T. Stopford, and Major-General Howard; and Lieutenant-General Don. M. Freyre directed that part of the Spanish army under his immediate command, to cross in three columns at points above those at which the allied British and Portuguese troops passed. The former were directed to enter the enemy's entrenchments about and above Andaya, while the latter

sufficiently those on the Montagne Verte, and to heighten Mauler, by which they were to turn the enemy's left.

The operation of both bodies of troops succeeded in every point. The British and Portuguese troops took seven pieces of cannon in the redoubts and batteries which they carried, and the Spanish troops one piece of cannon in those by them.

I had particular satisfaction in observing the steadiness and gallantry of all the troops. The 9th British regiment were very strongly opposed, charged with bayonets more than once, and have suffered; but I am happy to add, that in other parts of these corps our loss has not been severe.

The Spanish troops, under Lieutenant-General Don M. Freyre, behaved admirably, and armed and entered the enemy's entrenchments on the hill with great dexterity and gallantry; and I am much indebted to the Lieutenant-General and to Lieutenant-General Sir T. Graham, and to the General and Staff officers of both corps, for the execution of the arrangements for this operation.

Lieutenant-General Sir T. Graham having thus established within the French territory the troops of the allied British and Portuguese army, which had been so frequently distinguished under his command, resigned the command to Lieutenant-General

Mr. J. Hope, who had arrived from Ireland the preceding day.

While this was going on upon the left, Major General C. Barbo Allen attacked, with the light division, the enemy's entrenchments in the Puerto de Vera, ~~commanded by the Spanish division under Brigadier General~~ ~~Don P. Giron~~ ~~attacked the enemy's entrenchments~~ ~~and posts on the mountain, called La Alamo,~~ ~~immediately on the right of the light division,~~ ~~with the aim of reserve of Andalusia~~

Colonel Colborne of the 2d regiment who commanded Ma or-General Skerrett's brigade, in the absence of the Major General, ~~in consequence of his health,~~ attacked the enemy's right in a camp which they had strongly entrenched, and the 2d regiment, under the command of Major Mein, charged in a most gallant style, and carried the entrenchment with the bayonet. The 1st and 3d regiments, and the 2d battalion 95th regiment, as well as the 2d, distinguished themselves in this attack.

Major General Kemps brigade attacked by the Puerto, where the opposition was not so severe; and Major General C. Allen has reported his sense of the judgment displayed both by the Major general and by Colonel Colborne in these attacks, and I am particularly indebted to Major General C. Allen for the manner in which he executed this service, the light division took 2d officers and 400 men prisoners, and 3 pieces of cannon.

These troops carried every thing before them in the most gallant style, and they arrived at the foot of the mountain where the battle took place, and they were repeated attacks to the summit of the mountain, but it was impossible to stop, and the enemy retired to the right in possession of the heights, and in the attack on the summit of the mountain with the right of the Spanish troops. Some time elapsed without a moving host to the left, cleared away with a view to enable me to recross the river, which found to be impracticable by its right, and that the attack might be made of I wish advantage with the aid of the enemy's works in front of the camp of Serra. Accordingly ordered the army of reserve to come on to their right, as soon as the command could be given. Marshal del Campo Don Pedro Giron ordered the Battalion de Las Ordenes to attack the enemy's post on the rock on the right of the position occupied by his troops, which was instantly carried in the most gallant style. Those troops followed up the success, and carried in instant pursuit on a hill which protected the right of the camp of Serra, and the enemy immediately evacuated all their works to defend the approach to the camp, which was taken possession of by detachments sent from the 7th division by Lieutenant-general the Earl of Dillworth

through the Puerto de Fochelar, for this purpose.

Don P. Giron then established a battalion on the enemy's left, on the rock of the Hermitage. It was too late to pierce it further last night, and the enemy withdrew from their post at the Hermitage, and from the camp of Serra, during the night.

It gives me singular satisfaction to report the good conduct of the officers and troops of the army of reserve of Andalusia, as well in the operations of the 7th inst. as in those of yesterday. The attack made by the battalion of Las Ordenes, under the command of Colonel Jorre, yesterday, was made in as good order, and with as much spirit as any that I have seen made by any troops; and I was much struck with the spirit and discipline of the whole of this corps.

I cannot applaud too highly the execution of the arrangements for these attacks by the Marshal del Campo Don Pedro Giron, and the general and staff officers under his directions.

Names of Officers killed and Wounded on the 7th and 9th of October, 1813.

British killed. 4th regt 2d batt — 1 lieutenant Ball and Campbell. 1st. light batt K C L. Lieutenant Hancock. 6th regt, 1st batt Captain Shawer.

British Wounded. 1st. regt 1st batt, Surgeon J. Gordon, severely. 9th. 1st. batt, Captain Jervoise, slightly. Lieutenants Dale, Sheppard, M. Adam, Brooks, and Strick, severely. C. Campbell, and Lemminger, slightly. Ensigns Nash, and Kennedy, severely. 2d. 1st. batt Captains Men (Major) and Douglas, Lieutenant Hunter, and Ensign Fraser, severely. Captains P. Campbell and Sheppard, slightly. 9th. 2d. batt. — Captains Harri, and Gibbons, severely. Lieutenants Pelaway and Fry, severely. Bodgeon, and M. Houslightly. 95th, 3d. batt. — Lieutenant G. Vickers, severely. 1st. light batt K C L. — Captain Holzemann, Lieutenant Houslightly, and Mawden, Ensign Gibson, slightly. Captain Rantzen, Ensign and Lieutenant Wabendorff, severely. 2d. 1st. batt. — Lieutenant A. Hesse. 5th. 1st. batt. — Captain Rogers, slightly. Brunswick Light Infantry — Major Fragsom, Capt Wickholz, Lieutenants Heide and Gushorn, slightly. Captain Wolfardt, Lieutenants Schoelder and Gruiteman, (2d) severely?

Total British and Portuguese Loss.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 sergeants, 3 drummers, 110 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 13 captains, 21 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 1 staff, 40 sergeants, 3 drummers, 571 rank and file, wounded; 13 rank and file missing.

[The returns of the Spanish loss had not been received, but it was estimated at 100 killed, wounded, and missing.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1813.

FOREIGN OFFICE, OCT. 22.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, have been this Day received from Lieutenant-general the Hon. Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and from Edward Thornton, Esq.

MY LORD, T. plitz, October 1, 1813.

The affair I mentioned in my despatch of the 29th ult. near Altenburg, is turned out to be of more importance than was at first imagined, and the Hessian Platoon, with his usual ability and gallantry, has accomplished a very brilliant exploit against a considerable body of the enemy. This corps was under the orders of General Bachelin D'Arlette, and consisted of some French light cavalry, the Polish uhlans of the guard, and a brigade of light dragoons, under the orders of General Pirov. Generals Kewski and Krutecki were also in command. The force consisted of 8000 cavalry and 700 infantry, one squadron of Mamelukes, and a small party of Tatars of the guard, under the orders of Colonel Moroz. The whole were attacked by Platon, and completely put to the rout. General Kewski is reported by the prisoners to have been killed. Fifteen hundred prisoners, five guns, and forty officers (three of the staff), are the fruits of this victory. The army has broken up from hence, and is in movement to the left. The corps of General Count Wittgenstein was yesterday at Koinmatau, and that of General Kleist near Bliux. The Austrians are marching upon Chemnitz. There is a report from the enemy, that Napoleon, attended by the King of Saxony and family, set out for Leipzig upon the 25th inst. the head quarters are said to be removed there.

The French corps, under Marshal Angereau, have marched from Bamberg to Coburg, having left a considerable force at Weizburg.

I have reason to believe, the Russian and Prussian army exceed 80,000 men, which will now be assembled on the Chemnitz and Freyberg line, to these may be added the corps of Kleist of 10,000 men, together with all the Tatars.

General Bennigsen's corps, which has been reviewed this day, is in every efficient state as to appearance; but I have no exact information as to the numbers arriving. A reinforcement of 7000 men of the Prussian corps of General Kleist is upon the road from Prague.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

Edward Thornton, Esq. &c. &c.

MY LORD, Zurich, October 4, 1813.

I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that General Fozz di Borgo has received intelligence from the head-quarters

of the armies in Bohemia, under date of the 24th ultimo, stating, that, the corps of General Bennigsen having joined the grand army, the allied sovereigns had come to the resolution of making a movement by their left from Bohemia, and that this movement should be executed on the 1st of the present month. This intelligence determined the Prince Royal to attempt the passage of the Elbe. The bridge at Roslau had been already completed, while the works of the *étai-du-pont* on the left bank had been traced out, and were in a state of progress. Detachments of Swedish troops were in possession of the town and the town of Acken, on the left bank, a little lower down the river, was fortifying under the direction of Count Wranglow, in such a manner as to render it a place of considerable strength, while preparations were accelerated for constructing a bridge there.

In the mean time, the enemy, who appear to have had no idea of the passage of the Elbe at Acken sent strong detachments of troops to occupy Dessau, and the line of the Mulda, and employed themselves in throwing up works, as well before that town, as in front of the *étai-du-pont* at Roslau, with intent to impede the passage there, and to obstruct the movements of the army at the passage. This gave occasion to skirmishes between the enemy and Swedish advanced guard, which was obliged to relinquish Dessau, and retire to the neighbourhood of the *étai-du-pont* at Roslau, and, indeed, to the right bank of the river.

Under these circumstances the Prince Royal received intelligence from General Blucher, on the 1st, instant informing his Royal Highness that he should, on that day, make a movement with his whole army on his right towards Herzberg; that on the following day he should be at Jesen; on the 2d at Elster; and on the following day (to-day), would effect the passage of the Elbe at Elster, proceeding upon Hemberg against the French corps stationed there. The bridge at Acken had just been completed, and yesterday, to-day or perhaps to-morrow, was each spoken of as the probable day for passing the river.

General Blucher crossed the Elbe at Elster yesterday with some opposition, and attacked the entrenched village of Wartenberg on the opposite bank, which he carried, after an obstinate resistance, making himself master of sixteen pieces of cannon. It is understood that this victory, which was carried against the corps commanded by Bertrand, was not obtained without considerable loss, particularly among the troops commanded by General D'York; but the particulars have not been received.

The Prince Royal received this intelligence yesterday evening, while he was at Roslau, or immediately on his return hither, and took the resolution of crossing the whole army to-day over the Elbe, at Acken.

and at Rostau, the Russians at the former, and the Prussians and Swedes at Rostau, consequently later or otherwise, according as it should be understood whether the French would make a stand at Dessau. This, however, was not to be expected, when once the passage of the Russians was completed at Acken, particularly under the position of General Blucher's army, and in effect it was learnt this morning that the French had retired from Dessau, where, consequently, I learn that the head quarters of the Prince Royal will be established this evening. His Royal Highness left this place about nine o'clock this morning.

Yesterday evening Mr Aldercreutz, a son of the general, and an aide de camp of the Prince Royal, returned here from the imperial head quarters, to which he had been sent after the battle of Dennewitz. He brings intelligence of the actual movement of the grand army, as was projected, on the 11th instant and it was calculated that it would be advanced as far as Cucumitz on yesterday the 12th.

I am as yet without details of the affair of General Blucher, but Baron de Weytendorf has engaged me to detain this messenger, until I shall receive a despatch from him this evening, for Mr de Rehusen, and he pronounced (for he went to drive Dessau) to transmit it at the same time the same particulars, if he should obtain them. I shall keep this despatch open for them.

When the Count of General Czernichewsky, of the 1st Cavalry, arrived here, he stated that the 1st Cavalry had been defeated, but he did not receive any further news.

This is your duty to be done.

P.S. I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship enclosed, a letter which I have just received from Baron de Weytendorf. (Signed) J. J.

Hans Christian, Dessau, 11th Oct. 1813.

According to reports received from General Blucher, he has been engaged with the fourth French corps, commanded by General Bertrand. The latter was strongly entrenched in a village between Wartenberg and Bleditz. General Blucher's corps dislodged and overthrew the enemy taking above 1000 prisoners, 18 pieces of cannon, and 70 tumbrils. With their train, were captured. A body of 4000 men threw themselves into Wartenberg, the remainder of the enemy's troops fell back upon Kemberg. General Blucher pursued them and his headquarters will be this evening at the latter place. His cavalry is at Dohren. By five o'clock this morning the enemy's troops, under the orders of Marshal Ney, which were in this town amounting to 8000 men, had begun their retreat towards Leipzig.

Our advanced post had, in the course of this evening, pushed on as far as Rastau and Jewitz, and to-morrow the junction with General Blucher will take place. The vanguard of the Russian army, under the orders of Count Woronzoff, occupies Coethen. Bernbourg is garrisoned by Russian cavalry. To-morrow the two armies of the Prince Royal and of General Blucher, will make a combined movement in advance, probably in the direction of Leipzig. They form together a total of 127,000 or 130,000 men. His Royal Highness will, without doubt, establish his head-quarters at Regau.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) DE WATTSBURY.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, OCT. 23.

Extract of a letter from Rear-admiral Fremantle, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship *Milford*, off Lame the 14th September 1813.

I have the honour of informing you, for the information of the Right Hon the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I accompanied here with the *Milford* Eagle, and Havannah, on the 26th ult. and that the Austrian troops marched into the town on the same day. Nothing can be more gratifying, than the communications I have had with General Nugent. The troops desert every day from the enemy and I consider that Dalmatia is nearly cut off. General Padowich is at Crikwa and the advanced post of General Nugent is at Lippa. It appears that the French have provisioned the Citadel of Trieste.

Under the above head of "Admiralty Office" are likewise given two letters from Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. one dated Kingston, Upper Canada, June 29, the other, Lake Ontario, August 10. The first letter states the commodore's sailing with the squadron under his command composed of six vessels, on the 3d of June, to co-operate with our army at the head of the lake, by intercepting all supplies going to the enemy's army, and thereby obliging the American squadron to come out for its protection. This service was performed successfully, by attacking the enemy's camp at Forty Mile Creek capturing his camp equipage, provisions and stores and destroying various depots of provisions on the shores of the lake, this, as stated in Sir James's second letter, the enemy's squadron, in number 19 weighed anchor from off Fort Niagara, on the morning of the 8th, and stood out in line of battle, but on the British approach nearly within gun-shot, they fired their broadsides, wore, and stood under their batteries; on the 10th, Sir James succeeded in closing with the enemy, but on coming within gun shot of the Pike and Madison, they immediately bore up, fired their stern shot

...and made sail for Niagara, leaving
one of their schooners astern, which we
captured; the Growler and Julia, each
mounting one long 32, and one long 12, and
40 men. His Majesty's squadron sustained
no injury except in their sails and rigging.

This gazette, likewise, contains letters
from Lord Viscount Cathcart, and Sir
Charles Stewart, addressed to Vlacourt Cas-
tellerragh, the dates of which are prior to
the despatches inserted in the *Gazette Extra-
ordinary* of Friday last. This circumstance,
added to their great length, prevents us
from doing more than glean from them a
few particulars, which have not already
transpired. Sir Charles Stewart states, that
all accounts agreed as to the extreme dif-
ficulties of the French posted, in the Bohemian
mountains; the horses were dying daily,
and the troops were in the greatest want of
provisions. At Dresden, provisions were
very scarce; and, in add to their distresses,
two magazines of hay and oats, valued at
70,000 six-dollars, were destroyed by fire.
All the French troops who had measured
back their steps across the Elbe, were in a
condition the most miserable. Lord Cath-
cart states, that, from intercepted papers
and his operations, the plan of Buonaparte
had been to strike at Prague; and establish
himself on the line of supply and communi-
cation of the Austrian army. With this
view Vandamme was pushed forward, under
the most positive assurances of close support,
by a large French force; and so much con-
vinced was he of Buonaparte's intention,
that, when the Prussians were in sight in his
rear at Nollendorf, it was impossible for his
generals to convince him that it was not a
French column. His miship, in his des-
patch, also, explains the ground on which
the Austrian army has lately made a move-
ment, in the direction of Leipzig. He states,
that Buonaparte, continuing to cling to the
vicinage of Dresden, and particularly to the
declivities leading into Bohemia, the Austrian
army remained necessarily fixed there to
watch his movements. To remove this dif-
ficulty, and at once to render all the armies
moveable, the Emperor Alexander had
brought forward General Bennigsen's army,
ordering the latter to be replaced by a
new army from the Russian frontier. Lord
Cathcart's despatch closes with an account
of the action at Gulin, on the 17th of Sep-
tember, the particulars of which have been
already given by Sir Charles Stewart.

This gazette contains a long account of
the ceremony of the investiture of the Em-
peror Alexander on the 27th ult. at Torp-
itz, with the insignia of the Order of the
Catherine. After the investiture, his Imperial
Majesty received the ambassadors, ministers,
and great officers, and next day he gave a
grand dinner to the plenipotentiaries, and to
the English ministers resident at the head-
quarters of the allied sovereigns; the mem-
bers of their respective embassies; several

Russian and English persons of distinction;
and the gentlemen who had attended the
marriage. Upon this occasion, his Imperial
Majesty appeared in the ensigns of the
most Noble Order.

This gazette also contains the promised
return of killed, wounded, missing, and
prisoners of the British division of the army
serving on the Eastern coast of Spain,
commanded by Lord William Bentinck,
K. B. in action with the French army un-
der Marshal Suchet, on the 12th and 13th
Sept. 1813. *Total*—1 captain, 3 sub-
alterns, 6 sergeants, 90 rank and file, 7 horses,
killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3
captains, 10 subalterns, 1 staff, 11 sergeants,
151 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 1
subaltern, 9 sergeants, 6 drummers, 177 rank
and file, 53 horses, missing. The report
of the officers killed and wounded have in
part been given before, viz. *Killed*—Cap-
tain Hauston, 20th light dragoons; Lieuten-
ant and Adjutant Taylor, 2d batt. of the
27th foot; and two subalterns of German
corps. *Officers Wounded*—Col. F. Adam,
2d foot, general staff, severely, not danger-
ously. Royal Marine Artillery—Lieuten-
ant Campbell, deputy assistant adjutant-
general, severely, not dangerously. 27th foot,
2d batt.—Lieutenant-colonel Reeves, Cap-
tain C. Mill, W. Winsor, and Lieutenant
D. M'Pherson, severely, not dangerously;
Lieutenant E. Drew slightly; Lieutenants
C. Manley, and W. Talbot, severely, not
dangerously; Assistant-surgeon G. Fitz-
gerald, slightly; Lieutenant J. Sterle, and a
prisoner; two German, and one Portuguese
officers.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1813.

FOREIGN OFFICE, OCT. 25.

*Despatches, of which the following abstr-
acts, have been received by Viscount
Castellerragh from his Excellency the Earl
of Aberdeen, and from Lieutenant-Governor
the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart.*

*Extract of a Despatch from the Earl of
Aberdeen to Lord Castellerragh, dated
Paris, Oct. 9, 1813.*

The army has advanced in a direct line
towards Leipzig, near which town the head-
quarters of Prince Schwarzenberg are es-
tablished. The Prince Royal and General
Blucher, having advanced towards the same
point, the allied forces have nearly effected
their junction; a ridge, therefore, is drawn
across the part of Saxony, extending from
Dessau to Marienburg on the Bohemian
frontier. In the mean time, General Ber-
nigsen, with the corps of Colling, has
driven the enemy from his encampments
at Gieshubel, and has advanced towards
Dresden on the great road from Torgau.
The actual position and intentions of Bu-
onaparte are entirely unknown. A strong

forces, not less than fifty thousand men, is opposed to Prince Schwartzberg; and the general belief is, that Bonaparte himself has made a rapid movement with the mass of his army to attack General Blücher before his junction with the Prussian army is completed. Be this as it may, it is very likely that any partial advantage will materially impede his progress, and delay the ultimate success of the Allies more essential. His communication with France being totally destroyed - his army in considerable distress - his magazines nearly exhausted, and the country in which he is, utterly without the means of replenishing them, he must shortly find it necessary to break through the circle which has been drawn around him in this attempt he may probably succeed, but there is every reason to hope that it will be accompanied by the destruction of a great part of his army. Full justice is done to the military talents and able combinations of the Prince Marshal, had he been less prudent and circumspect in his movements, we should not have been placed in the formidable and commanding attitude which we are now enabled to assume.

P. 4 By intelligence received this morning, it appears that Prince Schwartzberg, with the main body of his army, is at Chemnitz and in the neighbourhood. Bonaparte left Dresden on the 7th, with the King of Saxony and his family, and is at Rochlitz where his army is chiefly assembled. General Bennigsen has advanced to Dresden, in which it is said Bonaparte has left but a feeble garrison, consisting according to report, of not more than three thousand men.

Extract of a Despatch from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. to General Cunningham dated Headquarters Prince Royal of Sweden, Rottenburg October 11, 1813.

To inform you, that, after the instructions being sufficiently received from my command to travel I left the head quarters of the allied army at Toplitz, on the 24th instant, and arrived at those of the Crown Prince of Sweden at Radeburg near Zorbgo, on the 8th. Mr. Thornton has fully put your Lordship in possession of the interesting military intelligence to that period. I have now to inform you, that, after the brilliant passage of the Elbe by General Blücher, at Kistritz, in which both decision and judgement have been pre-eminently displayed, and the consequent passage of the same river by the Prince Royal's army at the points of Rastau and Acken, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince conceived a movement of the whole allied force to the left bank of the Elbe would force the enemy either to a general battle, or would have the effect to make him retreat, if he should determine upon a retreat.

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ward which the combined movement of the armies of Saxony, Prussia, and the North of Germany on his flanks, and his communication, seemed to render so indispensable necessary.

His position it seems, had maintained from Dresden, according to reports, with a large corps of cavalry on the right, and all his infantry on the left bank of the Elbe, as far down as Aichlin, a strong demonstration of twenty or thirty thousand men was made from Torgau towards the point of Kistritz, on the 8th, where General Blücher probably with a design of menacing that General and forcing him to retreat the river. The bold determination of the Allies was not, however, to be arrested by demonstration, and the whole army of Blücher, being now in close communication with that of the Prince Royal, the former marched from Duben on Jernitz, on the 9th, and joined the Mulda, and the Crown Prince concentrated his forces between Zorbgo, Radeburg, and Bitterfeld. The army, according to accounts, appeared now to be collected about Eulenburg and Oeratz, between the Mulda and the Elbe.

On the 10th, General Blücher moved from Jernitz to Zorbgo, and the armies of Saxony and the North of Germany were here assembled; the determination being taken to pass the Saale, orders were issued in the night, and General Blücher moved with the Silesian army to pass the river at Wettin, bridges being constructed for that purpose.

General Bulow, with his corps of army, was in like manner to pass at Wettin, General Winzingerode, with the Russians, at Rottenburg and the Prince Royal, with the Swedes, at Aichlin and Bernburg.

The whole allied force was therefore placed itself in order of battle with its left flank the Saale waiting the further development of the enemy's movements. General Bulow's corps and General Winzingerode's corps after passing the river, were to form the right of the Silesian army and the Swedes to take the second line. Each corps of army is to form in three lines. General Wronzoff who formed General Winzingerode's advanced guard at Halle, is to be regulated in his movements by the attempts of the enemy, and fall back on the fortress passing at Wettin, if he should be attacked by superior numbers, but otherwise to remain Halle as long as possible.

Your Lordship will observe by these bold and decided movements, that the points of passage on the Elbe, by which the armies have passed have been abandoned, and are to be destroyed, if necessary; and other bridges have been prepared between Radeburg, in case of need. The corps at Chemnitz, under General Thormann, between Eulenburg of about thirty thousand men, is the event of the enemy facing a passage there for the purpose of attacking the back of the Elbe, and returning by Mag-

being (in the extremity in which he is placed, or in another improbable, but possible, event of his pushing with all his forces to Berlin), has orders to retire on General Tauenzin, who, with ten thousand men, is to remain at Dessau, and, according to circumstances, either to manoeuvre on the right bank against any possible effort of the enemy's, or by forced marches strengthen, in case of need, the armies assembled on the Elbe. General Tauenzin will be assisted by all the land-sturm and some smaller detached corps are also to join him.

Information now arrived that Platow, with his Cossacks, were at Pögnau, General Kriest and Wittgenstein, with the advance of the grand army of Bohemia, approaching Altenburg, and our communication secured to be completely established behind the rear of the French army.

Information was still vague of the movements of the enemy, but accounts were brought in on the evening of the 10th, that he was moving troops from the different points of Lützen and Wurzen to Leipzig, and it was added that Bonaparte was expected to arrive there on the 10th. His force between Dresden and Leipzig exclusive of garrisons, at the highest calculation may be estimated at 180,000 men, that of the Silesian army at 60,000, and that of the Prince Royal at 60,000 with 600 pieces of artillery; and it is impossible to see a host army, more fully equipped in all its parts.

By the reports received this day, General Platow, with all his Cossacks, has retired at Lützen, having taken some hundreds of prisoners at Weissenfels, and is come into complete communication with the advance of General Wronzoff's Cossacks from Halle. Platow reports the assembling of the Prussian army round Leipzig. We have certain accounts that the army of Bohemia is now between Altenburg and Chemnitz, and General Hennigsen, with the Austrian division of Colloredo, which has been joined to him, is meditating a demonstration towards Dresden.

P. S. General Blücher was not enabled by the bridge not being complete, to pass at Witting but proceeded to Hille, where he has passed. General Bulow has not passed this day, but the rest of the allied army is on the left bank of the Saale.

The following is a translation of official information, communicated by the governor of Berlin, on the 13th instant, at the moment of the departure of the officer, who was the bearer of the preceding despatches.

Berlin, October 13, 1813.

We have just received an account, that some of the Prussian troops are pushing forward towards Berlin, and Wittgenstein's army is making an

prevent the enemy from penetrating to this city, nevertheless we do not fail acquainting you, Sir, with the above, requesting you to apprise all persons attached to the English embassy, as well as all other Englishmen residing in this city, of this intelligence.

Military government of the country

between the Elbe and the Oder
(Signed) L'Estocq. SACR.

TUESDAY Oct. 26.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT 23.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received of Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-governor Hamilton, dated Helsingland, October 11, 1813.

It is with great satisfaction that I have the honour of making your lordship acquainted, that a gentleman has arrived here from the Weser, bearing despatches from General Baron De Tettenborn, at Bremen, which place surrendered by capitulation on the 13th instant; the commandant of the garrison Colonel Thuillier, having been killed. I have the honour to transmit a copy of General Baron Tettenborn's letter to me.

I have the honour to inform you, that I entered yesterday morning with my troops the town of Bremen, which I had closely attacked for two days, and which the French commandant has at length agreed to surrender by capitulation, in order to spare to the inhabitants, the civil authorities, and its garrison, the horrors of an assault, for which every preparation had been made. The garrison returns to France under the condition of not serving against the allies during the period of one year. All the military stores, a great quantity of ammunition, fourteen pieces of cannon, and two mortars, magazines of every description, and very considerable sums of public money have fallen into our power, together with more than three hundred prisoners, who had been taken on the preceding days at the close of a brilliant attack made by the Cossacks upon the enemy's sharpshooters. The cavalry are to make over their horses to us, and to set out on foot. This expedition has been executed with such rapidity, that, having passed the Elbe on the 8th October, near Rautzenburg, I penetrated on the 13th, by bye-roads, and forced marches to the Weser, and the following day I was at the gates of Bremen, without the enemy's being in the least informed of it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Baron De Tettenborn, Genl.

Bremen, October 16, 1813.

To Lieutenant-governor Hamilton,
Helsingland.

(A true copy.)

Witt. Genl. Baron von, Lieut. G

NAVY OFFICE, OCT. 26.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Christopher Cole, of His Majesty's Ship the Rippon, addressed to Admiral Lord Keith, N. B. and transmitted by his Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

H. M. S. Rippon, off Brest, MY LORD, October 21, 1813.

I have great satisfaction in repeating the capture of *Le Weser*, a French frigate, of the large class, mounting 44 guns, and having 340 men, commanded by the Captain de Vaisseau Cantziani, chevalier de l'ordre impérial de la Réunion, by his Majesty's ship under my command, in company with the *Scylla* and *Royalist* brigs, she left the Texel on the last day of September, and had captured two Swedish vessels in the north sea, and lost her main and mizen masts in a gale on the 16th of this month.

Captain Macdonald's letter, which I have the honour to transmit, will acquaint your lordship with the perseverance with which he had watched this frigate, which he fell in with four days ago, 60 leagues to the west of Ushant, and of a gallant attack made by the *Scylla* and *Royalist* on the frigate yesterday, in sight of the *Rippon*, and upon her weather beam. The judicious measures taken by Captains Macdonald and Bremer, enabled the latter officer to join me at three o'clock this morning, with intelligence of the enemy's force, whilst the *Scylla* watched their antagonists; and at day-light the breeze springing up, gave us an opportunity of closing with the enemy. About ten, the frigate bore up towards the *Rippon* and struck her colours, having exchanged two broadsides with the *Scylla* and just as the *Rippon* and *Royalist* were within reach. Being near the French coast, and the prize in a most crippled and unmanageable state, I have deemed it necessary to take on board the greater number of the prisoners, and to tow her into port.

Enclosed are the lists of killed and wounded on board the *Scylla* and *Royalist*. The enemy had four killed and fifteen wounded. I am, &c.

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER COLE
Right Hon. Lord Keith, &c. &c. &c.

H. M. Ship *Rippon*, at Sea
Oct 21, 1813.

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that, at one A. M. the 15th instant, in long. 9 deg 10 min W. and lat. 47 deg 30 min N. I fell in with a French national frigate, under very main and mizen sails, apparently making the best of her way for Brest, and judging it not prudent to attack such superior force, as, in the event of our being crippled, I should not have been able to have kept sight of her, from the severity of the weather, I had the good fortune, on the 20th instant, to meet with her Majesty's Ship *Royalist*, when

Captain Bremer, in the hands of which she volunteered, joined me in attacking her. At half past three P. M. we bore up in order, the *Scylla* to her quarter, and the *Royalist* on her bow, and commenced an action nearly at the same time, which continued for an hour and a half, when our balls and rigging being very much cut, and main mast severely wounded, the *Royalist* nearly in the same predicament, we started off to repair the damages, the weather being very squally, so as to endanger our work. A man of war appearing to the northward, I directed the *Royalist* to apprise her of our situation at day-light this morning. I observed a large ship to leeward, which proved to be his Majesty's ship *Rippon*, and as you, Sir, were an eye-witness of our proceeding this morning, I beg leave to refer to you for the subsequent events.

Any encomium I can bestow on Captain Bremer, would, I am convinced, fall very short of his deserts; and I beg leave to return him, his officers and ship's company, my warmest thanks for the gallant support they afforded us during the action. For the officers and ship's company of this sloop, I shall ever feel indebted for their gallant and persevering conduct in the action, and during the time we kept sight of the enemy, in the severest weather I almost ever experienced; and beg to recommend Mr. William Speck, senior lieutenant of this sloop, also Mr. Thomas Cooper, master's mate. Captain Bremer speaks in the highest terms of his officers and ship's company.

I am happy to say that we have only two seamen slightly wounded, the *Royalist*, I am sorry to add, was not so fortunate, having two killed, and nine wounded. I enclosed are the returns of killed and wounded on board the two sloops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. MACDONALD, Com
To Sir Chas. Cole, Bart. Capt.
of H. M. S. *Rippon*, &c. &c.

List of Killed and Wounded of his Majesty's Sloop *Scylla*, in Action with the *Weser*, French Frigate, 21st October, 1813.

Killed, None

Slightly Wounded.—James Watts, quarter master's mate, Peter Rulphorne, able seaman.

Return of Killed and Wounded of his Majesty's Sloop *Royalist*.

Killed.—Two seamen.

Slightly Wounded.—Mr. W. Wilson, master, and four seamen.

Slightly Wounded.—One seaman, one boy, and one private marine

SATURDAY, OCT. 30.

FOREIGN OFFICE, OCT. 30.

Despatches have been received from Count Castlereagh, his Majesty's principal

History of the late foreign wars, from the year of 1792, to the present time, by the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Copenhagen, Oct. 12, which state, that a treaty of alliance and concert between the courts of Vienna and Munich was signed on the 8th instant, by their respective plenipotentiaries, Prince Metternich and General de Wrede.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 1.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was yesterday received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-marshal the Margrave of Wellington, dated

Vera, Oct. 18, 1813.

The enemy moved General Paris's division from Olvera to the neighbourhood of St. Jean de Pied de Port, as soon as our left made its movement on the 7th instant.

On the night of the 12th, the enemy attacked and carried the redoubt in the camp of Sarre, which was held by a picket of forty men of the army of reserve of Andalusia; who were taken, as well as 100 pioneers. There is reason to believe that they were surprised, as the reserve for the support of the redoubt had not time to give the picket assistance. This redoubt was certainly more distant from the line, and from the ground from which it could be supported, than I had imagined it to be when I had directed that it should be occupied, and it was as near to the houses of the village of Sarre as always to be liable to an attack by surprise; I have, therefore, not allowed it to be re-occupied.

After having possession of the redoubt, the enemy made an attack, on the morning of the 13th, upon the advanced posts of the army of Andalusia, under the command of Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron, with a view to regain possession of those works, which they had lost on the 8th, which they contravened in front of the camp of Sarre. It was, at first, imagined and reported, that the real attack was on the side of the hermitage of La Rhone; but it was confined entirely to the advanced posts of the army of Andalusia, and was repulsed by them without difficulty.

I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Mariscal de Campo Don P. Giron, and the general staff, and other officers, and the soldiers under his command upon the occasion. I had again occasion to observe particularly the steadiness of the regiment of Orizaba, under the command of Colonel Herr.

Of great importance has occurred on the part of the line, but it appears, that the enemy have been so far from being reinforced by considerable numbers of troops, that they have been rather reduced by the recent combats. We have received no news from Catalonia, and have not yet received your friendly list.

ADMIRALTY, LONDON, NOV. 1.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Sultan, in Command Bay, 30th Oct. 1813.

Captain Tobin, of his Majesty's ship Andromache, arrived here this morning with the French frigate La Trave, of 44 guns, which he captured on the 23d instant, after a short action. This frigate is the consort of the Weier, taken by the Rippon, Scylla, and Royalist, on the 21st. I enclose a copy of Captain Tobin's letter, reporting this capture, and am sorry to observe, that his first lieutenant Mr. Dickinson, is severely wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Keith, Admiral.

Andromache, Oct. 25, 1813, Scilly, MY LORD, E. N. E. distance 22 leagues.

As the day opened on the 23d instant, the Andromache gave chase to a frigate under jury-masts in the N. E. quarter; about four P. M. the Saintes bearing E. by S. 14 leagues, she opened a fire on us from her stern guns, which was not returned until a position was taken on her weather quarter; when, after a feeble resistance of about fifteen minutes, she struck her colours; indeed, such was the disabled state of her masts previously to our meeting, that any further opposition would have been the extremes of rashness. She is La Trave, of 24 French eighteen pounders, and sixteen eighteen pound carronades, only nine months old, with a crew of 321 men, nearly all Dutch, one of whom was killed, and her commander, Jacob Van Maten, Captain de Valssean, and Member of the Imperial Order of Remion, the second lieutenant, Oxholme, two midshipmen, one of these since dead, and twenty-four seamen, wounded. The Andromache has received no injury in her hull, nor ought to mention in her sails or rigging, while I lament to say, that Mr. Thomas Dickinson, the first lieutenant, is severely wounded, and one seaman slightly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Keith, Admiral.

To Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

P. S. It was stated that La Trave had two men wounded, by an English brig of war, on the 19th.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 2, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Croker, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Leith, the 24th October, 1813.

The Charley was in a small Danish cutter, privateer, of three guns and twenty men, captured on the 23d instant, on the coast of Norway, and has taken any thing.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Percy, of his Majesty's Ship Hotspur, addressed to Admiral Lord Keith, and transmitted by his Lordship to John Walker, Grocer, Esq.

H. M. S. Hotspur, at Sea, Oct. 20.

I beg leave to inform you, that I have this day captured, after a chase of six hours, the American schooner *Isaac* of New York, Chesapeake, of two hundred and thirty-two tons, five guns, and twenty-nine men, from the *Isaac*.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Sully arrived this morning at the Office of Foreign Castles, from Leipzig, with Dupliques of Despatches from Lieutenant general the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. of which the following are Copies.—The Originals, by his Aide de Camp, Mr. James, are not yet received.

MY LORD, Skanditz, Oct. 17, 1813.

The glorious army of Saxony has added another victory to its list, and the brow of its veteran leader is decorated with fresh laurel. Forty pieces of cannon, 12,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, have been the fruits of the victory of Radefeld and Landenthal.

To give your Lordship the clearest idea in my power of this battle, I must revert to the position of the armies of Saxony and the north of Germany, on the 14th instant. When we received certain intelligence that the enemy was withdrawing from the right bank of the Elbe to collect in Leipzig, at this time the Prince Royal was at Coblenz, and General Blücher at Halle, the former occupied, with his advanced guards, the left bank of the Mulda, and the latter Merseburg and Schanditz.

General Blücher moved his head quarters, on the 14th, to Gross Kugel, pushing his advance on the great road to Leipzig, and occupying the villages on each side of it. The enemy was in force in his front, still holding Wehlisch and Bitterfeld, with some troops along the Mulda. The Crown Prince of Sardinia issued orders to march to Halle in the night of the 14th; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head-quarters at Bilibitz, and placed the Sardinian army under its right at Witten, and the left near the Petersberg. General Bülow occupied the centre of the line between Petersberg and Oppin, and the corps of Winzingerode was on the left at Zörbig.

General Blücher found the enemy's force, consisting of the 4th, 8th, and 7th corps of the French army, and great part of the guards, under Marshal Marmont and Ney, and General Bernier, occupying a line with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Landenthal. The country was a plain and very favourable for cavalry, great numbers of

volunteers were sent forward from the rear of your army, and were sent forward to the ground in front of the enemy, generally speaking, however, is not an adapted to all arms.

The disposition of attack of the Sardinian army was as follows.—The corps of General Langron was in attack and carry Freyroda, and then Radefeld, having the corps of General Sacken in reserve. The d'Armer of General D'York was directed to move on the great channel, leading to Leipzig, until it reached the village of Schanditz, when, turning to its left, it was to force the enemy at Landenthal. The Sardinian guards and advanced guard were to press on the main road to Leipzig.

The corps of General de Priest, arriving from Merseburg, was to follow the corps of General Langron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations. The enemy, soon after the first onset, gave up the advanced villages, and retired some distance, but tenaciously held the woody ground on their right, and the villages of Gross and Klein Wettitz, as also the village of Mockern and Moken, on their left. At Mockern a most bloody contest ensued; it was taken and retaken by the corps of York three times; the musketry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field; many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded, at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburg regiment of hussars distinguished itself in a particularly manner, and supported by infantry, charged a battery of eight pieces which they carried. The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Grent and Little Wettitz and Haken, and in the woody ground behind them, and when they found we had forced their left, they brought an additional number of troops on Count Lasgros, who was chiefly engaged with Marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighbourhood of Döben. However the Russians, equally with their brave allies the Prussians, made the most gallant efforts, and they were fully successful. The Russian cavalry acted in a very brilliant manner. General Kell's cavalry took a battery of 13 guns, and the comacks of General L'Amour, &c. The enemy drew off toward Siegenitz and Petersberg, and passed the Partha river, General Sacken's corps, who supported General Langron, very much distinguished themselves in the presence of Bonaparte, who, according to the information of the prisoners, arrived from the other part of his army, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The corps of General D'York, which

conspicuously distinguished itself, had many of its most gallant leaders killed or wounded; among the latter are Colonels Helmoltz, Ketzler, Bouch, Müller, Lowenthal, Lauenitz; Majors Schön and Bismarck. The momentary loss of these officers is serious, as this nearly all commanded brigades, from the reduced state of general officers in the Prussian army, and I have sincere regret in adding that his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was distinguishing himself in a particular manner, having two horses shot under him, and whose gallant corps took 500 prisoners and an eagle, received a severe, but I trust, not a dangerous wound. Among the Russians there are General Chumachen, and several officers of distinction killed and wounded; and I aver General Blücher's whole loss between 8000 and 7000 men hors de combat.

I can add little to the catalogue of the merits of this brave army in endeavouring feebly, but I hope faithfully, to detail its proceedings. Your Lordship will, I am persuaded, justly appreciate the enthusiasm and heroism by which its operations have been guided. It has fought 21 combats since hostilities recommenced. Your Lordship is so well aware of the distinguished merits and very eminent services of General Gneisenau, that it is unnecessary for me on this fresh occasion to allude to them.

I attached General Lowe to General Blücher in the field; and being absent in the early part of the day with the Prince Royal, it is due to this very deserving officer to inform your Lordship I have derived every assistance from his reports. My aide-de-camp, Captain Düring, an officer of merit, has unfortunately, I fear, fallen into the enemy's hands.

I must now put your Lordship in possession, as far as I am able, of the military movements of the grand army up to the 16th, and the disposition for the attack which was sent to the Prince Royal of Sweden and General Blücher, by Prince Schwartzburg, and which was to be made this day. The corps of General Galtz, Prince Maurice Liechtenstein, Thieleman, and Platoff, were collected in the neighbourhood of Markrased, and were to move forward of Leipzig; keeping up the communication on one side with General Blücher's army, and on the other, these corps were to detach to their right, to facilitate the attack of the corps of General Meerveldt, and the divisions Bianchi, Weissenwolf, on Zwackau, and Connewitz, at which latter place the bridge across the Pleisse was to be carried. General Nostitz's cavalry were to form on their right. In case of retreat, these corps were to retire towards Zeitz. The reserves of the Russian and Prussian guards were to move on Retha, where they were to pass the Pleisse, and form in column on its right bank. The reserves of the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, General Meerveldt and Wittgen-

stein, were also to take post at this station. General Barclay de Tolly to command all the columns on the right bank of the Pleisse, Generals Wittgenstein, Klew and Kleimath, were to advance from their respective positions on Leipzig, the Russian guards forming their reserve. General Colledera advanced from Borna, as reserve to General Kleinau. The retreat of these corps was to be on Chemnitz. Generals Wittgenstein, Klew, and Kleinau's, on Altenberg and Pöddig. The army of General Bennigsen from Colditz was to push on Grimma and Wurtzen. The corp of Count Lubna had been relieved before Leipzig by General Tolstoy. A very heavy firing continued all the day of the 16th from the grand army. A report arrived late at night to General Blücher that Buonaparte had attacked in person the whole line of the allies, and forming his cavalry in the centre, succeeded in making an opening in the combined army before all its cavalry could come up; he was however not able to profit by it, as it appeared retired in the evening, and the allies occupied their position as before the attack. Of the details of the above I am as yet wholly ignorant.

On the 17th all were ready to renew the attack on this side. The Prince Royal, who had his head-quarters at Landberg, and his army behind it, marched at two o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Buttenfeld, with General Wüdingen's and General Bulow's corps towed and day on General Bulow's left. General Wüdingen's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night, near the heights of Fench. No cannonade being heard on the side of the grand army (though General Blücher's corps was under arms), and as it was also understood General Bennigsen could not arrive until this day at Grimma, and part of the Prince Royal's army being still in the rear, it was deemed expedient to wait till the following day to renew the general attack. The enemy showed himself in great force in a good position, on the left of the Partha, on a ridge of some extent, which runs parallel to the river. There was some cannonading in the morning, and the enemy made demonstrations, and the humors of Neukirchen charged his advanced parties into the suburbs of Leipzig, and took three cannon and some prisoners of the Mulans of the guards.

The state of our affairs is such, that the most sanguine expectation may be justly entertained, under the protection of Divine Providence, which has hitherto so conspicuously favoured us in the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut. Gen.

MY LORD, Leipzig, Oct. 19, 1813.
Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look

former to reap, in conjunction with her allies, that glory her untamped and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitle her to receive.

I wish it had fallen to the lot of an able pen to detail to your Lordship the splendid events of these two last days, but in endeavouring to relate the main facts, to avoid them off without a moment's delay, I shall first do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a fresh opportunity.

The victory of General Blücher upon the 16th has been followed on the 18th by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Buonaparte, in the neighbourhood of Leipzig.

The colossal loss of **above ONE HUNDRED PIERCEBOLT CANNON SIXTY THOUSAND MEN**, an immense number of PRISONERS, the DEFECTION of the whole of the SAXON ARMY, also the BAVARIAN and WÜRTTEMBERG TROOPS, consisting of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry MANY GENERALS, among whom are ROGNIER, VALLIERY, BRUNO, BARTRAND, and LAPEYRONNE, are one of the first fruits of this glorious day. The CAPTURE, BY ASSAULT, of the TOWN of LEIPZIG, this morning the MAGNANIMOUS INTERFERENCE of the PRINCE, with the KING of SAXONY at his CORRAL, the GARRISON and REAR GUARD of the FRENCH ARMY, all the ENEMY'S WOUNDED (the number of which exceed THIRTY THOUSAND), the SACRIFICES of BUONAPARTE who fled from Leipzig at nine o'clock this morning at eleven, the complete DEFEAT of the FRENCH ARMY, who are endeavouring to escape, all these, and who are still surrounded in the next day, &c. &c. &c.

The further result of your Lordship's able aid arrive at four o'clock of our military position. It will be my endeavour to give you as succinct and clear an account as I am able, first of the general and combined operations determined upon by the grand army, and secondly to describe what immediately came under my own observations, namely, the movements of the Prince Royal, and General Blücher.

My despatches up to the 17th, have detailed the position of the Allied armies up to that date. It being announced by Prince Schwartzberg that it was the intention of their Majesties the Allied Sovereigns, to renew the attack in the 18th and the armies of the North and Silesia being directed to co-operate, the following general disposition was made:—I must here observe, that the attack on the 16th, by the grand army, occurred in the neighbourhood of Leubert-Wolkowitz. The enemy being particularly adapted for cavalry service, and having had hard combat ensued with this arm and artillery, excepted in no other field piece, between the two armies. Two Silesian battalions, which the enemy had occupied with several battalions of infantry, and which formed nearly the centre of the ene-

my's position, were attacked by the Prussian infantry, and after several repulses, carried with amazing carnage. The whole of the enemy's cavalry, under Murat, were then brought forward; they made a very desperate push at the centre of the Allied position, which for a short period they succeeded in forcing. To oppose this powerful cavalry, six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers charged in column. Nothing could surpass either the skill or the desperate bravery of this movement: they overthrew all before them destroying, I am told, whole regiments, and returned to the ground with many prisoners, having left 700 dragoons within the enemy's line. Many officers were killed and wounded. Gen. Latour Mauborg, who commanded the enemy's cavalry under Murat, lost his leg. Both armies remained nearly on the ground on which the contest commenced.

While the grand army was to commence their attack on the morning of the 18th, from their different points of assembly, on the principal villages situated on the great roads leading to Leipzig, the armies of the North and Silesia were jointly to attack from the line of the Saale and upon the enemy's position along the Partha river. General Blücher gave to the Prince Royal of Sweden three thousand men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery of his army, and with this formidable reinforcement, the Northern army was to attack from the heights of Fauscha while General Blücher was to retain his position before Leipzig, and use his utmost efforts to prevent the enemy's forces being carried off, and with the armies, they were reciprocal to support each other and could further movements; that part of the enemy's force which for some time had been opposed to the Prince Royal of Sweden and General Blücher, had taken up a very good position upon the left bank of the Partha having it right at the strong point of Fauscha, and its left towards Leipzig.—To force the enemy's right and obtain possession of the heights of Fauscha, was the first operation of the Prince Royal's army.

The corps of Russians under General Winzingerode, and the Prussians under General Bülow, were destined for this purpose, and the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Pölsen and Mockau. The passage was effected without much opposition. General Winzingerode took about three thousand prisoners at Fauscha in the morning.

General Blücher put his army in motion as soon as he found the grand army engaged very hotly in the neighbourhood of the villages of Stollitz and Probuschky, and the infantry of the Prince Royal's army had not called out to them for their flank movement before the enemy's infantry had abandoned the line of the river, and retired over the plain to the east of Leipzig, towards Leipzig.

occupying, Somersfeldt, Pannsdorf, and Schonfeldt, in strength, protecting their retreat.

A very heavy cannonade and some brilliant performances of General Winzingerode's cavalry marked chiefly here the events of the day, except towards the close, when General Langeron, who had crossed the river, attacked the village of Schonfeldt, met with considerable resistance, and at first was not able to force his way. He, however, took it, but was driven back, when the most positive orders were sent him by General Blucher, to re-occupy it at the point of the bayonet; which he accomplished before dark. Some Prussian battalions of General Bulow's corps were warmly engaged, also at Pannsdorf, and the enemy were retiring from it, when the Prince Royal directed the rocket brigade under Captain Bogue, to form on the left of a Prussian battery, and open upon the columns retiring. CONNOR's formidable weapon had scarce accomplished the point of paralyzing a solid square of infantry, which after one ferocious volleyed themselves up (as if panic struck), when that gallant and deserving officer Captain Bogue, like an ornament to his profession and a loss to his friends and country, received a shot in the head, which deprived the army of his services. Lieut. Strangways, who succeeded in the command of the brigade, received the Prince Royal's thanks for the services they rendered.

During the action, twenty-two guns of Saxon artillery joined us from the enemy, and two Westphalian regiments of hussars, and two battalions of Saxons; the former were opportunely made use of in the instant against the enemy, as our artillery and ammunition were not all forward; and the Prince Royal addressed the latter by an order, which would head them immediately against the enemy, which they, to a man, accepted. The communication being now established between the grand attacks and that of these two armies, the Grand Duke Constantine, Generals Platoff, Miloradovitch, and other officers of distinction, joined the Prince Royal, communicating the efforts carrying on in that direction. It seems the most desperate resistance was made by the enemy at Probedede, Stelleritz, and Cospevitz, but the different columns bearing on these points, as detailed in my former despatch, finally carried every thing before them. General Bennigsen taking the villages upon the right bank of the Reutische, having been joined by General Bubna from Deraden, General Tolstoy having come up and relieved the former in the blockade of that city, and General Guilly manoeuvring with 22,000 Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster, Generals Thielemann, and since Maurice Lichtenstein a corps moved upon the same river, and the result of the

day was, that the enemy lost above forty thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, sixty-five pieces of artillery, and seventeen battalions of German infantry, with all their staff and generals, which came over, en masse, during the action.

The armies remained upon the ground on which they had so bravely conquered, this night. The Prince Royal had his bivouac at Pannsdorf; General Blucher's remained at Witteritz, and the Emperor's and the King's at Roda.

About the close of the day, it was understood the enemy were retiring by Weissenfels and Naumburg; General Blucher received an order from the King of Prussia to detach in that direction. The movement of the Prince Royal's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittenberg, that upon Erfurt had long since been lost to them; the line of the Saale alone remains, and as their flanks and rear will be operated upon during their march, it is difficult to say with what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine.

This morning the town of Leipzig was attacked and carried, after a short resistance, by the armies of General Blucher, the Prince Royal, General Bennigsen, and the Grand Army. Marshals Marmont, and Macdonald commanded in the town; these, with Marshals Angereau and Victor, narrowly escaped, with a small escort.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each heading their respective troops, entered the town at different points, and met in the great square. The acclamations and rejoicings of the people are not to be described.

The multiplicity of brilliant achievements, the impossibility of doing justice to the firmness that has been displayed, the boldness of the conception of the commander-in-chief, Field-marshal the Prince Schwartzberg, and of the other experienced leaders; together with the shortness of the time allowed me for making up this despatch, will plead, I hope, a sufficient excuse for my not sending a more accurate or perfect detail, which I hope, however, to do hereafter.

I send this despatch by my aide-de-camp, Mr. Jukes, who has been distinguished for his services since he has been with this army; he has also been with me in all the late events, and will be able to give your lordship all further particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. STEWART, Lt. Gen.

P.S. On the field of battle this day an officer arrived from General Tettenhorn, bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders, and the keys of the town, which were presented by the Prince Royal to the Emperor of Russia.

C. S.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE entrance of the Prince of Orange into Amsterdam on the 11th inst. gave occasion to the most enthusiastic rejoicings on the part of the people; and amongst the town was illuminated. His serene highness is saluted by the populace with the cry of "William I. Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands." This circumstance, and still more the terms of a proclamation issued by the National Government, evidently shews that it is not intended to adopt the ancient Government of the United Provinces, but to frame a new Constitution, at the head of which the House of Nassau shall be placed.

The Commandant of the Brill had been taken prisoner, and conveyed in haste to the Hague, with three tons of gold, about 900,000 guilders, of which he had robbed the inhabitants.

Gugel, the French Minister of Finance in Holland, has also been taken prisoner, and conveyed to the Hague, with a considerable sum of money, exceeding that found on the Commandant of the Brill, was taken from him.

The Prince of Orange has issued a decree annulling all the duties on Cotton, as a restriction on the Dutch ports imposed by the French, and reviving the former laws of Holland, with a reference particularly to the renewed amicable relations with the country.

Except Flessing and Bergen op Zoom, the whole of Holland is now free from the French tyranny.

Foreign prisoners were daily coming from the ports. The Admiralty Court have changed their appellation to Admiralty, and the Dutch Admirals claim that 10,000 profits will be brought in by the direct trade of the vessels from their ports.

By an interesting letter from the Governor of Alkmaar, it appears that it is with the utmost difficulty he can keep the people from a rebellion.

The Netherlands are now in the utmost discontent. The districts of the Frisians were known, and it was universally believed that the Allies are fixed in their determination to enter the French camp in four directions, viz. by the advance of Lord Wellington, or by the direction of Bourdeaux—by the Austrians penetrating from Italy into the South of France—by the Allies on the Eastern frontier—and by the numerous armies destined to invade the empire through Holland from the North.

The headquarters of the Grand Allied Army were removed from Frankfort to Rastatt, on the 10th of the 8th inst.

The Confederation of the Rhine is formally dissolved by notification in the Vienna Gazette; and all its Members are bound to abjure the Confederation, and reject its principles.

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to Austria and the true interests of the German Empire.

The Royal Order of the Lion explains the grounds upon which Bavaria has joined the Allies to secede from the camp of France, has been issued. We observe it, that the Aid d'Allemagne guaranteed the interests of the Kingdom of Bavaria and installed him as a viceroy of the King of Bavaria joining his valiant powers to theirs.

The Berlin Gazette of November 14, presents us with the following gratifying paragraph:—The Emperor of Prussia embodied the active Policy of the Empire, and declared to the world that all the powers had come to the resolution of sending the Polish prisoners at liberty, and sending them back to their country, if they could be assured that they would not again take up arms against the general welfare of Europe. The generals give their paroles of honour, and it is stated that they could have no answer for the sentiments of their soldiers. The Emperor accepted of their word of honour, and dismissed them with new words: "Take back to their native country the weak remains of a numerous army which has been supplied by a conqueror for the oppression of millions. It may still become good citizens; they have learned that from age does not form a nation; but that it is that it is a nation with which it is indissoluble applies his valor in power, and his liberty, toward the general happiness."

The Dutch papers mention that the King and Queen of Saxony visited the Emperor at Berlin, as well as the Prince of Prussia. Darmstadt, who had been taken prisoner, fighting against the liberty of his native country, now shines in the service of the Germans.

Advice from Frankfort, dated the 14th ult. state that Marshal Goussier had refused to accept of Dresden, and to have his corps repleated in the position in which it capitulated to Count Klenau; upon which Prince Schwarzenberg gave orders that the Corps should be made prisoners of war, and marched into Bohemia. It consisted of about 40 generals, 1400 officers, 25,000 men, two sides 6000 sick.

The fortress of Danzig has capitulated; but the term being similar to those which had been granted to the garrison of the island, the Marshal, Prince Schwarzenberg, commander-in-chief, has retained his entrenchments.

General Vandamme, who was taken prisoner in Bobruisk, and sent to Russia, has arrived at Altona, where he is the prisoner, for nothing, exhibiting him as Mr. Polak, would show one of his will be so.

The news from the side of Italy is most satisfactory. General Buonaparte describes

1 A

the people of Istria and Dalmatia, in general, as holding the French in perfect abhorrence. The castle of Trieste surrendered on the 2d ult. and on the 10th General Nugent embarked at that port on a secret expedition. He appears to have landed on the southern bank of the Po, and to have thus compelled Beaucharnois to detach General Pino to prevent his occupying Ferrara, in the ancient States of the Church whilst, at the same time, other Austrian detachments had crossed the Adige, to raid its sources, and penetrated to Brescia and Bergamo.

A late Bulletin of the Crown Prince gives an intimation that it was still open to the King of Denmark to accept the terms offered by the allies, and thus prevent his proposition being exposed to the hostility in which his connexion with France would otherwise involve him. Whether new terms have been offered to the Danish Court, is not stated. There are also some passages of importance in the bulletin, with reference to the desire of the allies for peace. The answer of Buonaparte on this subject is considered evidence that he does not wish for peace, and in opportunity is thus taken, in expressions studiously general, but yet the object of which cannot be mistaken, to separate him from the French nation, and to call upon the latter to assist the allies in every way to effect their wish for peace. The Emperor Napoleon (says the Bulletin) does not wish for peace, Europe does, and she must, therefore, obtain it by force of arms. Let us hope that the wishes of the French will unite with those of Europe. The continuance of the war is, thus, finally, by the Crown Prince, ascribed to the personal act of Buonaparte.

The Danish troops on the approach of the Prince Royal left the French army under Division, but shut him off up in Helsingør.

By Quaker Gazettees to the 14th ult. we have received an official account of a most brilliant victory obtained by a body of not more than 300 British over an American army of near 4000 men, commanded by General Hampton in person. The enemy, viz. the General Order is sent on this

splendid occasion, "rallied, and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day, in his complete disgrace and defeat, being foiled by a handful of men, not a twentieth part of the force opposed to them!!"

While this sheet was in the press, the speech of Buonaparte to the French Legislative Body, arrived; by which we find that the *emperor has accepted the preliminary bases of Peace, which were proposed by the Allies.* The speech begins with stating that brilliant victories had crowned the French arms during this campaign; but detentions without example had rendered these victories nugatory. Every thing, it adds, went against Buonaparte; and France, without energy and union, would be in imminent danger. Under these circumstances he called the Legislative Body about him, whose aid he wanted. He was never so united by prosperity, and adversity shall find him superior to its attacks. He was always friendly to peace, and he bestowed it upon nations when they were upon the point of losing every thing. From a part of his conquests he had aggrandized princes and raised them to thrones, who had since abandoned him. He intended to have executed great projects for the prosperity of the world. The speech then proceeds. *Nations have been commended with the subdued power. He has agreed to the preliminary bases they had offered.* He then says that he had hoped, that before the present Assembly had met, the Congress at Aachen would have commenced; but new delays, which are not to be attributed to France, have intervened. He further adds, that nothing on his part should oppose the establishment of peace. He then demands new sacrifices of a generous people. He says, he is about to reinforce his armies with new levies. Nations, he observes, can never be secure without displaying their whole force. He concludes with expressing his satisfaction with the Italians; and that Denmark and Naples had alone preserved their alliance with France.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 24.

THE Prince of Orange is accompanied by Lord Clermont, embarked at Deal, on board the Warrior, a Captain Lord Forrester, for Holland.

Dr. Joseph Digsway, late a bill-breaker in this city, is capitally convicted of forging, altering and publishing a note, a bank bill, drawn by the commissioners, for £221 13s. 8d. which was altered to £1322, by adding the first figure of one thereto, with intent to defraud the Commissioners of the Navy Board.

"Ifindon Castle, Dec. 4, 1819.—The King's disorder continues undiminished, but

his Majesty's bodily health is good, and he has passed the last month in tranquillity and comfort.—H. Hallford—M. baize—H. Herberden—R. Watts."

6 Thomas Rhodes was tried for the wilful murder of Samuel Pisto, headle of Aldermanbury by shooting him with a pistol.

Air Daniel High, uncle to the prisoner, deposed, that he had been in his service for seven years and his conduct had been extremely good until October 1812, when he received a letter from him dated Ram-Zote, in which he intimated his intention to leave his service "to go into that of his country and serve the human race." He had several

— In Golden-square, Mrs Wallace, relief of the late J. Wallace, Esq, and last lineal descendant of the French's of Frenchland, and Thorndyke, an ancient family in the Mend, Scotland — in Grosvenor-place, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Bentinck. — Mrs Parker, wife of Walter Parker, Esq of Larches-hall, Yorkshire — At Etonbridge wells, aged 22, Mary wife of Major Groves — At 111 Buck's on the day he completed his 73d year Iaver Oliver, Esq of Brill house — — in the Infirmary at Hull, Louis Castagne, sergeant major in a French regiment of cavalry, and son of a physician at Bourdeaux. This youth was one of the devoted victims of the conscription, sent into Russia and was there taken prisoner. Having suffered severely from the privations he underwent in the campaign, and with his toes frost bitten, he was put on board the transport along with the Spanish prisoners who lately arrived there. Owing to the disagreeable smell arising from his toes which were in a state of mortification and probably still more to the hatred of the Spaniards, he was not suffered to go below deck and, from exposure to the weather and want of sustenance he was so much reduced on his arrival, that he died in a few days.

11 After suffering from a lethargy and
debility for more than twelve months, at
Boston, Mass., near Vinton, aged 63,
Mrs. Ann B. Chace, wife of the Rev. J. B.
Chace, late of Newbury, — In Newbury-
place in the County of Essex, —
The wife of H. Bolton Esq. of Hartford
Leathland Surry — At Fleet Es-
colnshire suddenly in the month of Mr
W. Burgess, who, for twenty years was the
pastor of a respectable church of New
Hampshire in that place. He was the author
of an ingenious and curious pamphlet,
written against the very learned Dr. Adam
Clarke, but better known to the world by
his elegant set of sermons, sayings of churches in
Lincolnshire, in Lincoln, and in cathedral and

18. At 7½ 1d, in his 41st year, Thos. Dickson, Esq. — Of a private doctor, at a very advanced age, the Rev. (Cath. Cardinal) of Queen-street (celebrated) of Rathfriland, in the Wick, Leicestershire. — Suddenly, in her 64th year, Mrs. Maddock, widow of the late Mr. J. Maddock, and mother of Miss Hickling, sister of Chapel Bar, Nottingham. It is remarkable, that Mrs. Maddock died as usual in bed, and on nearly the same spot in the shop, as did her husband, three years ago. — Age 64. Goodson Place, Esq. of Wotton, Underwood, Leicestershire. — Mrs. Brooker, of 11, St. George's wife of Mr. Brooker, of Brighton, solicitor.

18. At the latter barracks, aged 66, J. H. Fives, Big late paymaster of the 3d Regiment of foot ——— At Bristol, the lady Mrs. Joseph Goodenough. ——— Henry

Gradden, F. q. of Bucklebury — At
Ranchist, suddenly, Mrs. Sykes, wife of
Mr. Sykes, blacksmith. She had gone to
wait to see the time of the day by a watch
that was hanging in the room, but not re-
turning, her husband went to see the occa-
sion and discovered her a corpse on the bed
with the watch in her hand.

14 In Pall mall at the advanced age of 68, that philanthropic and amiable character, the Chevalier Ruspoli, who had been nearly 30 years established in this country, and 26 years jointly with his eldest son, superintendent of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The memory of the Chevalier will long be revered by his family and friends; and his loss will be deeply deplored by the unfortunate, whom he was in the constant habit of consoling, and by the indigent, who wanted he was ever ready to relieve. He had been many years Grand sword bearer of the Ancient and honourable society of Free and Accepted Masons, and was chosen first magistrate of the establishment in St George's Fields for the support and education of the former orphan children of Freemasons. The remains of the Chevalier were interred on the 20th in the church-yard of St. James. He was followed to the grave by a considerable number of friends; but the ceremony was peculiarly interesting by the presence of all the children belonging to the Free School founded by the deceased. They wore black cloaks, in testimony of respect to the memory of the founder, and their appearance was very affecting. — At 1 o'clock in his 69th year, Mr Cornish Esq. M.P. formerly of Waltham, Surrey. — Mr W. A. Nelson, of Russell court, Drury lane shoe maker.

15 Mrs. Menzies wife of Thomas Menzies, Esq. of Hartgrove, Dorsetshire. — In Lower Grosvenor street aged 75. J. Hooper Esq. of Clive Walk, Chelsea. — At Rufford's buildings, 1, King's, in her 86th year Mrs. Harriett Exall widow. — At Putney in her 84th year, Mrs. Russell. — At Hyde hall, Hereford, Alexander Annesley, Esq.

16 At Cambridge and "I. Mrs. Henrietta Sydney——— In Welch Street, in his 69th year W. Bosville Esq of North-west and Thorp Hall Yorkshire. The testamentary will was made in 1847. It is very long, filling no less than six sheets of paper, and written entirely by himself. One of his nephews, Colonel the Hon. Geoffrey Macdonald, heir presumptive to the title and estates of the present peer at the name he leaves sole executor, and, with the exception of one estate which he could not will, and four or five legacies, bequeathed to him the whole of his fortune and estates, provided he takes the name of Bosville. The Bosville Estate, as it is called, situated in Northumberland, north about 180000 acres, he had not for sale. It now goes to Colonel Beaumont, E. F. who married Miss Black-

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